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NEITHER PARTY GUILTY.

VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE LONDON DIVORCE CASE.

Both Lord and Lady Colin Campbell Declared Guiltless of the Charges Preferred Against Each Other—The Verdict Received with Applause—Gen. Butler's Course in the Case Anathematized by Judge and Jury—Lord Colin's Conduct Declared Outrageous.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—At a quarter past 10 this evening the hungry-looking twelve came into court, where Judge Butt looked thirsty, and announced that they had acquitted both litigants. Said a junior barrister: "It is a nem. con., not a crim. con." But when the jury, as if in despair, went on to do something by reprehending Gen. Butler for his absence, pronouncing this unworthy of a gentleman and a soldier, the laughter was loud. "Why did not the jury affix a rider on various topics?" asked soto voce one of Gen. Butler's solicitors. However, to this imitation of Coroners' juries who often add queer riders to their verdicts, Judge Butt in his summing up had led the way in these words:

It was not in the power of Lady Colin Campbell or of any one else to call Gen. Butler on subpœna to deny a charge of adultery if he did not care to come forward, because there is a clause in the act of Parliament especially preventing compulsion in such cases. Mr. Finlay argued that the non-appearance of this gentleman was proof of guilt. I have no inclination to go out of my way one hair's breadth to assist Gen. Butler. If he is guilty let him take the consequences. If he is not guilty, what claim has he upon our consideration? The fact that he does not appear is not conclusive proof of his guilt. But whether or not, taking this circumstance in conjunction with other facts, his guilt is probable I must leave you to decide. It is possible there may have been some other reason why a person charged with adultery should fear to get into the witness-box and submit himself to cross-examination. There may be other incidents in a man's life that would make cross-examination in the witness-box a terror, and these may account for Gen. Butler's non-appearance. I say "account for it," for I do not think anything could justify it. If he is guilty, he is worthy of whatever verdict you can give; if he is innocent, it is difficult to exaggerate the meanness of this man, whom we have heard described as "a fine old soldier." Whatever may have been his view with regard to his duty to himself, nothing can excuse his conduct to Lady Colin Campbell, and it is for you to say whether the fact of his non-appearance has taken the case against him out of the region of probability.

Immediately on retiring the jury became unanimous that Lady Miles' evidence as to Lord Colin's infidelity was to be rejected in favor of the medical evidence as to the implicated maid. They were equally unanimous in rejecting the evidence against the Duke of Marlborough, thus saying that Lord Colin's witnesses were mistaken in that direction; also in rejecting the keyhole testimony of Jay Gould's old yacht steward, thus practically convicting O'Neill of perjury; also in rejecting the suspicions against Dr. Bird. But the jury next disagreed as to Butler. Four were for adjudging him and Lady Colin guilty. After two hours' delay, not to be called deliberation, a compromise was arrived at by which the four came over to the eight, in consideration of the latter agreeing to kick Gen. Butler by each putting his foot into an irrelevant rider.

There was an immense crowd of curiosity-mongers outside the court-house. Large numbers had bet on the result, and the subdivisions of the result, when the latter was announced, were received in sullen silence. All were disappointed. All saw that the legal game of chess had resulted in a draw, the queen of the case still remaining on her white square, but unable to move, and the Duke of Argyll's petty king pinned in a corner by a judicial rook. Soon, however, the crowd began a new canvass. How about costs? A law-clerk, who looked like a picture of Sampson Brass in "Old Curiosity Shop" and had a green bag, loudly announced in an oracular voice: "Each party pays his own costs."

Rejoined another solicitor's clerk, who had two green bags, "No, no; 'tis a pretty question. Lady Colin brought my Lord into court and has failed in her action. She loses and must pay. He, per contra—Do you follow me?" the clerk cried, as parts of the crowd were following him past Temple Bar to Chancery lane—"my Lord brought her into court with five corespondents and has failed; ergo, he must pay her costs and those of her alleged paramour." If the latter green-bag disciple be right, then Lord Colin is strongly worsted, in a financial view of the case.

To describe Sir Charles Russell's clever, ornate, and effective speech, together with Justice Butt's dissection of the evidence, cutting out decisively all tainted testimony and keeping in view the important items, would be a waste of space. One specimen of the summing up, however, can be interestingly instanced. He said there was one incident in the Paris proceedings which he could not pass over.

That Lord Colin should have sought a warrant by which his wife could have been treated as a common prostitute was an outrage on common decency, and he thought Sir Charles Russell was far too lenient upon the question. He read the application for the warrant, and said it was clear that the fact that Lady Colin was lawfully separated from her husband by an English court must have been concealed. She had a perfect right to move about as she liked. This warrant was applied for when the proceedings were pending in this court, and he could not conceive of anything more infamous than the attempt to put the lady in prison under such circumstances.

During this denunciation Judge Butt looked pointedly at the noble—or, if one pleases, the ignoble—Lord below him, while the ducal blue blood in the latter's face seemed turning purple. But his brothers sucked their cane-tops in true Pall Mall indifference.

"What will be the next move?" I asked a junior concerned in the case.

He scratched his wig with a pointless pencil and said: "That's a puzzle just now, but in consultation, great may be the elasticity of British procedure," and I added, "Great the elasticity of bills of cost and appeal."

The newspapers in their comments on the Campbell trial express the opinion that, although the verdict is unsatisfactory, the jury could have come to no other conclusion, and that the case shows the necessity of an alteration of the divorce proceedings in the direction of trials in chambers.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Testimony Dissected by the Court in His Summing Up.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—In summing up the case the Judge said: Lord Colin Campbell denied his wife's charge of infidelity, which depended chiefly on the testimony of Lady Miles. Whatever might be said against Lady Miles by the defense, it must be admitted that she was until lately Lord Colin's friend; that she had done all in her power to discourage the bringing of the action against him; and that she only took Lady Colin's part when she became convinced that unjust charges were to be brought against that lady. The testimony given by the doctors that Mary Watson was virgo intacta did not negative the testimony given by Lady Miles that she saw Lord Colin and the girl in such a position as to warrant the belief that the pair were guilty. Suspicion, however, the Judge said, was insufficient. If adultery was not proved as a fact the jury were bound to find that Lord Colin was innocent. At the last trial, in which Lady Colin secured a decree of separation, it was shown that Lord Colin had given plaintiff a disease in such a manner as to amount to the cruelty which was alleged as the basis of her petition for separation. In the present case the evidence against Lady Colin depended on what the family servants said. This should be received with suspicion. In regard to the Purfleet incident, the Judge said that there were so many important examples of mistaken identity that the jury would be compelled to carefully consider whether sufficient evidence had been adduced to reliably establish the statement that the lady who was there with the Duke of Marlborough was Lady Colin Campbell. If Neptune Blood's testimony was true, that he saw Lady Colin that day at home, then the Purfleet story was demolished.

Referring to the allegations referring to Lady Colin's conduct at Leigh Court he said that they depended again on stories told by servants, and principally on that of Rose Baer. Her own fellows described her as a chatterer, and she had contradicted herself and other witnesses had contradicted her on important points. The Judge declared he believed Rose Baer had invented the story about Lady Colin and the Duke of Marlborough sitting together like lovers on a bench in the Paddington station.

COUNTERFEITING GANG BROKEN UP.

Secret-Service Officers Uncover a Plant and Make Some Arrests.

For several months not only Chicago but Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and the smaller cities of the Northwest have been flooded with spurious silver dollars so closely resembling the genuine article that even experts were deceived. United States secret-service detectives have worked arduously to discover where the bogus dollars were made, but were unsuccessful until a few weeks ago, when Secret-Service Detective McKinley, who was stationed in Chicago expressly for the purpose of watching the spread of the counterfeits, accidentally learned that a middle-aged negro, whom no one seemed to know, drove regularly to the United States express office once a week and shipped a heavy box, roughly but strongly built, to a doctor in Milwaukee. The negro was shadowed to a small farmhouse on the land of a German named Heinz, some sixteen miles southeast of Pullman. The building is a one-story cabin, which the officers learned was leased for a year, with some land, by three white men last August, and the negro was placed in charge. McKinley became convinced he was on the trail of a well-organized gang of dangerous counterfeiters. He secured the aid of Detectives Hampton and Paxton of the Secret-Service Bureau, and cautiously followed up the clew. Hampton traced the mysterious boxes shipped by the negro to a small private dwelling in Milwaukee, and learned who its occupant was and that the latter frequently visited the house near Pullman. It was also ascertained that the doctor, within a few days after receiving a consignment from Chicago, shipped smaller boxes to St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the interior cities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Dakota. Saturday the detectives intercepted one of the Milwaukee doctor's shipments to Minneapolis and found the box contained 200 first-class counterfeit dollars of the same brand. The doctor was arrested at Milwaukee, but the capture was not made public. When McKinley and the other officers visited the place near Pullman Saturday night they found only the negro, who said the white men had left an hour before. Upon searching the house nothing but fifty sheets of platinum and a small box filled with steel filings were found. The platinum had been secreted under the rafters and the box beneath a pile of charcoal. About two rods from the house there is an old, disused, covered drain, and a search of this brought to light an oblong box containing a number of first-class dies and a small machine used for perfecting the milling around the edges of the coins. A leather bag containing a quantity of composition white metal and a package of silver leaf and a small smelting furnace were also dragged from the drain. In addition four dies of $2.50 gold pieces rudely carved in lignum vitæ were discovered. The confiscated material was brought to the city and turned over to the United States Marshal. Every precaution was taken to guard against any publicity being given to the affair. A single officer still remains at the cabin with the negro in charge.

The counterfeits are the most deceptive that have ever been known, and deceive expert numismatists, notwithstanding there is a singular defect upon them, without which they could not be distinguished from genuine dollars. It consists of a peculiar curve to the letter "d" in the motto "In God We Trust," the consonent sloping backwards almost like an italic letter. The counterfeits correspond in weight exactly with the United States dollar and have a genuine ring when tested. The metal of which they are made is an entirely new and dangerous composition, whose constituent parts metallurgists cannot determine without a careful analysis.

NEW TELEPHONE SUITS.

Proceedings to Be Instituted in Boston Against the Bell Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The Government will soon institute proceedings in Boston to test the validity of the patent granted the Bell Telephone Company. Solicitor-General Jenks has prepared the draft of a bill against the company and copies of it have been sent to Judge Thurman in Ohio, to Judge Lowry in New York, and to the other special attorneys employed by the Government in this case for their consideration. Action will be deferred until these gentlemen have expressed their views in regard to the proposed bill. An impression had gone out that nothing would be done until the half-dozen cases of alleged infringing of Bell patents by rival companies were decided by the Supreme Court, which is to hear them early in January. There is no ground for this assumption. The Government suit alleges fraud in the granting of the Bell patents, and that is the basis of the whole suit, while in private litigation there is one allegation of fraud out of seven propositions questioning the validity of the Bell patent. The appeals to be argued next month are from the decisions of United States Circuit Courts favorable to the Bell Company in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. They are made by the Dolbear, the Molecular, the Brawbaugh, and the Overland companies. The leading counsel for Bell will be J. J. Storrow of Boston and the Dickersons of New York, who have argued the cases in all the lower courts since telephone litigation began. Among the opposing counsel will be Senator Edmunds, Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, Lysander Hill of Chicago, and Wheeler H. Peckham and Grosvenor P. Lowry of New York. The latter is also of counsel in the Government suit.

Where Bullets Fly Fast.

RICHMOND, Ky., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—A terrific fight occurred at the house of Mr. Rice, a prosperous farmer near Redhouse in this county, last night between two sons of Mr. Rice on one side and John Shearer, a merchant at Redhouse, on the other, in which Shearer was instantly killed. For some time an undue intimacy is said to have existed between Mrs. Rice and Shearer, and a separation ensued, but Mrs. Rice had returned home and Mr. Rice was absent. Shearer had been warned by the sons not to come on the place. Last night about 9 o'clock Shearer entered the room where the two sons were sleeping, and was discovered by them. Shooting immediately began, which lasted for ten seconds, at the end of which time Shearer lay dead on the floor, his pistol near him, with every chamber empty. Both barrels of a shotgun used by one son and the chambers of a pistol used by the other son were empty. Shearer had received four pistol shots about the head and shoulders and two loads of shot in his body, one load of buckshot striking in the region of the head. The sons, with their brothers and sisters, accompanied by their mother, went to a neighbor's house and told what had occurred. The neighbor informed Shearer's family and the body was removed at 2 o'clock this morning. The young men who did the killing came to Richmond this morning and surrendered. They are aged respectively 16 and 18 years and are students at the university of this State.

Calling on the Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Warden McClaughry of the Joliet Penitentiary called on the Governor today and laid before him the official report of that institution. Three committees from as many different local labor organizations sent word to the Governor that they wished to call on him at the mansion this evening and present their wishes regarding the appointment of a Commissioner for the prison. The Governor was engaged and they will see him tomorrow. There is a rivalry among these organizations on behalf of their different candidates. The Knights of Labor espouse the cause of Dr. Gurney and the Trades Assembly support Ald. Phillips. Each side is beginning to work up support in other parts of the State and a sharp feeling is developing.

TO TEST THEIR STRENGTH.

A VOTE TO BE TAKEN ON THE INTER-STATE BILL TODAY.

The Railroads Will Try to Have Consideration of the Measure Postponed Until After the Holidays—An Illinois Convict Refused a Pardon—Appointment of Delaney's Successor in Wisconsin—Senator Logan's Condition—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The first test on the Inter-State Commerce bill will be had in the Senate tomorrow. Senator Cullom will call up the conference report, which is a privileged matter, and Senator Ingalls will move that it go over till January as a special order. This is the railroad scheme. It is not expected that discussion of the report will be finished before the Christmas recess, but there is not the slightest necessity for a formal postponement. That is merely the first move in the policy of delay. The Senate today made three or four other subjects special orders for the first week in January. Another half-dozen will necessarily go over, but none of them compare in importance with the Inter-State Commerce conference report, and none of them have the same privileges. After the holidays the Senate will also have the Sundry Civil and the Military Academy Appropriation bills to begin work on, and in the short session money measures cannot be put off. An understanding of these matters is necessary to make clear the misleading character of the plea of the railroads that discussion should be formally postponed. Many of the Senators have already scattered, and the outcome of tomorrow's vote is uncertain. Some of the members of the Senate who have been begging most urgently for delay have a strong personal interest in deferring action. They are candidates for reëlection. Most of the State Legislatures meet early in January, and the first thing done is the election of a United States Senator. With their vote on the Inter-State bill already recorded they are sure to draw upon themselves the hostility of the railroad corporations or the denunciation of the people. But if a vote in the Senate can be staved off till after the Legislatures have made their choice the present Senators would have nothing at stake. If reëlected, with the certainty of a six years' term before them, they could, in a measure, be indifferent to public sentiment. If beaten they would have nothing to lose and would have an object in going out of office with the good will of the big corporations. These considerations are not likely to be lost on Western constituencies when they scan tomorrow's vote. The plan of the railroad campaign against the bill is becoming clearly outlined. When Senator Platt of Connecticut refused to sign the conference report he based his refusal on the pooling prohibition and not on the long and short haul clause. And the check on pooling is still believed to be the chief cause of the railroad opposition, but their representatives have shrewdly shifted the ground and will make the fight almost entirely on the long and short haul provision. Eastern Senators have never heretofore showed an overwhelming regard for the welfare of the West, and it has not been supposed that the trunk-line managers lay awake nights figuring how they could lighten the burdens on the Western farmer. But suddenly a chorus has sprung up, and a doleful chant is heard that the bill will ruin the West. The only Western Senator who is so far announced to champion this view is Ingalls of Kansas, and he has yet given out no opinion of this kind to the public. Western Congressmen who are supposed to know something about the sentiment of their people say it is overwhelmingly in favor of being ruined if the passage of the amended Cullom bill means ruin. They will consequently support the measure regardless of the anxiety of their Eastern friends. As illustrating the intensity of the feeling on the subject, several incidents of the November election are cited. The most notable was in Iowa, where Col. Hepburn, notwithstanding his strength as a member of the House, was defeated in a strong Republican district by 2,000 majority. The Iowa people all say the upheaval was because his constituents thought he did not occupy advanced ground on inter-State railroad regulation. In the Omaha (Neb.) district Weaver, who was a warm defender of the original Reagan bill, was juggled out of the nomination, it was alleged, by railroad influence. The result was that a Republican majority of 3,000 or 4,000 was reversed. In Minnesota the Farmers' Alliance is said to have had considerable to do with defeating three Republican members who were charged with representing the railroads rather than the people. The victory of Anderson as an Independent Republican in Kansas when the railroad influence sought to use the regular party organization against him was a most emphatic one. All these things have left a deep impression on the minds of Western members. If there were time for a full discussion of the bill in the Senate before the holiday recess and a vote could be taken promptly the bill would undoubtedly pass. It has developed a surprising strength among Southern Senators, few of whom have a railroad practice before the Supreme Court. But a vote before January is hardly possible, and the chief aim of the friends of the measure is to secure action soon after reassembling so that the missionary labors of the railroads may be limited.

[*The full text of the Inter-State Commerce bill can be found on the tenth page.*]

Refused a Pardon.

The President today remitted a fine of $1,000 and costs, amounting to $500 more, in the case of Elihu B. Case, who was convicted in the District Court of the Northern District of Illinois July 15, 1885, of obtaining a pension by fraud and perjury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor at the Joliet Penitentiary and the above fine. In the application for his pardon it is stated that a pension was granted him in 1868 at the rate of $4 per month for rupture, and in 1883 he applied for an increase of pension. Upon investigation it was believed that his hernia antedated the War, and he was indicted and convicted. His divorced wife was one of the principal witnesses against him. Subsequently the wife and his mother made affidavits to the effect that he was disabled during the War, as originally claimed. He is about 65 years old, and it is said has been in feeble health for twenty years. He has served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment. The President in remitting the fine wrote himself the following indorsement upon the application for pardon:

I believe this man is guilty; he dishonorably drew money from the Government and discredited the cause of honest soldiers for fifteen years; his greed for more was the occasion of his detection; and in this application for pardon there is in my opinion a very questionable attempt to make his divorced wife and his mother give a false coloring to facts. I can only remit the fine and costs.

Sparks Criticises a Judge's Decision.

Commissioner Sparks of the General Land-Office has received a letter inclosing a newspaper paragraph stating that Judge Blair of Wyoming instructed the jury in a recent case, that a person who has made a homestead entry and commuted it to cash, and afterwards made another homestead entry, is not guilty of perjury in swearing in the second case that he had not previously had the benefit of the homestead laws, and that in giving this instruction Judge Blair decided that a person who makes and commutes a homestead entry does not thereby exhaust his rights under the Homestead law. In response to this letter Commissioner Sparks says that if such a decision has been made it will have no effect whatever unless it may be to induce ignorant persons to make fraudulent entries. He says further:

By Sec. 2,289 of the Revised Statutes one homestead entry only can be made by one person, and by Sec. 2,298 the commutation of that entry to cash does not enable him to make another homestead entry, and any decision to the contrary would be in direct violation and contempt of the statute, and if Judge Blair has made the decision attributed to him it will not be recognized or respected by this office.

Restitution for Property Destroyed in the South.

In voting to pay the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad, in Tennessee, $246,880, the Democratic House, with the help of thirty-nine Republicans, has passed as big a job as has been worked through Congress for a long time. The worst feature is not that it will take nearly $250,000 out of the Treasury, but that, according to Judge Geddes, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, it will form a precedent for the payment of Southern property destroyed by Union armies amounting to more than the National debt at the close of the War. On the occasion of its passage there was no chance for details. But it was so fully exposed last session, when it was discussed at length, that very few supposed it could pass. The vote was a great surprise to those who have looked into the measure. The means by which this unexpected strength was obtained remains a mystery.

Internal-Revenue Collections.

The collections of internal revenue during the first five months of the present fiscal year amount to $48,005,806, being $792,509 less than the collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. There was a decrease of $2,641,614 in the collections on spirits; an increase of $507,489 on tobacco; an increase of $1,041,093 on fermented liquors, and an increase of $75,223 on miscellaneous objects of taxation. The collections from oleomargarine up to Nov. 30 were $225,299. The total collections during November were $675,734 greater than those for November, 1885. There was an increase of $101,939 on spirits, of $199,012 on tobacco, and of $166,015 on fermented liquors.

Commissioner Miller's report to Congress shows that there are eleven manufacturers of oleomargarine, twenty-three wholesale and 177 retail dealers, and 2,622,537 pounds have been sold, from which the Government has received $52,450.74.

Senator Logan's Condition.

Gen. Logan was no better today. Both arms are swelled till the skin is drawn almost to bursting, while the rheumatic pains in the shoulder and chest are quite severe. Two doctors are in attendance, most of the time, to afford temporary relief. Two or three days of severe pain last week were followed by an improvement in his condition, but damp and foggy weather brought on another attack. The General is a philosophical sufferer and patiently awaits a turn in the weather which will bring a lasting improvement.

Distributing the Offices.

William A. Walker was today appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. The appointment of Walker in place of Delaney is a mild victory for Postmaster-General Vilas over Bragg. The Cabinet officer was not strong enough to keep Delaney in office, though the latter had tied a string to his resignation. It was also said at one time that Bragg had been offered Delaney's place and had declined. When the fiery Congressman brought out a candidate of his own he was not so well treated. Bragg favored Dodge, but was not especially hostile to Walker in case his own man did not get it. The Wisconsin Democrats here say the appointment is a good one, though Walker is almost new to political and public life.

[Mr. Walker has been Chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic State Committee for two years, succeeding Dr. Anderson. He is a protégé of the late Congressman Rankin, and it was through Mr. Rankin's influence that he was chosen Chairman. Mr. Walker is about 35 years old. He was formerly Superintendent of Schools in Manitowoc County, Wis., and for a number of years has been District-Attorney for that county. He is said to be a good lawyer.]

George A. Shufeldt was appointed to be United States Marshal of the Consular Court at Shanghai.

The President, among others, sent the following nominations to be Postmasters to the Senate today: Cairo, Ill., Alexander H. Irvin; Decatur, Ill., Samuel S. Jack; Edwardsville, Ill., James B. Dale; Fulton, Ill., William O. Green; Atlanta, Ill., Richard T. Gill; Barry, Ill., William F. White; Wenona, Ill., Reginald F. Beecher; Paris, Ill., Thomas E. Garner; Brazil, Ind., John D. Sourwine; Hartford City, Ind., Charles U. Timmonds; Hastings, Minn., Michael McHugh; Sauk Centre, Minn., Uriel M. Tobey; Williamston, Mich., William P. Ainslee; White Pigeon, Mich., Samuel R. Robinson; Dowell, Mich., John M. Mathewson; Black River Falls, Wis., George W. Levis; Weeping Water, Neb., Elijah Ratnour; Edgar, Neb., James W. Carson; Ashton, Dak., Noah N. Davis; Mandan, Dak., Joseph Hager; Vermilion, Dak., Freeman H. Perry; Plankinton, Dak., George H. James.

Abner B. Williams of Arkansas was today confirmed as a member of the Utah Commission, and Daniel J. Campau as Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich.

The Treaty with Turkey.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Washington says:

Just before S. S. Cox concluded his term as United States Minister at Constantinople he succeeded in removing the hindrances to the proclamation of the treaty of naturalization with the Sublime Porte, signed in 1874, which has remained inoperative owing to a disagreement of interpretation of the clauses relative to the effects of the return to and sojourn of a naturalized citizen in the land of his origin. The controversy has been pending twelve years, the treaty having been signed when George H. Boker was Minister to Turkey. This naturalization treaty is in itself not as important as the protocol which is contained in the "official notes" and "explanatory letters" exchanged by the Plenipotentiaries. The protocol amounts to a separate and distinct convention, and to this extent, at least, the United States has succeeded in obtaining from Turkey important concessions which the Sublime Porte was unwilling to grant to other foreign Governments. By the treaty each country stipulates to recognize naturalizations of citizens of either country in the other and provides for the forfeiture of naturalization rights whenever such citizen shall resume his abode in the country of his birth without intent to return to his adopted country—this intent being determined by a two years' residence. Art. 5 provides: "That, as a person naturalized in one country becomes an alien in respect to that of which he was previously a citizen or subject, he cannot resume his former allegiance except upon such process of naturalization as may be required of all other aliens." The "official notes" or "explanatory letters" exchanged by Plenipotentiaries and forwarded to Washington by Minister Boker are as important as the treaty itself. They constitute a convention between the United States and the Ottoman Empire, enabling naturalized citizens of the United States ("Ottoman subjects by origin") to hold real estate in the Ottoman Empire. And this separate treaty is all the more important because, as ex-Minister Boker intimates, it is a valuable and desirable concession to the United States beyond and in addition to those which the Sublime Porte had been willing to allow "other foreign powers."

Minor Events.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Ebenezer Henderson of Indiana to be Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice H. C. Rogers, resigned. The change will take effect Jan. 1.

The Court of Claims has notified counsel in the French spoliation claims that it desires to hear further argument on certain points as important to the decision of cases now under advisement.

The *Evening Star* tonight says that the President has about decided to offer the Turkish mission, vacated by the resignation of the Hon. S. S. Cox, to Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York, a member of the House of Representatives.

Estimates of the Supervising Architect for repairs of public buildings were today sent to the Senate. Among them are the following: Chicago Custom-House, extension of Post-Office, ventilation, and repairs, $168,000; Chicago Marine Hospital and breakwater, $31,500; Detroit Marine Hospital, engine-house, $22,000; New Orleans Custom-House, repairs, $54,000; New Orleans Marine Hospital, additional quarters, etc., $49,500; St. Louis, Mo., Custom-House, repairs, $80,000. A number of estimates are also submitted for heating apparatus for new buildings.

The pretty little falls of Minnehaha, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, which Longfellow immortalized in "Hiawatha," are to be reclaimed from the sacrilegious possession of saloonkeepers and peanut stands. Congressman Gilfillan introduced a bill in the House today for the cession of that corner of Fort Snelling Military Reservation in which the falls are to the State of Minnesota for a soldiers' home. The Minnesota Legislature, it is expected, will this winter make an appropriation to establish a home, on this ground if the United States will give it to the State. With the labor of veterans in the home the grounds around the falls will be restored to its natural beauty.

Senator Dolph this morning very courteously asked Senator Spooner to exchange committee chairmanships with him. Mr. Dolph had just been made Chairman of the Claims Committee and Spooner of the Coast Defenses. Mr. Dolph preferred to remain at the head of the Coast Defenses. Senator Spooner is the youngest Senator, and it is a high honor for him to attain a chairmanship so early in his term. It is, besides, a high compliment to Wisconsin. Senator Howe held this chairmanship over ten years and Senator Angus Cameron for six years. Mr. Reed, Senator Spooner's private secretary, will be clerk of the Committee on Claims. H. H. Rand is acting clerk. Senator Spooner was congratulated on all sides at his good fortune.

THE POST AT HIGHWOOD.

THE SENATE AUTHORIZES THE PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT CHICAGO'S GIFT.

The Resolution Passes the Upper Branch of Congress Unanimously—Favorable Action by the House Anticipated—The Establishment of a Military Post at Chicago First Agitated by the Commercial Club—The Donation of the Site to the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—In the enforced absence of Senator Logan today Senator Cullom called up the resolution empowering the President to accept the Highwood tract, near Chicago, for military purposes. Senator Beck, who last session opposed the acceptance of the land by the Government, had withdrawn his opposition, the matter having been explained to his satisfaction. The resolution, therefore, went through unanimously. It merely provides for the acceptance of the specified lands by the President when the Department of Justice has passed on the title. The resolution may require some pushing by the Illinois members in the House to get it a hearing with so much other business on hand. But by united action there is little doubt that this can be done. Towards the close of last session Speaker Carlisle assured members of the Commercial Club who were here that if the resolution came over from the Senate he would try to get it a hearing in the House. Col. Morrison was also well disposed, and neither of these leaders of the majority is thought to have changed his mind. The only possible objection to intervene may be the jealousy of New York. Gen. Sheridan has great hopes that the resolution will pass so that his plans for the military post may be matured. He thinks Chicago ought to have had it long ago, and will coöperate with the Illinois members to get the needed legislation.

When the resolution comes over to the House tomorrow it will be referred to the Military Committee, of which Gen. Bragg is Chairman. He is said to be friendly to the project, and an early report may be looked for from his committee. In the ordinary course of business it will go on the calendar with hundreds of other measures. The Military Committee will not be reached, in its order, till towards the closing days of the session, and the program will probably be to get unanimous consent some day to call the resolution up. Whether this can be had is doubtful. The friends of the project may conclude that the better course will be to take the chances on reaching the matter without endeavoring to force it. All that can be looked for this year will be to have the gift of the Commercial Club accepted. This will commit the Government to carrying out the details which will be necessary before the post becomes an established fact.

The first appropriation to be asked of Congress will be for money to improve the grounds and put up suitable buildings. The Military Appropriation bill is already on the House calendar, and the item will hardly be inserted this time, as the appropriation is likely to become a law sooner than the resolution of acceptance. But next year provision for the Chicago military post would go into the bill as a matter of course. The amount that would be required for the buildings cannot now be stated, but Congress would be asked to provide quarters for a full regiment. It is understood that members of the Commercial Club have conferred fully with Gen. Sheridan, and that, in anticipation of the site being established, several sets of plans have been drawn. But it is considered premature to make them known yet, unless some member of the Commercial Club has already done so. It can be stated, however, that the buildings to be put up would be in keeping with the idea prevailing in army circles, that the Chicago post would be an important one. The Highwood tract is commended by all who are familiar with the locality as unusually well adapted for drill and parade grounds.

DONATION OF HIGHWOOD TRACT.

Chicago's Part in Securing a Site for the Post.

The movement to establish a military post at Chicago began early last spring, and the credit of originating the plan is due to the Commercial Club. The club discussed the question at some length and finally decided that Chicago was just the place for a military post and that a military post was just the thing for Chicago. The central position of the city and its railroad and vessel facilities established the former proposition. A feeling that a file of blue-coated regular army men might come in handy in a possible emergency may have helped demonstrate the latter, while the fact that the establishment of a post in the city meant the expenditure of a good many thousand dollars every year by the Government was not displeasing. The club therefore passed round the hat and a very prompt recognition of the merits of the plan was received in the shape of a handsome sum in hard cash. This action was necessary from the fact that a special appropriation would have to be made by the Government for the purchase of a site, and the long delay that would certainly follow, even though the War Department could be convinced of the merits of the plan, was contrary to Chicago ways of doing business. It was thought that the matter would be much simplified by the gift of a site, and the result has shown that the idea was a good one. Having raised a purchasing fund the Executive Committee of the club was instructed to look about for several desirable sites. Several were selected, and the next move was to get a commission here to make a choice. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Terry, Col. Lee, and other interested parties, went over the several tracts and carefully looked into their respective merits and demerits. The result of the investigation of the commission was that a tract at Highwood was selected. July 3 the club bought the land. The commission reported to Secretary Endicott, and a committee composed of J. W. Doane, C. B. Farwell, and other Chicago men went to Washington and laid the advantages of the plan before him. The result was that Secretary Endicott sent a communication to Congress recommending that the gift be accepted and the post established.

The tract on which the post will be established is situated at Highwood, a station about twenty-four miles from Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Road. It comprises 598 acres, and it is understood that it cost the donors about $175,000. It has a frontage of a mile and a half upon Lake Michigan and is table land, lying nearly eighty feet above the lake level. The tract extends back from the lake to the Northwestern tracks and is from three-fourths of a mile to a mile deep, its south line being opposit Highwood Station. Several large groves add greatly to the beauty and desirability of the land, while there is ample open ground for regiment and even brigade maneuvering. Three deep ravines intersect the tract and contain several springs, one of which is pronounced by chemists to be equal to Waukesha water. The three ravines, which are not by any means undesirable as scenic features, converge at the shore of the lake. Here it would be possible at no great expense to construct a safe and commodious harbor for vessels. There is also a first-rate place for the establishment of a rifle range, while the lake affords the best possible opportunity for artillery practice. It will therefore be seen that the site donated by Chicago has all the necessities, to say nothing of several features in the way of luxuries. A further consideration that had considerable weight with the commission was the fact that liquor cannot be sold at Highwood, Highland Park and Lake Forest marking the boundaries of the prohibition district.

A Dinner by the British Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The British Minister and Miss West gave a dinner party of fourteen covers tonight. Other friends were asked in later, and a small dance followed in the newly-decorated ball-room of the Legation. Miss West chose some of the new decorations for the Legation ball-room and drawing-room while in England last summer, and the interior has been greatly beautified by its new artistic tints.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SON A TEACHER.

A Scholastique at the Detroit Jesuit College.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—"I am Mr. Sherman." The speaker stood in the reception-room of the Detroit (Jesuit) College on Jefferson avenue this morning. He came here a month ago to enter the college as an instructor, against, it was reported, the express wishes of his father, Gen. Sherman. Mr. Sherman is a slightly built young man with a handsome silk gown or vestment which fell quite to his feet. The gown was very becoming. His hair is a light brown, modestly brushed back off his forehead. He has a fair complexion, strong, square, manly face, honest-looking gray eyes, a fresh, kindly, agreeable manner, and a general air of health and vigor. On the whole, his resemblance to the ideal priest is slight—in fact, remarkably so. As a matter of fact, "Gen. Sherman's son Tom" is not a full-fledged priest, but merely a "scholastique."

"My father was disappointed at my course in entering the church," said Mr. Sherman. "He had not intended me for a recluse and was, of course, disappointed. Still there is no breach between us, as has been falsely reported. I spent some time with him recently. We were perfectly friendly, and since coming here I have received a number of letters from him. I am now professor of the rhetoric class. Next year I shall have concluded my fourth year as a scholastique. I shall then spend four years as a student of theology at Woodstock College, Maryland, after which I shall be ordained. What will become of me then only the church can say. I suppose I shall be a parish priest or a missionary."

"Of course you do not regret your action?"

"No, I am very happy here and have never regretted the course I have taken. We never look back—always forward. Ours is not the usual life of a monastic. Our order aims to live much as laymen live. We take the usual vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, but 'poverty' only means that we shall have no private property. We live in a community and we are well lodged, well fed, and well clothed. Our rooms are comfortable, but not luxurious. Mine is about fifteen feet long by twelve wide. It has no carpet or pictures, but is furnished with a good bed, chairs, dressing-table, wardrobe, washstand—all plain but good. We have excellent food and plenty of it, and there is actually nothing to complain of. We rise at 4:30 or 5 o'clock, dress ourselves, and pass an hour in meditation. We usually meditate upon some passage in Scripture, which we apply to our own lives. For instance, the subject of a recent meditation of mine was the text, 'Judge not lest ye be judged.' After meditation we attend mass in a body."

"What are the day's duties?"

"We breakfast at 7 o'clock," said Mr. Sherman, "and begin teaching at 9. My class numbers eighteen boys. We aim to make our pupils thoroughly educated, cultivated men. With an interval for dinner the school lasts until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock I lay aside my dress, assume that of an ordinary layman, and walk out upon the streets. When I return I lay out my lessons for the next day's class. At 7 o'clock we eat supper. All our meals are eaten in silence, some brother reading aloud from some improving book so that all may hear. At 7:30 we go to the drawing-room and spend an hour in recreation and conversation. At 8:30 a bell rings and we file off to chapel, where we hold common prayer for fifteen minutes. We then go to our rooms and pray in private for fifteen minutes. After that we spend fifteen minutes in preparing our meditation for the morning. Then we examine our conscience as to what we have done during the day. Then we sleep."

HIS WIFE CONFESSED.

The Details of a Murder Brought to Light by a Dying Woman.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—Some months ago Richard Shinnick, keeper of a bar-room, patronized promiscuously by whites and blacks, sold out his business and left the city for the West, leaving his wife behind. Last Saturday Mrs. Shinnick, who has been ill with consumption complicated with other diseases, finding her end fast approaching, made an ante-mortem statement of the details of a murder perpetrated by her husband over a year ago. Shinnick lived over the bar-room and his wife was frequently called upon to assist him. She says that one night last fall between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock she happened to enter the bar by the back door, when she saw her husband, who was in front of the bar counter, strike and knock down a white man with a pair of brass knuckles; that he turned, and, seeing her, ordered her to go up-stairs, which she did.

She could not rest, however, and, creeping down again, she peeped into the bar, when she was horrified to see her husband drag a man's body behind the counter, rob it of a roll of money, raise the trap at the end of the bar, and push the body into an old well under the floor. Upon this information the police today went to work to find the remains by pulling up the floor and digging for the hidden well, but have as yet made no discovery. The whole place, however, will be thoroughly overhauled.

Last fall two State officials—J. M. Carroll, City Treasurer of Staunton, and W. H. Crawford, Clerk of Bland County—left their homes for Richmond, since which time neither of them has ever been heard from, and the belief is strongly prevalent that one of these was Shinnick's victim. The wife's description of the murdered man in some respects agrees with the appearance of both, but more so in regard to Crawford. The Cincinnati authorities have been telegraphed to arrest Shinnick if he can be found.

GEN. MILES AND ENDICOTT.

The Well-Known Indian Fighter Unbosoms Himself to a Reporter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who corralled Geronimo, arrived in the city early this morning on his way to visit relatives in Massachusetts. He stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and spent an hour with Gen. Sherman. He was asked:

"How is the controversy between you and Secretary Endicott coming on?"

"I do not call it a controversy. There is nothing between the Secretary and myself that calls for a court-martial or an investigation. There are certain parties who wish to make something out of the Secretary's report, but I shall let the matter drop. The Secretary in his report made a statement to the effect that the President had ordered me not to accept the conditional surrender of Geronimo. I never received that order until Geronimo had surrendered and was on his way to San Antonio."

"Suppose you had received it previous to the surrender, would it have made any difference?"

"I do not care to discuss it. Suffice to know that it came too late to have any effect. The Secretary simply makes a statement; he does not criticise my campaign. The report that I intended to call for a complete investigation is erroneous."

"Do you think it would be a better example for Geronimo to be hanged than imprisoned for life?"

"I hardly think so. Suppose he and three or four others were hanged, the effect would soon be lost on the rest of the hostile band."

"How about the Indians left on the reservation?"

"I do not think they will go on the war-path; they are friendly."

Knights of Labor on Trial.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—The trial of the Knights of Labor Lloyd, Vassen, Hamilton, Leary, Gers, and Newport, charged with wrecking a freight-train on the Missouri Pacific during the strike last spring, and murdering two men, was begun in the District Court at Wyandotte, Kas., today. The prosecution decided to try Lloyd first, and presented a list of fifteen witnesses. The defense moved for a continuance of forty-eight hours, permitted by the statute, to examine the list of new witnesses. A recess was taken, after which the six prisoners were arraigned and all pleaded not guilty. The court then granted a continuance until Wednesday.

MR. MANNING WAS SOBER.

THE MINISTER TO MEXICO DENIES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

The Alleged Banquet at Which He Was Said to Have Become Drunk: He Declares to Have Been a Breakfast Party with but Two Guests—These Were Business-Men, and Their Conversation Sedate—Nothing but Wine Drank—Statements of Friends.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—A morning paper will print the following letter from Minister Manning:

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 13.—*Mr. Percy Roberts*—MY DEAR SIR: Revolting as the subject is to me, I cannot permit my friends and the public to be deceived and misled by the slanderous misrepresentations that have lately filled many of the newspapers. The crusade against me began with accounts of what was said to be a magnificent banquet given in my honor, at which were a large number of distinguished men, and where I, in plain terms, was said to have got drunk. The actual facts, which will, I trust, by the kindness of the New Orleans press be generally disseminated are as follows: Mr. Guiraud, a former resident of New Orleans, knowing my desire to meet some of the business-men who were engaged extensively in the industrial development of Mexico, invited two, only two, of them to meet me at breakfast at his house. They were Mr. Braniff, an American, long resident in this country, and Mr. Sebastian Camacho, a Mexican. Both of them are largely interested in railroads and in mines, Mr. Braniff in a cotton factory, and both are capitalists in the very front rank of those brainy, practical, progressive men who have done so much already to develop their country, and who are looking hopefully forward to the accomplishment of yet greater results.

The party consisted of those two gentlemen, our host, and myself. The conversation at the table was entirely occupied by a contrastive description of the country as it was and as it is, and with details of what was in progress now and in preparation for the future. I gained a mass of valuable and interesting information from them that I could not have obtained from books. With so staid a party, and with such subjects for discussion, it is hardly reasonable there would be extraordinary hilarity. Wine was drank, but in moderation, and at the end of the breakfast I went to the legation and remained until 4:30 p. m. transacting the business of my office. I inclose Mr. Braniff's statement about the breakfast. It was telegraphed from here, sometime after this—why, I don't know—that I had delirium tremens, as was evident from the noises proceeding from my room. Fortunately for me, a gentleman of the highest character had his room next to mine. He refers to the Mexican Minister at Washington for information as to who he is. His name is Thomas MacManus and his statement is forwarded. The chief of the dining-room in my hotel has kindly tendered his statement, which is herewith inclosed.

The hotel has no bar-room, as in the States. All liquors are furnished in the dining-room. I do not wish to make this letter longer, but as my confinement to my room from an attack of pneumonia has been circulated with malicious industry as a pretense, I add at this point a sentence from a statement made by my physician, Dr. Parsons:

I began attendance on Judge Manning Nov. 25, and found him suffering extreme pain in the region of the heart, and, on examining the lungs, found that the lower lobe of the right lung was affected with pneumonia. His convalescence was protracted, owing to the heart difficulty, which I attribute to the altitude of Mexico and to the inability to procure a fire in the Judge's room. Judge Manning had previously consulted with me in reference to the effect that the altitude and extreme cold weather had upon him, stating that he had not been comfortable since his arrival. I have noticed that all Southerners who come here during the winter months suffer with colds, catarrhs, etc., especially when a norther has been blowing in Vera Cruz, as has been the case for the last two or three weeks.

Under continuous subjection to a wretched cold, catarrh, and sore throat, I have not, save on three occasions, been out of my hotel at night for seven weeks, and when symptoms of pneumonia supervened I was enjoined to use the greatest precautions. During that period, Mr. Mariscal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a diplomatic dinner and I accepted his invitation, though prostrate at the time, hoping I should be well enough to attend when the dinner, which was a week ahead, should come off. When my physician learned what I had done he energetically prohibited my attendance at the dinner, declaring he would not answer for the consequences. The telegraphic correspondents who had concocted the previous dispatches threatened, I am advised, that if I did not go to the dinner they would make it lively for me. You know probably by this time into what new forms of traduction this lively invention has projected itself. I do not. Very truly yours, T. C. MANNING.

I hereby certify that I was present at the breakfast given by Mr. Guaraud, at which Judge Manning also assisted. The only guest beside the Judge and myself was Mr. Camacho, Director of the Mint and of several railways. The breakfast was at the usual hour—between 12 and 1 o'clock—and wine was drank, but with moderation. At the conclusion, about 3 o'clock, Judge Manning left us for the Legation. He was not in the least under the influence of the wine, and we were much surprised here at hearing that statements contrary to the above had been made.
THOMAS BRANIFF.

The statement of Thomas McManus, who occupies the room next to that of the Minister at the Hotel del Jardin, says that he has been in constant intercourse with Judge Manning and has never seen him under the influence of liquor. If there had been any noise in the Judge's room McManus says he would have heard it.

Manuel Ruiz, in charge of the dining-room at the hotel, states that Judge Manning drank very little liquor or wine and was never intoxicated.

WRECK OF A LUMBER FIRM.

Monroe Bros. of Cleveland Assign, with Liabilities of $390,000—Other Losses.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Monroe Bros. & Co., heavy lumber-dealers of Northern Ohio, made an assignment late this afternoon to W. B. Sanders. The firm consists of W. R. Monroe of Cleveland and Charles Winchester of Ashburnham, Mass. Today five attachments were issued on property in this city and the five branch concerns in Painesville, Alliance, Salem, Clinton, and Ann Arbor. The assignment was made simply to keep the property, consisting of lumber, in the hands of one person. W. R. Monroe also made a personal assignment. The liabilities are about $390,000, while the assets have been figured up to about $300,000.

Too Heavily Loaded with Duffy's Malt.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The assignment of Walter B. Duffy to William Purcell was filed today in the County Clerk's office. The first preferred creditors are the employés, to whom, Mr. Duffy states, there is nothing owing. Among the others is his father, Edward Duffy, who is preferred for $50,000. The Duffy Malt Whisky Company of Baltimore or the P. Scherer Company of New York are the principal debtors. The assignment is a personal one, and does not in any way affect the Rochester Distillery Company, of which Mr. Duffy is the President. The liabilities of Mr. Duffy, as nearly as can be estimated, will aggregate $250,000. The greater part of this is in indorsements. The principal companies for which he indorsed were the Duffy Malt Whisky Company and the P. Scherer Company, and it was the failure of the former that involved him. It is at present impossible to estimate the value of the assets, but there is no probability that 50 per cent of the liabilities will be paid.

Other Business Reverses.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The McLaughlin Gas & Steam-Fitting Company today made an assignment, with liabilities of $7,000 and assets estimated at $5,000.

FATAL LARD-TANK EXPLOSION.

A Rendering Establishment Partly Demolished—A Workman's Skull Fractured.

Two lard-tanks in the rendering establishment of James Turner, a three-story brick building at No. 2614 Archer avenue, exploded with terrific force at 3:45 p. m., demolishing that portion of the building in which they were situated. Fred Lawrence, a workman, was buried in the ruins. When rescued it was found that his skull was fractured and it is thought that he cannot recover. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital. He is a German, 45 years old, married, and lives at No. 3005 Emerald avenue.

The damage caused by the explosion is estimated at $5,000. The cause is unknown.

An Alleged Train-Robber Caught.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 20.—It is reported here that Frank Jackson, said to be the leader of the Fort Worth train-robbers, was captured today by Texas detectives in the Indian Territory.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

IRISH POLICE OUTWITTED BY THE LAND-LEAGUERS.

Rents of the Tenants of the Vandeleur Estates Collected Without the Knowledge of the Watching Authorities—Parnell Confined to His Room Unable to Transact Business—The Bulgars Advised by Young Bismarck to Make Their Peace with Russia.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Joseph Richard Cox, Jeremiah Jordan, and Joseph Edward Kenny, Parnellite members for East and West Clare and South Cork, respectively, succeeded yesterday in totally hoodwinking the police and in collecting and escaping with all the rent due from the tenants on the Vandeleur estates in the County Clare. They went to Kilrush Friday last. It was known to the police that they went there to act as trustees, under "the plan of campaign," to collect from the tenants of the Vandeleur estates the reduced rents refused by the proprietors. The authorities, however, could not ascertain the nature of the arrangement to be carried out between the tenants and the trustees, and were led to believe that the tenants were to assemble at Kilrush Sunday and hand in the rents. The police accordingly were kept on the alert and instructed to watch for the arrival of the tenants, and to arrest the trustees, and secure the money when it had all been handed in. The trustees, however, appointed three places of rendezvous outside the Town of Kilrush, and managed to have all the rebellious tenants instructed to go to the proper places. Sunday it snowed very hard in Kilrush. The trustees left their hotel separately, went each to his appointed rendezvous, collected the rents, returned unobserved by the police, and closed up their business without attracting any suspicion on the part of the authorities, who continued to watch for the assembling of the tenants at Kilrush, and finally concluded that either the rigor of the police arrangements or the severity of the storm had prevented the arrangement from being carried out. As a result, the trustees were enabled to get away unmolested with all the rents. Some of the County Clare authorities, however, say they are yet in doubt as to whether the Vandeleur rents were certainly collected or whether the statement that they were is not a part of a stratagem to throw the police off their guard against a postponed collection.

Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite member of the House of Commons for North Fermanagh, was today served with a summons to answer a charge of conspiracy for serving as trustee of rents under the "plan of Campaign."

The proceedings against David Sheehy, Parnellite member of Parliament for South Galway, for accepting rents as trustee under the "plan of campaign" at Templemore, County Tipperary, have been abandoned.

Father Fahy, the priest who early in September was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to give bail for good behavior, was today released unconditionally from the Galway Jail, in which he had been confined. Father Fahy interceded with Agent Lewis of the Clanricarde estates in behalf of a number of tenants belonging to the priest's parish in Woodford and who were unable to pay their rents. Eviction was threatened, and Father Fahy went to save them from being put into the roadway. Mr. Lewis treated the priest harshly, and as the latter left he said to Mr. Lewis: "You are hard-hearted toward God's poor. May you repent of it." Lewis at once had the priest arrested and charged him with threatening his life—even going so far as to declare that Father Fahy said he would have him murdered. The magistrates ordered Father Fahy to give bail for good behavior or go to jail. He refused to furnish bail, for the reason that it would be regarded as an admission that the charge against him was true. He was accordingly imprisoned. The priest met with a great demonstration on his release. The City of Galway was illuminated tonight in his honor.

The leaguers are taking precautions to prevent another coup like that at Loughrea. In some instances they are secretly appointing fresh trustees.

Mr. Healy will represent Messrs. Dillon, Redmond, Crilly, Harris, and Sheehy at their trial here Thursday next, when they will be called upon to answer to the charge of conspiracy in receiving as tenants' trustees reduced rents which had been refused by landlords.

P. A. Chance, Nationalist member of Parliament for South Kilkenny, writing to a prominent Nationalist concerning the arrests and seizures at Loughrea, charges the executive with conspiracy, false imprisonment, assault and battery, tresspas, trover, and robbery.

In the hearing of Inspector Milling's summons against Messrs. Tanner and O'Connor in Cork today the magistrates were unable to reach an agreement.

Thinks the "Campaign" Is Ended.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Standard*, assuming that no rents were collected in Ireland yesterday under the "plan of campaign," says:

The absence of rent-collecting yesterday in Ireland and the fact that the Parnellites are confining themselves to heroic talk indicate that the "campaign" is ended.

The *Standard* interprets Mr. Parnell's "sudden" appearance in London as showing an intention on his part to make a virtue of necessity by refusing to sanction the continuance of the campaign. "The Parnellite leaders," the paper says, "are not likely to support Mr. William O'Brien's hint to let loose the energies of crime."

Parnell Unable to Transact Business.

Mr. Parnell is at Euston Station Hotel, in this city. He is ill and confined to his room. He is unable to receive visitors, and is obliged to avoid the transaction of all business, and is even prohibited by his physicians from taking any part in political discussion.

Gladstone's Opinion.

Mr. Gladstone in a letter to Prof. James Stuart, member of Parliament, says he thinks that the home-rule measures are conservative in the truest sense of the term. He adds that if he can help in some measure to settle the affairs of Ireland he will confer upon Great Britain a service greater than any he as yet has been able to do.

An Appeal for Help for Evicted Tenants.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 20.—Urgent communications have been addressed by John Fitzgerald, President of the National League, to the municipal councils of the league in several large cities urging them to hold mass-meetings to protest against eviction and coercion in Ireland, and in support of the anti-eviction campaign. Philadelphia held a meeting last week at which over $3,000 were raised for the anti-eviction fund. Secretary Sutton says that, judging from his correspondence, the "wanton and stupid brutality of the Tory Government has inspired the Irish in America with deep disgust and a fierce determination to stand by their kindred to the bitter end, whatever shape the struggle may assume."

Another Contribution from America.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—The following cablegram was sent from here today by Dr. O'Reilly to Dr. Kenny, Treasurer of the Irish National League in Dublin:

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—*Dr. Kenny, M. P., Dublin, Ireland:* The Irish National League of America, acting on the order of its executive, and bristling with sentiment of anti-eviction, transmits you this day by cable £5,000.
CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.

This makes £40,000 transmitted by Treasurer O'Reilly since the Chicago convention.

GORDON'S DEATH.

El Mahdi Tells of the Fall of Khartoum and the Subsequent Massacre.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—[Copyright, 1886, James Gordon Bennett.]—By the kindness of Sir John Kirk, British Consul-General to Zanzibar, I have just received the following copy of a letter from the Mahdi to his Governor-General of Equatorial Africa, giving details of the capture of Khartoum. This letter was sent to Emin Pasha, Turkish Viceroy of Equatorial Africa, as a proof of Gordon's death, and with a demand for Emin's surrender; thence it was forwarded to Sir John Kirk. The letter is dated 12 Raab, 1302 (April 28, 1885). It begins: "From the miserable Mahomed Ahmed, who is called El Mahdi, to his miserable wali, Karamella el Sheikh. From the poor slave of God, El Madi Bin Abdullah, to his friend and Governor—God grant him," etc. "I present to you many excellent salaams," etc. Then he says:

I inform you, my dear friend, that, according to the fulfilled promise of God, the City of Khartoum was entered, by the help of God, the 9th Rabeen el Akhur (Jan. 29, 1885) at daybreak, through helpers of our religion, who were ready and jumped over ditches, acting upon the command of the Lord, who rules the whole world. It was in a quarter of an hour or less that they came upon the enemies of the Lord, there cutting them off even from beginning to end of them. Notwithstanding they were strong with their arms of strength, they fled away before the troops of God. Though thinking to obtain safety by entering their inclosures and shutting the doors, they were met face to face and hewn with swords and stabbed with spears until their cries were terrible. They were cut in pieces at once there upon the ground. Then the troops of God fell upon the rest of the people, who had shut their doors, fearing a like fate. They were taken up and killed properly. None were left but little children and slaves. But as to the enemy of God—Gordon—though we had warned him and talked kindly to him, that he might return to God, yet he never did so, because his miserable state was foreordained by God. Because of his foolishness he was removed by God to the place of His wrath, which is a bad place to remain in. The end of this guilty people was that they were cut off, which, thanks be to God, befalls those who are to receive fire as their reward, while light is reserved for those who shall receive Heaven as their dwelling-place. There were ten persons only who were killed in this holy strife for Khartoum. The rest of our people received neither wound nor hurt. All has happened by the providence of God, and we bow our heads in thanks to God for the help received from Him. May you also do so. Bow your heads to God and thank His holy name.

This letter is sealed by the Mahdi, and was the first information that Emin Pasha had of Gordon's death and the fall of Khartoum. In fact it is the first official information England has received of Gordon's death.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Women Socialists Punished.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Another instance of the Draconian rigor with which Bismarck is trying to stamp out Socialism is afforded by the trial which began Saturday of six leaders of the Berlin Workwomen's Verein — Frau Grothman, no profession; Florentine Cantius, seamstress; Margaretha Bleckschmidt, dressmaker; Antonia Steinke, cigarmaker; Marie Walter, tailoress; and Anna Poetting, tailoress—charged before the Second Court of Correctional Police with having broken the law against holding public meetings and recruiting members for a political society. The case involves a vital question of privilege and principal. If the Berlin Workwomen's Verein is declared a political society hardly any labor verein in Germany is non-political, and all may at any moment be dissolved. The courtroom—a handsome hall in the Landgericht Building—was filled with Socialists and detachments of police, the face of each new arrival being carefully noted by the doorkeepers. The accused, who might be mistaken for six respectable governesses, occupied a bench on the right of the presiding Magistrate and immediately behind their counsel, among whom I noticed the famous lawyer Munckel, Von Armin's defender, conspicuous by his mass of brown-black hair and flowing beard. The prosecution was intrusted to Staatsanwalt Wagner, who sat between the accused and the Magistrate. The accused all pleaded not guilty. Frau Cantius, an excitable little woman, volubly protested that the sole object of the verein was to better the most wretched condition of workwomen. Frau Poetting, the most self-possessed and intelligent of the sextet, spoke in the same sense, and, though she admitted that a certain Herr Schulz made Socialistic speeches at a meeting of the verein in 1885, she explained that he could not have been sober at the time, for he persisted in addressing his female auditors as "Meine Herren." About a dozen policemen were called as witnesses for the prosecution, and stumbled and bungled painfully while giving their evidence. None had anything more serious to advance than that there had been proclaimed an intention of spreading a network of women's vereins over Germany to agitate for fixed working hours, better wages, and better education for women.

Polizei-Lieutenant Bernhardt said: "I dissolved one meeting because in a lecture on religious evolution the speaker said 'God had not created man, but man God.'"

Among the witnesses called for the defense was Deputy Bebel, who is in prison and unable to appear, and Deputy Singer, absent in England. Several witnesses testified that the accused exhorted the verein to keep aloof from politics. Despite this Prosecutor Wagner said the general political character of the verein was evident, and therefore it should be dissolved.

After long arguments the court at 8 o'clock this evening sentenced all the accused to pay small fines of 5.30 marks, except Frau Blechschmidt, who was acquitted, and Frau Walter, who was sentenced to a few days' imprisonment. The dissolution of the verein was approved. This trial causes the greatest excitement among the working classes.

Trial of Anarchists.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—The trial of the Anarchists connected with the Schonbrunn Palace plot will be begun Dec. 28.

Bismarck Again Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says that Prince Bismarck is again indisposed.

The Press Welcoming the Evidence of Peace.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The *North German Gazette* welcomes the indications of a better feeling between Russia and Germany, as shown in the recent article in the St. Petersburg *Messenger*. The two nations, says the *Gazette*, recognize that there are permanent binding interests common to both. The *Gazette* attributes the press bickerings to the influence of partisans of a policy of revenge against France. The *Gazette* rejoices that the *Messenger* recognizes that the German policy is ever directed toward peace, with unshaken confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the Czar.

Minor Matters.

The ex-Queen of Hanover is seriously ill.

The Bundesrath has authorized the further coinage of one-pfennig pieces to the amount of 400.000 marks.

The Reichstag Military Committee, by a majority of twelve, has exempted clergymen from military service.

Spain has granted to Germany the same trade privileges in the West Indies as America enjoys under "favored nation" treatment.

The Socialist paper, *Thuringer-Wald Post*, has been seized at Munich for publishing an article written by Liebknecht entitled "Farewell to America."

The boerse was depressed today owing to realizings in all departments. There was a slight reaction at the close owing to "bear rebuyings." Russian stocks were specially weak.

It is proposed to establish at Heiligenstadt a Beethoven museum, comprising a library, a picture gallery, and a music academy, to be opened on the sixtieth anniversary of Beethoven's death.

A gentleman has purchased and presented to the Germanic Museum the library of the late Dr. Euler of Frankfort. There are 40,000 volumes, mostly historical. The price paid was 40,000 marks.

The *Deutsche Tageblatt* rejoices over the rapid growth of German influence in Japan. It announces that the German Consul at St. Petersburg has been appointed Household Minister and Chief Master of Ceremonies at the Tokio Court.

The East African Society has received a dispatch dated Nov. 11, written by the late Herr Juehlke, stating that the Somalis were very friendly to him, and that it was due to their influence that the Sultan's vali, who was inimical, allowed him to live at Kismayu.

The Crown Prince Frederick William, on behalf of the Emperor, accompanied by a number of other members of the imperial family, Baron Gessler, Prussian Minister of Education, and a large body of notable scientists and public officials, opened the new Ethnological Museum yesterday.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Herbert Bismarck Urges the Bulgarians to Reach an Understanding with Russia.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Count Herbert Bismarck, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the reception of the Bulgarian deputation yesterday, advised the Bulgarians to reach an understanding with Russia.

The Bulgarian delegates visited all the foreign Ambassadors today. They were unable to see Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, although they called twice.

The delegates will start for Paris tomorrow and will go to London next week.

It has transpired that a number of Bulgarians who went to Constantinople after the revolution against Prince Alexander at Sophia presented a memorial to the Grand Vizier accusing the Regents of Bulgaria of responsibility for the present condition of affairs in Bulgaria. These refugees subsequently visited in a body the different Embassies of the Powers in Constantinople for the purpose of presenting the information contained in the memorial to the Grand Vizier. The French and Russian Embassies only received them.

Disappointment in Sophia.

SOPHIA, Dec. 20.—The report that Count Herbert Bismarck has advised the Bulgarian delegates to accept Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as ruler of Bulgaria has caused great disappointment here.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:

The heavy rainfall early in the week interfere with work; later a frost benefited the crops. The deliveries of English wheat continues small. In the provincial markets prices advanced a shilling, and there is a prospect of a further rise. In the London market the demand for English white wheat has been better and rates advanced sixpence. The sales of wheat during the week amounted to 63.866 quarters, at 33s 4d, against 60,852 quarters at 30s 5d for the corresponding period of last year. Prices for foreign wheat are hardening and there is nothing to prevent a material advance during the next three months except large shipments from the United States. One cargo of California grain arrived off coast. Flour was in better demand and sixpence dearer. Beans and peas were a shilling dearer. Today a moderate business was done. Wheat was steady at an advance of one shilling for English and of sixpence to one shilling for foreign. American round corn was sixpence dearer. Barleys were threepence dearer and steady. Oats were in better inquiry, with prices against buyers. Beans and peas advanced sixpence. Linseed was firmer.

Twelve Persons Drowned.

The steamship Llanelly, sailing from Liverpool, has foundered at Holyhead. Twelve persons were drowned.

A Whole Family Asphyxiated.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—A family consisting of six children and their parents were asphyxiated by escaping gas last night at Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary. Five children were dead when found. The other child and the parents were still alive, but they cannot survive.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Junker Urges that an Expedition Be Sent to the Rescue of Emin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Dr. William Junker, the Russian explorer and companion of Emin Pasha, who first brought to the outside world news of Emin's plucky and successful defense of the Egyptian equatorial provinces intrusted to his charge—a defense equal in heroism to Gordon's defense of Khartoum—cables today from Zanzibar the following important message to the Paris office of the New York *Herald*, which is the first definit news yet received in Europe as to the practicability and nature of the expedition required for the rescue of the gallant Emin:

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 20.—An expedition to rescue Emin is most urgent. The routes are now practicable if a strong, thoroughly well organized expedition is sent. The best thing would be a strong expedition under command of Stanley. There will be fighting. I shall reach Cairo Jan. 8. WILLIAM JUNKER.

Military Preparations in Switzerland.

BERNE, Dec. 20.—It is reported that the Government's military steps are due to a note from Germany asking the Government whether Switzerland is in a better position to defend her frontiers than in 1870.

Thirteen Persons Killed in a Railroad Accident.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A terrific railway collision oscurred at Charkow, Russia, Saturday, resulting in the killing of thirteen persons and injuring thirty others.

Gleanings from Over the Sea.

Six persons have been killed by a boiler explosion in the Town of Lecco, Lombardy.

Gibbs, Bright & Co. of Melbourne have secured a contract in Victoria to supply 50,000 tons of steel rails.

Mauroyeni Bey, First Secretary of the Turkish Legation at Madrid, has been appointed Turkish Minister to Washington.

M. de Lesseps has given £80,000 for Government land along the line of the Suez Canal to be used in the work of widening the waterway.

THE WORK OF THE FLAMES.

A Ferryboat Burned in the River—Fire-Bugs in Arkansas.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 20.—Fire at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed the upper works of the steam ferryboat Three States. Loss probably $10,000, fully covered by insnrance. The fire is thought to have caught from a lamp exploding. No lives were lost.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Private news from Vilonia, Ark., states that every business house, also the large barns and cribs of George and Tom Harris, was simultaneously set on fire at 3 o'clock this morning and burned to the ground. Everything was lost. The Harris brothers lost all their mules, horses, cotton-seed, corn, hay, and everything contained in the barns. No arrests have yet been made.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The engine-house adjoining the Catholic protectory in Westchester was totally destroyed by fire this evening. When the fire broke out the 1,430 boys in the protectory were all in their dormitories, and, although the fire was right under their windows, they all went to bed at 8 o'clock and were soon sound asleep. The loss is $50,000 and is covered by insurance.

HUDSON, Mich., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The Village of Pittsford, six miles west of here, was devastated by fire tonight; nearly the whole of the business portion was burned. The loss will probably reach $50,000.

Local Blazes.

The stock of George T. Lilles, manufacturer of awnings at No. 45 West Van Buren street, was destroyed by fire early last evening, the loss being about $3,000, fully insured. The Butman Furnace Company at No. 229 South Canal street was also damaged $150 by water, and the building, the Van Buren Block, about $100, also covered by insurance.

An overheated stove in the millinery shop of Mrs. A. Payne, No. 95 Blue Island avenue, set fire to the building, a three-story frame, owned by Eugene Fortin. The flames communicated with the frame buildings on either side, causing a total damage of $2,150. The building No. 95 was damaged to the extent of $500, while the loss to the tenants, Mrs. Payne and James A. Ridge, the latter a photographer, whose gallery was on the third floor, was about $250 each. No. 97, a two-story frame, also owned by Fortin, was occupied as a saloon and residence by Berry Barrett, whose loss was about $75. The building was damaged about $50. Joseph Benoit, a shoe dealer, occupied No. 93. His loss was about $1,000. Fortin and Benoit were insured.

A frame shed at the rear of No. 105 Blue Island avenue, owned by James D. Hull and occupied as a stable by B. Sunfield, grocer at Nos. 105-9 Blue Island avenue, caught fire from some unknown cause at 10:30 p. m. The building was damaged about $150; not insured. Two horses owned by Sunfield, and valued at $75 each, were burned to death.

Sales of Whisky in Topeka.

Leavenworth *Times:* The 10,000 applications per month do not show the amount of liquor sold in Topeka. The report shows thirty-eight druggists who have permits and sixty-six Government licenses, showing eighteen that are selling without a permit. It is probable that these eighteen sell as much whisky as all the drug stores put together. Again, the Probate Judge thinks some of the drug stores do not make returns of the liquor sold by them, so it is fair to presume that double the amount of liquor is really sold of what is reported, and of necessity the liquor must be almost entirely whisky; it is easier to handle and more convenient to carry around. If we make the estimate at 20,000 sales of one-half pint each of whisky (as the quantity is from four ounces to one gallon) it would make 10,000 pints or 1,200 gallons. If each barrel held forty gallons it would be over thirty-one barrels of whisky. If one ounce is a drink there will be 160,000 drinks of whisky swallowed in Topeko every month. If each drink of whisky costs 10 cents, the value of it would be $16,000 consumed every month in Topeka for medical, mechanical, and scientific purposes.

An Economical Congressman.

One Congressman knows how to lay up money. He comes from one of the Southern States and manages to live comfortably in Washington at an outlay of not more than $1,500 per annum. He has no family, and neither drinks wine, etc., nor uses tebacco. He apparently enjoys life in his own way and is a general favorit with his Congressional associates. He has neat but not extravagant apartments in a respectable section of the city, and dresses in good taste. Many of his companions are very anxious to learn his methods of saving so much of his salary; but he refrains from giving any advice on the subject, telling them good naturedly that it is the result of his self control.

The new cuvee Veuve Clicquot Champagne now in the market, has the improved corkage.

IN THE ARENA OF SPORTS.

DUNCAN ROSS DEFEATS "THE JAP" AT WRESTLING.

The Match at Cleveland Ends Dissatisfactorily—Results of the National Field Trial—In Favor of a Western Trotting Association—Sheedy Will Make Matches for Sullivan—Eau Claire's New Nine—Roche's Sweeping Offer.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Duncan C. Ross and Matsada Sorakatchi, the Jap, wrestled their second mixed match here tonight before 2,000 people. It was for $500 a side and the receipts, and Ross got the money and decision because the Jap, who lost the toss for the choice of style of the deciding bout, refused to wrestle in collar-and-elbow style, which Ross chose. The Jap claimed that he was not to go outside the two styles of the preceding bouts, but the verbiage of the articles of agreement was against him. He raised a row and blackened an interfering bystander's eye. Charley McDonald, the old pugilist, was referee. The Jap won the first bout at catch-as-catch-can style in thirteen minutes, Ross the second at Græco-Roman style in twenty-seven and one-half minutes, the Jap the third, catch-as-catch-can, in seven minutes, and Ross the fourth, Græco-Roman, in eight minutes.

BILLIARDS.

Slosson Says He Is Schaefer's Equal at Billiards.

Before going to St. Louis Sunday night Richard Roche, Schaefer's backer, dropped into Chapin & Gore's. The billiard-match Friday night, games of billiards, and billiard players were discussed during an hour that he and a party of friends remained in the place. In the course of the discussion Roche said: "There is only one billiard-player, and that's Schaefer. He can beat all the others at any game they can play. When I get home I am going to issue a challange to all billiard-players and let them pick their games. He doesn't like cushion-carroms and doesn't like to play it, but he can beat any of them at it. I'll back him to beat anybody at any game played on a billiard-table."

"You had better bar fifteen-ball pool and pin pool; they are games of billiards," suggested Jack Hatfield.

"Well, I will bar them, but nothing else; and I wouldn't bar any game that ever was played with a cue on a billiard-table if he would practice it. I'll bet $2,500 he can give Slosson 300 in 3,000 at fourteen-inch balk-line, and I'll bet $1,000 that he can beat McCreary at three-cushions or Carter or Lon Morris at the bank game. Now, if anybody has got a billiard-player that he wants to back let him come on and see if I don't stop him from betting."

To a TRIBUNE reporter he said: "Schaefer didn't want to make those cushion-carrom games, but I made him make them. He lost the first and if he had lost the second I would have been to blame for the whole of it. After he had lost the first I still had confidence that he would win, and if there had been anybody here to bet me I would have backed him last Friday night for more money than any one man has ever bet on a billiard match. I came here prepared to bet $20,000, but would not allow any one to make me give odds when I knew that Slossen ought to be the favorit. I offered to bet even, but would not give one cent of odds. People ask if there will be a third game played. I wouldn't let him play a third game right away for a good deal of money. The public, or at least those people that are always trying to find something to decry in every sporting event, would be sure to howl 'hippodrome.'"

When Slosson was informed of Roche's declaration that he would back Schaefer to give him odds at the balk-line game he said: "I would not accept a point from him at any game. I consider myself the equal of any billiard player living, and don't think Schaefer can beat me at the balk-line, cushion-carroms, bank shots, or anything else. The games we have played do not establish him as my superior. Because he beat Vignaux in New York it doesn't follow that he can beat me."

John Mathews and John Thatcher will enter Schaefer's balk-line tournament, providing they get a handicap that suits them. They will practice daily at Slosson's. George will also take a little exercise at the balk-line, and will prepare Gallagher for his match with Carter.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—William Sexton of New York and Harvey McKenna of San Francisco played a 500-point ten-inch balk-line game of billiards here this evening for $500. Sexton won by a score of 500 to 369.

THE TURF.

Cohen Ruled Off the Track.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—L. Cohen of Chicago, brother of the Chicago turfman, charged with trying to bribe Jockey Stoval in the Finality heat race at the fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club and with approaching turfmen to have them pull their horses, was today after a trial ruled off the track by the officers of the Jockey Club.

In Favor of a Western Trotting Association.

H. C. Wheeler, Odebolt, Ia., President of the Iowa State Board of Agriculture, is at the Sherman. In referring to the National Trotting Association, he said he felt reasonably sure that in a year or two another trotting association would be formed. The territory at present is too great for one association to run advantageously. He claimed that there should be an Eastern and Western association, but he does not favor the idea of the several State fair associations becoming prominently identified with it, as that should belong rather to trotting or horse men. He felt it to be outside the range of strict State fair work. He thought that Mr. Vail should resign as Secretary of the National Trotting Association, although he did not consider him a dishonest man.

Death of Alden Goldsmith.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Alden Goldsmith, the famous horseman, died at midnight last night at Walnut Grove Farm, in the Town of Blooming Grove, Orange County, after an illness of three weeks.

[Mr. Goldsmith was born Dec. 4, 1820. Early in life he began to breed fine horses. Goldsmith Maid, trained and developed by him, has linked the name of the owner forever with the horse interest of the country. He also brought out Gloster, Huntress, Powers, Driver, Alley, Volunteer, Heptagon, Domestic, Castelar, and scores of other noted trotters. For nineteen years he owned Volunteer, perhaps the most prominent stallion in America.]

Turf Notes.

John E. Sturges of Mansfield, O., has bought of the Caton Farm at Joliet, Ill., the bay filly Maria Cossack, 2 years, by Don Cossack-Naomi.

The race horse Palmer, bought in England ten years ago for 153,000 marks, for the royal stud at Toran, Germany, has been shot on account of old age. He was the sire of a number of winners in German races.

Bersan, the "horned horse" 4 years old, by Ten Broeck, dam Sallie Ann, by Longfellow, has been retired, having been sold by Green Morris to Dan Swigert of the Elmendorf Stock Farm for $5,000. Last year, as a 3-year-old, Bersan won $37,000.

The Washington Park Club held an election yesterday. Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, N. K. Fairbank, Samuel W. Allerton, Columbus R. Cummings, John R. Walsh, A. S. Gage, Henry J. Macfarland, and Morton B. Hall were elected directors to serve until December, 1889. Wirt D. Walker was elected to serve until December, 1888.

Porter Ashe was in the city yesterday. In a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter he pronounced the stories about his domestic troubles published in the San Francisco *Examiner* "a pack of lies that were retracted the next day." He is on his way to New York to join his wife, who has been East since the first week in November.

John Splan does not believe in colt training at all, except in the case of breeders who have stock to sell, and then considers it like tearing up so much silk in order to show the world that you have some more of the same kind to sell. With aged horses the case is different. He "samples" them thoroughly, but there is none of that continual dogging at a horse that is often seen with other men. He says that beyond doubt the large majority of trotters are trained too much.

Advices from San Francisco say "Lucky" Baldwin has fordwarded to the St. Louis Fair Association a formal claim for $2,050, one-half of the money to have been added to the stakes of the match between Tyrant and Volante. The match was for $5,000 a side, $2,500 forfeit. J. B. Haggin, owner of Tyrant, paid forfeit. The fair association officials declared that the added money did not go with the forfeit, but, under the advice of Ben Bruce, compelled Volante to go over the course. Under the rules a "walkover" entitles a horse to one-half of the money added to stakes, and Baldwin claims that his horse, having walked over, is entitled to one-half of the money which the St. Louis association agreed to add. An informal expression of opinion by the delegates to the recent convention of the American Racing Association, held at Cincinnati, showed a very strong sentiment in favor of Baldwin's position.

THE RING.

Dates for Sullivan's Contests.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 20.—John L. Sullivan's business manager, P. L. Sheedy, writes from Helena as follows concerning the matches to take place here:

Please notify Patsy Cardiff for me that his match with J. L. Sullivan will be arranged for Jan. 18, 1887, at Minneapolis, Minn. By doing this you will give him plenty of time to train himself. Notify Pat Killen that his match with Sullivan will be arranged for Jan. 24 at St. Paul.

THE KENNEL.

The Result of the National Field Trial in Tennessee.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Dec. 20.—This was the seventh day of the National field trials. The weather was cold and clear and the conditions for work very good. Birds were not found readily in the morning owing to the frozen ground, but along towards noon and from then until sundown they were found quite numerous, and some of the work was of a very high order. Rubicon and Dan J. were the first brace. In pace and range they were about equal. Rubicon did the best work on birds, and was awarded the heat in forty minutes. Luke Roy and Allie James were next put down. Allie had the advantage in speed, range, and style, showing the better judgment and nose on game, and she won in a heat lasting one hour. Ben Roy beat Dee in thirty minutes, having at pace, range, and style outclassed him on game. Bob H. and Tex Dolly were the next brace. Bob outworked Dolly on game, showing better range and judgment and won the heat after a contest of two hours. This finished the first series. Clif Gladstone and Little Nell were the first brace in the second series. Little Nell won in thirty minutes. Cassio beat Ruby D., having at pace, range, and style, outworked her from start to finish on game. The heat lasted only twenty minutes. Nat Goodwin ran a short and brilliant heat with Hustling Hannah, beating her in fifteen minutes. The heat between Valjean and Rubicon was unfinished, owing to darkness.

BASE-BALL.

Eau Claire's New Nine.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The Eau Claire base-ball management yesterday completed its list of players for the Northwestern League season of 1887. The players signed are: Pitchers, Powers, from New Jersey, Murphy of last season's Eau Claires, and Reardon of St. Louis; catchers, Lowe, from the Eastern League; Dillon, from the National; and Reeves, from last season's Eau Claires; first base, Smith, from New England; second base, Cross, from the Canadian; third base, Lewis, from the Eastern; short stop, Roussey, from Baltimore; left field, Beall, from the National; centre field, McCollum, from Milwaukee; right field, Stevens, from the Canadian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Session of the Cumberland Gun Club.

The annual session of the Cumberland Gun Club was held at the Sherman House last night. This club has extensive grounds in the Kankakee marsh, and recently erected a club house at the cost of $10,000. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James A. Sexton; Vice-President, H. P. Thompson; Secretary, W. L. Shepherd; Treasurer, John Heiland; directors, H. D. Nichols, C. D. Gammon, W. Mattocks; delegates to the State Association and Tournament, Dr. J. M. Hutchinson, M. J. Eich, W. W. McFarland, H. D. Nichols, C. D. Gammon; delegates to the National Association, Messrs. Nichols, Mattocks, and H. Stephens.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The ex-champion oarsman, Edward Hanlan, arrived on the Aurania today. Tomorrow he will start for his home in Toronto, where, he says, he will remain six weeks and then go to Australia to row Beach.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 20.—Harry Bethune of New Philadelphia, O., defeated Frederick Rodgers of Trenton, N. J., in a hundred yard foot-race at the Exposition Park this afternoon. Time, 10 seconds.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

A Falling Thermometer and Northeasterly Winds for the Lake States.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For Illinois and Iowa, snow, northwesterly winds, decidedly colder.

For Wisconsin and Michigan, snow, followed by fair weather, northwesterly winds, decidedly colder.

For Minnesota, light snow, followed by fair weather, northwesterly winds, colder.

For Kansas and Nebraska, rain or snow, variable winds, decidedly colder.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rain, f'll last 8 hours.
New York	30.27	32	N. E.	Clear	
Washington	30.32	28		Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.28	43	S. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.19	28	W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	24	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.14	21	S.	Clear	*
Rochester, N. Y.	30.15	22	S.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.12	25	S.	Cloudy	
Cleveland, O.	30.09	26	S.	Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.07	27	S. W.	Cloudy	
Toledo, O.	30.04	27	S. W.	Cloudy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.01	31	S. W.	Lt. snow	*
Alpena, Mich.	29.80	25	S. W.	Lt. snow	*
Escanaba, Mich.	29.72	28	S. W.	Cloudy	*
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.84	34	S.	Th'n'g	
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.68	32	S. W.	Lt. snow	.01
Marquette, Mich.	29.68	28	W.	Lt. snow	.07
Port Huron, Mich.	29.99	25	S.	Cloudy	*
Chicago, Ill.	29.94	33	S.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.84	31	S. W.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	29.90	11	W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.98	10	W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.96	23	W.	Cloudy	
Davenport, Ia.	29.91	26	N. W.	Smoky	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.08	28	N.	Hy. sn'w	.02
Keokuk, Ia.	29.92	39	S. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.16	36	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.01	36	S.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	43	S.	Clear	
Lamar, Mo.	30.25	40	S.	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.96	39	N.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	30.13	25	N. W.	Lt. snow	.01
Huron, Dak.	30.21	4	S. W.	Clear	.01
Yankton, Dak.	30.16	16	N.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.09	0	W.	Cloudy	
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.07	3	S.	Clear	
Bismarck, Dak.	30.21	2	N. W.	Clear	
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.20	−1	N. W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	30.06	30	S. W.	Fair	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.00	24	W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.91	33	S.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.93	35	N.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.01	50	W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.21	31	N. W.	Clear	
Fort Garry	30.06	−6	N. W.	Fair	
Minnedosa					
Medicine Hat					

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 20.—Arrived—The Ems, from New York, for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—Arrived—The Lord Gough, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Arrived, the Britannic, City of Berlin, and Aurania, from Liverpool, and the La Champagne, from Havre.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 20.—Arrived, the Rhaetia, from New York for Hamburg.

A Princess in Purple.

Paris Letter: The Princess Waldemar of Denmark is addicted to the use of purple. During the few days she spent in Paris she was so frequently seen in purple garments that the color has become suddenly fashionable here. Until the other day it was looked upon as only suitable for old ladies, and now it is being seen upon young girls, and even upon children. It is the armorial color of Denmark, and suits the fair Princess Marie admirably. One evening at the Déjazet Theatre she was seen in the dress of purple plush with a gold plastron. She is fond of wearing a purple velvet capote with a gold aigret, and a purple velvet mantle lined with gold. Her latest traveling mantle is made of purple cloth trimmed with gold passementerie.

Proposed Action of Wabash Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—No action was taken today before the United States Court in the Wabash Railroad matter, but it is expected that the receivers will tomorrow officially notify Judge Treat of the recent action of Judge Gresham and ask for instructions. Solon Humphreys arrived here today and has been in consultation with his co-receiver, Thomas E. Tutt, and the law officers of the company. Judge Cooley is expected to reach here tomorrow. Wager Swayne left for Chicago tonight.

Only One Pauper.

Lincoln County, Minnesota, supports a single pauper, and the County Board recently allowed him $5.55 to pay his barber bill.

IN THE FIELD OF POLITICS

ASPECT OF THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

Bearing of the Canvass on the Presidential Nominations for '88—Opposition of Republican Managers to the Candidacy of Senator Warner Miller—The Election Fraud Cases at Indianapolis—Judge Treat Not to Retire—Wisconsin for Blaine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The next two weeks will bring the Senatorial contest in this State to a fever heat. The indications are that from being a struggle for the Senatorship it may suddenly develop into a James G. Blaine contest, with the coming Presidential nomination as the guiding agency in the manipulations that take place between now and the assembling of the Legislature. Stephen B. Elkins, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, is already authoritatively quoted as opposed to Senator Warner Miller's reëlection. He is the First Lieutenant of the statesman from Augusta, Me. Elkins' remarks were in answer to a recent statement of Miller, in which he disavowed responsibility for the Republican defeats in the State since his election to the Senate, five years ago.

Among Miller's friends it was said that Morton would not gain much by the assistance of the National Committee. That committee, they said, has no right to interfere in a State contest, and it will do Morton more harm than good. It was announced that Mr. Hiscock had recruited a new supporter in the person of Mr. "Lo" Sessions. Mr. Sessions was in Washington last week, and it was reported last night that he would take personal charge of Mr. Hiscock's canvass.

INDIANA.

The Election, Conspiracy, and Forgery Cases Up for Hearing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Samuel E. Perkins, the witness in the election conspiracy and forgery case who refuses to testify because he says he doesn't think Commissioner Van Buren has jurisdiction of the case, came into court this morning with a long retinue of lawyers and stated that he would not testify. Thereupon Commissioner Van Buren certified the facts to Judge Woods of the District Court. The defendant's lawyers said they questioned the jurisdiction of the court to act upon the facts set forth in the certificate, and also the jurisdiction of the Commissioner and the court to act upon the questions involved in the pending proceedings, and asked time to prepare for argument. The court gave them until after dinner. At that time, when the attorneys attempted to raise the first question, Judge Woods said that this question could not enter into the pending proceedings before him. He regarded as indefensible the position assumed—that a witness in a case could refuse to testify because he doubted the jurisdiction of the court. Such a proceeding was wholly unknown to precedent or practice. If the attorneys for the defendant wanted to argue this proposition, he would hear them with pleasure, but otherwise there was no necessity for argument. Continuing, he said that the Commissioner had asked for a formal order compelling Mr. Perkins to testify. He did not feel that he was justified in making such an order, but he would advise the Commissioner that he had the perfect right to attach and punish a witness for contempt in refusing to be sworn or to testify. Mr. Van Buren will rule on the matter in the morning. Should Mr. Perkins still refuse to testify he will be sent to jail for contempt. In such an event habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted on the grounds of want of jurisdiction, and then this question will come up for settlement. Tomorrow is the time set for arguing the question of jurisdiction in the Orange County election cases, where the defendants were arrested for bribery at the election, and Perkins' lawyers suggested that proceedings in this matter be suspended until that point was decided, but Judge Woods said he could see nothing analogous in the two cases. In the Orange County cases bribery of votes was charged, a very different offense from tampering with the election returns. "In the latter," said he, "the point is the power of the court to try a case in which it is charged that the persons accused did not change or tamper with the vote for any candidate for Congress, but for some local officer. In the bribery case it is entirely different."

THAT STORY ABOUT JUDGE TREAT.

Maj. Orendorf Says There Is No Truth in It Whatever.

Maj. Alf Orendorf of Springfield, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, was in the city yesterday and announced that he would probably call a meeting of the new committee for organization at Springfield Feb. 22. When asked if there was any truth in the story that Judge Treat, United States Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, was about to retire from the bench, he said: "I do not think thereois any authority for the stories, nor do I know just what gave rise to them. One explanation is that they grew out of Judge Creighton's recent visit to Washington. He was my former law partner, and went to Washington for recreation. He had hardly landed in the Capital before the story was given out that Judge Treat had notified me, as Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, that he would soon retire, and that I was attempting to take advantage of this information to have myself appointed. I never saw such a number of candidates as have come out for Judge Treat's place. Judge Treat has not notified me in any capacity that he intends retiring."

"Do you know whether John H. Oberly will try for one of the Railroad Commissionerships if the Inter-State Commerce bill is passed?"

"I do not know that he will make much of a personal effort, but his friends all know he wants that sort of an appointment."

BLAINE WISCONSIN'S FAVORIT.

Everybody Up There for Him—Senator Sawyer's Coming Walkover.

Gov. J. M. Rusk of Wisconsin was at the Grand Pacific a few hours yesterday. Conversing with a TRIBUNE reporter on the political outlook in 1888 he said there was a strong feeling in Wisconsin in favor of the nomination of Blaine. He did not desire to have this announcement attributed to him, but said there was no use denying the fact that Blaine talk was heard on all sides in Wisconsin. The Governor believed that Senator Philetus Sawyer would have a walkover in the contest for the United States Senatorship. There was no opposition to him worth speaking of and he would be his own successor.

DON M. DICKINSON SLIPPED UP.

His Attempt to Dictate Michigan's Legislature a Flat Failure.

"Yes," remarked ex-Congressman Edward Breitung of the Northern Peninsula, Michigan, at the Tremont yesterday, "Don M. Dickinson tried to carry things at the last election with a high hand, and especially in respect to the State Legislature. Why, look at the great number of Knights of Labor branches organized through the State prior to the election; that was done with Democratic money and with the view of making votes. The Democrats would trade anything on their ticket for the interest of their legislative nominees. Dickinson was bound to carry the Legislature and elect the next United States Senator, but let me quietly remark that he got left. He has tried mighty hard to run the politics of Michigan, but I don't see that he moved the world yet."

Mr. Brietung said that he did not know who would be chosen Senator, but he desired to see Conger reëlected. He said Conger was a pure Republican and an honest man, having the best interests of the State at heart.

In regard to mining interests, Mr. Breiturg looks for an advance in ores, but said that the advance would no doubt be overbalanced by a like advance in shipping rates by rail and on the lakes.

The Wily Widow Caught Him.

New York *Town Topics:* Not a little talk has been occasioned by the reported engagement of a New York widow to a widower, who, though English, married an American. The widow in question has grown-up children, and first saw the second man of her choice at a reception, and she remarked to a woman standing near by, "That's the man I'm going to marry, and if you'll present him to me I'll give you this," pointing to a gorgeous diamond bracelet which she wore. The introduction was secured, and the festive widow immediately set to work to captivate the man. She passed a greater part of the summer at Bar Harbor, but was decidedly shunned by the eligible men, who feared she would attempt to marry one of them. While on the coast of Maine she heard that her widower was about to sail for Europe, and she immediately telegraphed for staterooms on the same steamer, and they embarked together; and, arriving on the other side, she managed to keep herself informed of his chosen route, so that she never lost sight of him, and actually made the man promise to marry her, although her children, with tears in their eyes, went to him and begged him to leave their mother. The pair are yet in Europe, and each steamer is expected to bring news of their marriage.

Well Stocked.

In a Pullman car, which arrived at San Bernardino, Cal., the other day, there were seventeen babies.

4 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NO LABOR NOMINATIONS.

HENRY GEORGE WILL NOT RUN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1888.

What the Workingmen Desire to Accomplish—A Stay of Proceedings to Be Asked for McQuade—A Fight in Progress Between the Brewers' Pool and Local Saloonkeepers of New York—A Scheme to Defraud a Bank Failed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Henry George will never be a candidate for any office again. Gaybert S. Barnes, Secretary of the Land and Labor Organization, and a close personal friend of Mr. George, is the authority for this statement. A few days ago Mr. Barnes received a letter from S. L. Douglass of Indianapolis, Secretary of the Industrial Union, notifying him that a reform convention was to be held in Cincinnati Feb. 22, 1887, to which Henry George men, Knights of Labor, Grangers, Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, trades unionists, and soldiers were invited to send delegates. Among the names of the committee having the matter in charge was that of S. B. Heath of Chicago. Yesterday Mr. Barnes received a special circular setting forth the reasons why the land and labor organization could not take part in the convention. He said: "I notice that S. B. Heath of Chicago is Chairman of your committee, and so far as I can learn he is one of the most earnest and unwearying workers in the labor cause. My attention has been directed to a recent editorial in which, under the caption 'Disguised Democracy; a New York Labor Scheme,' he says that a 'clique of New York politicians has seized upon the George vote"; that Gov. Hill and Henry George are its figureheads; that we have 'good ground for believing this side-show to be a Democratic scheme to regain control of the George vote'; and finally that ours 'is a work intended simply to gratify the ambition of a few New York professional politicians or to save the wreck of a corrupt old party. Now, it is difficult to see how, with any shadow of self-respect, men thus stigmatized could, even if authorized, take any part in a movement whose official head holds regarding them such language as I have quoted.

"Some of these Western people imagine this is an Eastern movement. Let me say that it is well organized even in Mr. Douglass' own city. The committee which has been intrusted with the initial work does not propose to force a platform or a party name on the land and labor clubs when they hold a convention. I do not know when they will meet in convention. The sooner the convention is held the better. Many of our warmest friends think that it will not be wise to nominate a National ticket in 1888. We want to capture the Fifty-first Congress, and to that end we shall bend all our energies."

The New York Senatorship.

Ex-Senator Sessions of Chautauqua County has gone to Washington to confer with Congressman Frank Hiscock to devise some plan to increase Hiscock's vote to such an extent that it would be next to impossible for Miller or Morton to get a majority of the caucus. Sessions thinks that he can get Horton and Frost, the two Chautauqua Assemblymen, and enough from Erie, Cattaragus, and other Assemblymen from the southwestern part of the State to bring Hiscock's vote to between fifteen and twenty. Blaine's friends are making a continuous assault on Miller, and they charge Blaine's defeat in 1884 to Miller's inactivity. One of the managers of the canvass in 1884 said tonight: "Miller did not contribute a cent to the campaign fund in 1884. He was appealed to for financial aid, and though very wealthy he refused it. Morton contributed largely. Miller was set down by the State Committee to make a number of speeches throughout the State. He refused to fulfill the engagements. The State Committee told him that he could do as he pleased, but the engagements would stand. He finally made several perfunctory speeches. I cannot say that Blaine himself is opposed to Miller, but Blaine's friends are doing all they can to beat him."

Gen. Viele for the Turkish Mission.

The New York man to whom the President has tendered the Turkish mission is said to be Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth New York District. The *Star* says that the President had intended from the time Mr. Cox resigned to bestow the place upon a New York Democrat, and that, as Gen. Viele will retire from Congress the 4th of March, he had been chosen for the mission. Gen. Viele is a native of New York, having been born in Saratoga County. He graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847, and remained in the army serving through the Mexican War, until [illegible] when he resigned. He enlisted in the War for the preservation of the Union, and served with distinction as Brigadier-General. He is the author of valuable works on engineering, topography, sanitation, etc.

A Scheme Easily Foiled.

A smart-looking young fellow who had the appearance of a clerk rushed into the Wall street banking-house of I. & S. Wormser this afternoon. He shoved a note through the wicket asking the loan of 500 "half shares" of Reading stock to Van Schaick & Co. The worth of the stock was $17,000, and he offered as security for the loan a check for [illegible] drawn on the Chenung Valley Bank to the order of Van Schaick & Co., and indorsed by them. Instead of giving the stock to the young man the Messrs. Wormser sent a messenger to Van Schaick & Co., saying they could have the stock, but asking for their own check. The young man disappeared and it was found that the signature to the note and the indorsement on the check were both forgeries.

Brewers Against the Saloons.

The fight between the brewers' pool and the beer-saloon keepers has begun in earnest. Today at a meeting of the brewers' committee the pool and a committee of the Wine, Liquor & Beer Saloonkeepers' Association held at Volks' Garden, in the Bowery, it was reported that a million barrels of beer could be produced by brewers opposed to the pool. The committee of the dealers will report to this effect to the central organization, a meeting of which has been called for next Tuesday, when it is probable that a manifesto will be issued calling upon the dealers to cease buying pool beer. It is likely, also, that a mass-meeting of the dealers will be called at Cooper Institute later.

Dr. Aveling Met Ill-Bred Americans.

Dr. and Mrs. Aveling, the English Socialists, were entertained this evening by the managers of the workingmen's free [illegible] room. In the course of his address an auditor asked him what difference there was between the American and the English aristocracy. He said he thought the American upper classes had no breeding whatever, and in fact, were the worst bred people he ever met. The English nobility certainly had breeding, with all their numerous faults. Mr. Aveling concluded by saying that he had never met such frightfully ill-bred people as during his fifteen weeks' stay in [illegible] American hotels.

A Stay Asked for McQuade.

McQuade will be taken to Sing Sing [illegible] day morning unless his counsel succeed in getting a stay of execution. Today Mr. [illegible] combe busied himself during the forenoon in preparing a motion for a stay, and the application will be made tomorrow. There are thirty-six Supreme Court Judges, to any of whom application can be made. District-Attorney Martine has been served with notification of an appeal in the McQuade case to the general term. This tribunal will sit in January next, and in the meantime Mr. Martine will prepare his answer to the appeal. He does not believe that there is a chance of a reversal in the case.

Mrs. Heminway.

Mrs. Truman Heminway of No. 69 Eleventh street is dangerously ill. Mrs. Heminway is the daughter of the Rev. [illegible] Harwood of Trinity Church, New [illegible], and created somewhat of a sensation last spring by eloping with Mr. Heminway, whom she had met at Bar Harbor.

Four Men Killed by an Explosion.

TACOMA, W. T., Dec. 20.—By an [illegible] plosion of a train of blasting charges which hung fire in the west end of the [illegible] tunnel, three men were killed [illegible] five others seriously injured, one [illegible] has since died.

LOCK EDITION.

BOR NOMINATIONS.

ORGE WILL NOT RUN FOR RESIDENT IN 1888.

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WILL NOT RAISE THE DUTY.

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO INCREASE THE TARIFF ON TOBACCO.

Free-Traders Characterize the Measure as a Scheme to Subsidize the Tobacco-Growers—A Scheme to Provide for the Investment of National Bank Deposits—A Discussion of the Patent Laws—A Bill to Extirpate Pleuro-Pneumonia—Other Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The failure of the Sumatra Tobacco bill in the House today will be a severe disappointment to the growers in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. Mr. Hiscock has held the right to the floor under suspension of the rules since the last session, and the bill he proposed to call up increasing the tax was approved by the tobacco-growers in Ohio, Connecticut, and New York, as well as in the West. The manufacturers were all against increasing the duties, and had distributed pamphlets setting forth their objections. They denied that the Dutch syndicate were evading the United States customs duties to any extent in the Sumatra tobacco which is imported, and put forth arguments to show that the duty was high enough. When the roll was called, so far from securing a two-thirds majority, Mr. Hiscock was only able to muster 90 votes, as against 165 in opposition. This disposes of the subject in the present Congress.

When Mr. Hiscock called up his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill relating to duties on tobacco he said the bill amends the statutes relating to the duties on leaf tobacco as follows: Leaf tobacco in any bale, box, package, or bulk, any part of which is suitable for wrappers, if not stemmed, 75 cents per pound; if stemmed, $1 per pound upon the whole contents of such bale, box, package, or bulk.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois opposed the bill. Since the introduction of this measure, and only as late as last Saturday, the House, with the concurrence of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hiscock) had decided not to have any revenue legislation—neither to increase nor diminish the revenue—and, indeed, not to consider the question. He had been in hopes that, obedient to the will of the House, the gentleman would have withdrawn this proposition to increase a tax already enormously high. The proposition is to impose a duty on all imported leaf tobacco suitable for cigar-wrappers of 75 cents a pound, or if stemmed of $1 a pound. The greatest portion of this tobacco imported now paid 35 cents a pound. The pretext for the measure was that the law as it now stood was evaded. As it now stood, the law (which was adopted without ever having been considered or read in the House, under what was known as the Keifer-Reed device for a change of rules) imposed 75 cents on imported leaf tobacco of requisit fineness and quality for wrappers and $1 for stemmed. The tariff commission had been asked to impose that duty and, after investigation of the whole question, it had declined to report in favor of it. Then it had come to be law in the way he had already indicated. The pending proposition was to impose a duty of 75 cents to protect the home producer of leaf tobacco, who already was protected by a duty of 35 cents a pound. That rate was more than ample protection today.

Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas regarded the bill as a modest proposition to protect a certain class of tobacco 600 per cent. The cigars wrapped in Sumatra tobacco were consumed principally by the working class, and it alone would have to pay the increased duty, although it now paid a subsidy of 90 per cent to some 7,000 persons in this country. There was no commercial, industrial, or financial reason, based on public interest, for the passage of this bill. It was a proposition of subsidy, pure, simple and unadulterated, and he hoped the day would come when the people would whip such propositions from the Capitol—as the money-changers were whipped from the temple. The proposition of the gentleman from New York was peculiar. It was not simply to tax all wrappers 75 cents and $1, but it was to tax at that rate all tobacco that was in a bale in which there was a single leaf suitable for wrapper.

Mr. Hiscock's motion was lost—yeas 90, nays 165.

The following Democrats voted with the body of the Republicans in the affirmative: Anderson of Ohio, Boyle, Curtin, Ermentrout, Findlay, Foran, Lore, Seymour, Swope, and Wilford.

The following Republicans cast negative votes: Adams of Illinois, Anderson of Kansas, Brown of Ohio, Butterworth, Dunham, Fuller, Henderson of Iowa, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnston of Indiana, Landes, Lyman, Owens, Payson, Perkins, Rowell, Ryan, Strait, Struble, Swinburne, Z. Taylor of Tennessee, Thomas of Illinois, Van Schaick, Wakefield, White of Minnesota, and Woodburn.

The Circulation of National Banks.

Mr. Warner of Ohio introduced a bill to provide for the investment of the lawful money deposited in the Treasury by National banks for the redemption of their circulating notes. The following is the text of the bill:

SEC. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and required to invest 90 per cent of the lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at the date of the passage of this act and 90 per cent of all such money hereafter deposited for the redemption of the current circulating notes of National banks, as provided by Sec. 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, and amendments thereto, in United States bonds, not subject to call, at the lowest market rates. The bonds so purchased shall be held in the Treasury in lieu of such lawful money to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of National banks.

SEC. 2. That the interest on the bonds purchased as required in this act, as the same accrues, shall be covered into the Treasury; and whenever the bonds, at their par value, exceed the amount of the outstanding circulating notes of National banks for the redemption of which lawful money has been deposited, the excess of the bonds over such outstanding circulating notes shall be canceled and destroyed.

SEC. 3. That the circulating notes of National banks for the redemption of which lawful money has been deposited may be redeemed out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, such circulating notes cannot be redeemed out of the money in the Treasury without impairing its general efficiency he may order the sale of as many of the bonds purchased and held as provided in this act as may be necessary to redeem the circulating notes of National banks as the same are presented for redemption, but not to accumulate at any time a redemption fund exceeding 10 per cent of such outstanding notes.

SEC. 4. That no National bank shall be required hereafter to deposit or keep on deposit to secure circulating notes United States bonds to an amount exceeding one-twentieth of its capital stock, and in no case more than $20,000, and hereafter all National banks shall be entitled to receive circulating notes for such bonds at their par value equal to the par value of the bonds so deposited.

Mr. Wilkinson of Ohio introduced a resolution to reduce the amount of deposit of United States bonds to be required of National banks and to restore to the channels of trade the excessive accumulations of lawful money in the Treasury.

Discussing the Patent Laws.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois, on behalf of the Committee on Patents, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill limiting the jurisdiction of United States Courts in patent cases and to protect persons who, without notice, are bona fide manufacturers, purchasers, venders, and users of patented articles. The bill limits the jurisdiction of United States Courts in patent cases to cases wherein the amount in controversy does not exceed $200 against one person or citizen. Sec. 2 provides that "purchasers of any patent right for actual use shall not be liable to damages, royalty, or for value of the same, or for infringing the same in any manner, who at the date of such purchase had no knowledge of the claims of any third person, or that the inventor of the same has an interest therein adverse to the seller thereof. That no person who shall in good faith purchase, use, manufacture, or sell without previous knowledge of the existence of a patent thereof any article, machine, machinery, or other thing for the exclusive use, sale, or manufacture of which any patent has been or hereafter may be granted to any person, persons, or corporations whatever shall be liable in damages or otherwise for an infringement of such patent until after written notices of the existence thereof shall have been officially served on such person or persons or corporation, and such infringement shall be thereafter continued."

Mr. Townshend said that the only purpose of the measure was to protect innocent purchasers against blackmail.

Mr. Hammond of Georgia opposed the bill, and declared that the first section would strike down seven-eighths of all the patents in the country, while the second section would place a premium upon scoundrelism.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio regarded the bill as a bold attempt to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. It was due to the patent system that the United States excelled every other nation today as a manufacturing country. The bill practically wiped out the patent system, while it would leave monopolies (if any such existed in this country) unharmed.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa said that the real purpose of the bill was to prevent the masses of the people who did not enjoy the benefits of the golden egg, but who bought patented instruments, from being mulcted in damages and dragged into court by wealthy corporations until they were served with written notice.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama regarded the provisions of the bill as a restraint on the abuse of law, and thought that they would improve instead of break down the patent system.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan contended that the pending proposition would not interfere with patent rights, but would correct abuses under the law. Men were persecuted and swindled by the operation of the patent laws, and the people of the agricultural districts were growing restive under the system of patent robbery.

Mr. Townshend saw in the opposition to the bill a renewal of the old struggle between monopoly and anti-monopoly. In order to prevent a vote being taken on the bill Mr. Mills of Texas moved to adjourn. The motion was agreed to—yeas 134, nays 121—and, accordingly, the House adjourned.

The Effect of the Flurry in Wall Street.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois introduced the following resolution:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform whether any National banking association in the City of New York has, during the present month, loaned its surplus money or deposits to brokers or other persons operating in stocks and bonds without security, and merely upon the receipt of interest on the same, for the purpose of enabling the speculators to lock up and prevent the use of money in business transactions, and thereby produce a scarcity of money and greatly increase the rates of interest on loans. And also whether, during the same period, any of said banks for the purposes aforesaid knowingly permitted the total liabilities of any person, corporation, or firm to exceed the amount limited by statute in said cases, and that the said Secretary report all facts to this House as soon as practicable, with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Mr. Taulbee, Kentucky, introduced a resolution reciting that it is stated in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury has paid interest on certain bonded indebtedness of the United States before said interest was due, and without rebate; and that it is also stated that said advance of interest was made for the purpose of affecting the market value of certain stocks in Wall street; and requesting the Secretary to inform the House if such interest has been paid, and, if so, why and by what authority.

Other Business in the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the invitation from her Britannic Majesty to participate in an international exhibition to be held at Adelaide, Australia, in 1887. Referred.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the issuing of Treasury notes.

Mr. Forney of Alabama, on behalf of the Committee on Militia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill amending the statutes making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia, with an amendment proposed by the House committee making the annual appropriation $400,000. Agreed to—yeas, 198; nays, 49.

Under the call of States the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Morrison—A resolution for holiday recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 4.

By Mr. Dingley of Maine—A resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of the Secretary of the Navy in the construction of vessels for the navy hereafter to invite proposals on such terms as will best secure the establishment of new iron and steel shipbuilding yards at desirable points on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts.

By Mr. Cox of New York—A joint resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to present to the House a suitable plan of coast defense.

By Mr. Townshend of Illinois—To punish bribery in elections; also to punish the passing of Confederate money as a just obligation of the United States.

By Mr. Dingley—To protect the inmates of National Homes for Disabled Soldiers and forbidding the sale of distilled and fermented liquors within the limits of any home.

By Mr. Ryan of Kansas—Appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors of the War.

By Mr. Millard of New York—To repeal all duties on sugar and molasses imported in American vessels.

By Mr. Johnson of North Carolina—A resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the Internal Revenue laws.

By Mr. Dunham of Illinois—A bill to amend the laws in regard to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. The bill was prepared at the request of Chicago parties, and if passed will prove materially advantageous to importers in all interior cities.

THE SENATE.

A Resolution Looking to Free Trade with Sugar-Producing Countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—In the Senate today Mr. Aldrich offered a concurrent resolution requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Governments of the several principal sugar-producing countries of the world with a view of securing mutual agreements by which the United States shall agree to admit free of duty sugar and molasses, the produce of such countries or their colonies, when transported in vessels under the flag of either contracting party, and on which sugar and molasses no export tax or export charge has been levied, on condition that such Government, shall admit into their respective countries or sugar-producing colonies, free of duty, the mineral, agricultural, and manufactured products of the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr. George offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of Federal Courts over railroad receiverships. Laid over.

The following bills and resolutions were taken up and passed: Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to accept a tract of land on Lake Michigan, twenty-five miles from Chicago, donated by the Commercial Club of Chicago, for military purposes; the House bill for the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to allow soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms an increased pension. Referred.

Changes in Committees.

The President pro tem. announced the following appointments to committees:

Committee on Claims—Mr. Spooner as Chairman in place of Mr. Pike, deceased; and Mr. Cheney in place of Mr. Spooner.

District of Columbia—Mr. Cheney in place of Mr. Pike.

Civil Service—Mr. Williams in place of Mr. Pike.

Epidemic Diseases—Mr. Cheney in place of Mr. Spooner.

Improvements of the Mississippi River—Mr. Williams in place of Mr. Pike.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Mr. Williams in place of Mr. Manderson, resigned.

Messrs. Spooner and Manderson were, on their own requests, excused from further service on the Committee on Epidemic Diseases and on the Committee on Transportation to the Seaboard, respectively.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Details of the Bill Introduced in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Senator Spooner today, by request of Senator Miller, who is absent, introduced a bill to extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and rinderpest among cattle, and to facilitate the exportation of cattle and the products of live stock.

Sec. 1 authorizes the President to appoint a commission of three persons to be known as the United States Cattle Commission. He may in his judgment suspend the functions and pay of these Commissioners and restore them again at any time. The salaries of the Commissioners are fixed at $5,000 per annum.

Sec. 2 makes it the duty of the Commissioners to cause investigation to be made as to the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and rinderpest, and for this purpose they are authorized to enter, either in person or by agents, any premises in which they have reason to believe such disease exists. Upon discovering the existence of disease the Commissioners are authorized to give public notice of the fact, specifying the location, and also to notify in writing the agents of any transportation company doing business in or through the infected locality. The Commissioners are required to establish and maintain such quarantine of animals, premises, or localities as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of disease, and also to cause the appraisal and destruction of the infected or exposed animals. Owners of animals destroyed are to be paid three-fourths the value of the animals, as determined upon the basis of health before infection, in the case of animals diseased, and the full appraised value in the case of animals exposed to but not infected with disease. It is provided, however, that not more than $160 shall be paid for any animal destroyed which has a recorded pedigree, nor more than $60 for an animal without a pedigree. Provided further, that in no case shall compensation be allowed for any animal destroyed which may have contracted or been exposed to the disease in a foreign country or on the high seas, nor shall compensation be allowed any one who knowingly or willfully conceals the existence of any such disease or the fact of exposure thereto.

Sec. 3 authorizes the Commissioners to make rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of the bill into effect, the rules to have the effect of law when approved by the President.

Sec. 4, 5, and 7 prescribe penalties for obstructing the Commissioners in the performance of their duty, for concealing the disease, and for transporting or delivering for transportation from one State to another diseased animals, knowing them to be such.

Sec. 6 makes it the duty of the Commissioners wherever any owner of animals refuses to accept the sum authorized to be paid under appraisement to declare and maintain a rigid quarantine of the animals and premises where the cattle may be found.

Other sections make it the duty of the District Attorneys to prosecute violations of the provisions of the bill, authorize the employment of a Secretary to the commission and of skilled veterinarians, and direct that when the functions of the Commissioners are suspended their offices and records shall be turned over to the Commissioner of Agriculture. The bill appropriates $1,000,000 to carry its provisions into effect. A similar bill was introduced in the House today by Delegate Carey of Wyoming, by direction of the House Agricultural Committee. It is understood that the bill was prepared by Representatives of the Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association.

Frank Sanders Lynched.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Frank Sanders was taken from Carnesville Jail this morning at 2 o'clock and hanged to a tree in the jail-yard. The report of his having been burned to death Friday was incorrect. Rachel Bates, charged with complicity in the murder, was in jail today. Threats are freely made to lynch her tonight. The bones of the five member of the Swilling family were gathered together and buried in one coffin in the little graveyard in Carnesville.

The Weaker Sex

Are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorit Prescription," which cures all female derangements and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

VAST ESTATE INVOLVED.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PAINE HEIR.

A Charge that the Property of John Paine Was Fraudulently Divided—"Boodler" McQuade Sentenced to Seven Years' Imprisonment and to Pay a Fine of $5,000—Stage-Manager Parry of the National Opera Company Demands Salary for Twenty-five Weeks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Litigation of a very peculiar and complicated kind is going on in the Supreme Court respecting the estate of John Paine, who died in November, 1885. The litigation is made peculiar by the wholesale charges of fraud made by William Paine, the grandson, heir at law, and legatee of the residuary estate of John Paine. By fraud, William Paine says, the estate of his grandfather has been reduced from hundreds of thousands of dollars to only about $60,000. The first charge of wrong doing which he makes is against his grandfather's widow, Caroline Paine, and against a number of other persons who, he alleges, conspired with her. The purpose of their conspiracy was to murder the old man and to convey to his wife the valuable premises known as Nos. 7 and 9 Warren street, and this purpose was effected in 1882, when John Paine was over 90 years old, and when, William Paine says, he was very weak mentally and physically. All the allegations of fraud having been denied by Mrs. Paine and her alleged co-conspirators, the counsel for William Paine moved at chambers that the case be tried on framed issues before a jury. Judge Barrett denied the motion today.

In the property belonging to this estate is the Grenoble apartment house, worth $400,000. Before the cross-examination was begun in the Surrogate's court today of C. F. Chickering, the administrator of James H. Paine's estate, who contests the claim of John H. Wardwell as legatee by virtue of an alleged lost will, ex-Gov. Chamberlain, on behalf of Mr. Wardwell, called attention to the fact that the court had made an order requiring Mr. Chickering to provide a bond for twice the value of the estate and had issued a temporary injunction restraining him from disposing of any of the property until the bond had been filed. Before he could get any further Judge Russell, for the administrator, quietly remarked that Mr. Chickering had this morning given his bond for $825,000, and that the Surrogate had approved the same and dissolved the injunction. The bond is executed by the American Security Company. Mr. Chickering then took the stand and for two hours was subjected to a cross-examination in which he reiterated, with occasional fuller details, the story which he told last Wednesday. He had not filed any inventory of Paine's estate as administrator because his lawyer, Mr. Swift, advised him to keep quiet.

M'QUADE SENTENCED.

The "Boodler" Gets Seven Years' Imprisonment and a Fine of $5,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Ex-Ald. McQuade was this morning sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. McQuade was escorted into the court-room by Under Sheriff Sexton and Order of Arrest Clerk Martin. There was not the hail-fellow appearance about McQuade that characterized him Friday. He took his old seat and very quietly waited for the hour of his sentence. After a short conversation with Mr. Newcombe, the Recorder wrapped on his desk for order. Mr. Newcombe asked that the proceedings of Friday be read. The request was granted, and, after the reading, Gen. Tracy said:

"Sentence having been moved, we move an arrest of sentence because the indictment was on insufficient ground and the evidence was not sufficient to connect the defendant with the crime charged; because of the mischarge of the court to the jury; because certain jurors were illegally excluded from the box; because the trial was suspended Dec. 14 for the bringing of Nesbitt and Vickermann, who signed affidavits before and in the presence of the jury, as set down in the affidavits of the defense served on the District Attorney Friday. We also move that the verdict be set aside on the grounds set down in this affidavit, because the court admitted improper evidence against the defendant and excluded other proper evidence in his favor."

Gen. Tracy also moved that the officers who had charge of the jury during the trial be called and sworn, on the ground that the jurors had seen a newspaper bulletin calling Juror Rosenberg a traitor. Mr. Martine, in reply, read an affidavit of Juror Rosenberg denying that he had been influenced in any way in favor of or against the defendant by outside influences, but that he acted on the evidence alone.

Recorder Smyth said he thought it was his duty to take more than usual caution in all the details of this case. The officers were picked; a respectable hotel selected for the accommodation of the jury; the jurors were conscientiously warned on each occasion of their leaving the court room. The Recorder also took special pains to caution the jurors that they would not be allowed to receive letters or calls from any one, not even members of their family. In fact, special caution had been used, and the court was satisfied that the interests of the prisoner had been carefully guarded. He concluded by denying the motion to set aside the verdict.

McQuade was ordered to stand up and did so, with his thumbs in his pantaloons pockets. "The defense," remarked Gen. Tracy, "has nothing to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him; we rely on his former good character and the esteem in which he is still held by his neighbors and acquaintances, who are many of them here now to ask for the leniency of the court."

The Recorder said in substance:

"Arthur J. McQuade, you have been fairly and justly convicted of bribery. You were elected to perform a public duty and public trust. Instead of doing so you violated that trust. Your character as a business-man, citizen, father, husband, is good. I have sympathy for your wife and family. You should have considered them before you did wrong. You did not add to the crime of which you have been convicted, as Jaehne did, by taking the stand and committing perjury. I have reason to believe that you received as much money as Duffy did—$10,000. That money is not yours, it is not the property of your family. If it is left with them it will work the inevitable result of ill-gotten gain. I would advise you to give up and pay back to the city the money which you received, and I have no doubt it would work to your benefit. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in State's prison at hard labor for a term of seven years, and that you pay a fine of $5,000."

McQuade was immediately taken to the Tombs, and after the usual formalities was locked in cell 17.

McQuade will be given a few days to fix up his bank account, look after his business, and draw the necessary power of attorney.

Katie Metz, a Witness, Threatened.

Katie Metz, the servant whose testimony corroborated and strengthened the evidence against "Boodler" McQuade and probably secured his conviction, has received many threatening letters containing sketches of skulls and cross-bones, and warning her of approaching death. One letter received by her last night expressed the determination of the writer to exterminate not only herself but all her relatives and friends that can be found.

J. W. Vickerman, the tailor, who, with Thomas Nesbit, was arrested Friday on a charge of slandering Juror Rosenberg, refuses to eat anything, and appears to be given up to despair. His friends fear that he is going insane. Every delicacy that could be suggested was sent to him yesterday, but he refused to touch them, and the presence of his wife and the friends who called to cheer him up seemed only to increase his despondency.

MR. PARRY'S CONTRACT.

The Dismissed Stage Manager of the National Opera Company Threatens Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—William Parry, the Englishman, with a record of eleven and a half years as stage manager in operatic companies and a long list of testimonials as to his efficiency and trustworthiness, who was discharged by the management of the National opera company for alleged incompetency, greatly to the surprise and indignation of his many friends, arrived in this city from Chicago this morning. With his particular friend, Sig. Buchignani, he called upon Lawyer Eaton, who represents the opera company in a legal way, in the afternoon. Mr. Parry said he felt hurt by the stigma cast upon his reputation by the frivolous reasons given for his dismissal, and unless full reparation was made he proposed to go to law for justice. He demanded reinstatement as stage manager, and said that then if his services were not required he would cheerfully resign on payment of the balance due for his contract. He was engaged for twenty-five weeks at $75 per week, and has received pay for four weeks. Lawyer Eaton said he had no authority to accept these terms, but would endeavor to call a meeting of the Board of Directors for Monday next, when the Brooklyn engagement begins, in order that formal action might be taken. A quorum of the board is seven. Mr. Parry asked the privilege of appearing in person on that occasion and making a statement. He was told to make an application in writing and it would be submitted to the members of the board. If they acquiesced he would receive notice when to appear. Until the board acts Mr. Parry says he will remain dumb. Silence in this respect is characteristic of Theodore Thomas. It is premised on good authority that the stages on which the National opera company appeared were not large enough for Messrs. Hock and Parry. If necessary, Parry's friends say, it will be a very easy matter for him to prove the absurdity of the allegation, and his testimony will drop like a bomb in the camp of the badly-managed opera company.

Lawyer Eaton said today that he had raised a fund by subscription for the poor Italian ballet girls discharged for incompetency, and they will be sent home. They were manifestly delighted on being told of this.

Mme. Fursch-Madi and her husband arrived here from Chicago today and went on to Boston tonight, where the prima donna will sing in the Philharmonic concerts tomorrow and Thursday. She has not left the opera company, and will rejoin it in Brooklyn next week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Case of the Parsee Merchant's Estate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Prescott Hall Butler, administrator of the estate of Bomanjee Byramgee Colah, recently obtained in behalf of the Parsee merchant's destitute wife and children a judgment against Nathaniel Jarvis Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for $76,075 of money belonging to the estate which Mr. Jarvis is said to have wrongfully retained. Mr. Jarvis applied for a stay of proceedings, in the way of levies, etc., pending an appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court, and the hearing was set down for this afternoon in the private room of Chief Justice Noah Davis. Joseph H. Choate, for Mr. Butler, was not ready to go on, but he gave notice that he should object to having the hearing in a Judge's private room and to Judge Davis hearing the matter.

Judge Davis said that he would remove the first objection by having the hearing in the general term room Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The second objection he said nothing about. It is understood that the grounds for objection are the long and close friendship between Judge Brady of the Supreme Court, who is Mr. Jarvis' brother-in-law, and Judge Davis. One of the objections which will be raised to granting a stay of proceedings is that Mr. Jarvis proposes to file no bond to secure the plaintiff from loss in case Judge Donohue's decision should be sustained. Mr. Jarvis' appeal to the General Term is regarded as a "forlorn hope."

Charter of the Cable Railway.

Charles P. Shaw, counsel for the Cable Railway Company, is very hopeful that the Court of Appeals will think better of the charter of that corporation than in the court's recent decision by reason of facts and arguments that will be submitted at the rehearing which has been ordered. The court's objections are on the following points: Did the Mayor's Commissioners adequately protect the rights of the city by a failure to require a forfeiture of all the cable company ever might possess in case the company failed to build every foot of its seventy miles of railway laid out by those Commissioners in the precise way and on the precise plan presented by the Commissioners? The last point considered by the court relates to the plans of the cable company, which are criticised for indefinitness as to the elevated portion of their system. The articles were verbatim from the plans of the Manhattan Company. We have moved for a rehearing, so that the court might have its attention recalled to its provisions in the Manhattan case. That argument will be had in the early part of January. Mr. Evarts has been consulted about it, and as the senior counsel has approved and directed the proceedings.

Chinese Gambling.

Three police Captains—McCullagh Jr., Ryan, and Mount—were on trial today. The charges in two of the cases were technical. In the case of Capt. McCullagh the specifications, in substance, were that he permitted the Chinese gambling game, "fan-tan," to be carried on at various places from January to July last and was guilty of lack of vigilance and neglect of duty. The witnesses for the prosecution and the accused were Chinamen. They testified that persons whose names they do not remember told them that when a fuss was made about Chinese gambling McCullagh sent out word that it had better stop for the present, and when the fuss was over he gave a hint that it might go on again. The games were "fan-tan," another of which no one knew the name or could properly explain, and Chinese dominoes. To place the Commissioners in an intelligent position two Chinamen played a game of "fan-tan" in court. Anthony Comstock testified that one Chinaman complained of the harm done to his countrymen by gambling. Mr. Comstock told him to go ahead and get evidence and he would act. The defendant had the best of the case.

Jake Sharp's Case.

Jacob Sharp, the indicted President of the Broadway Railroad Company, has served notice upon the District-Attorney that he will, Friday next, by his counsel make application before Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court for a change of venue for his approaching trial from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county, whence he will seek to have it transferred outside the county. The affidavit upon which the application will be based sets forth among other things: "It has been common for the opposition to describe me vulgarly as 'Jake Sharp,' and the enterprises in which I have been supposed to be interested as 'Jake Sharp's enterprises.' It is, therefore, as I believe, impossible, if I be tried in the City of New York, that all of the vast and widespread opposition to the construction of a street railway on Broadway should not be directed against me as being believed to be the person most conspicuously related and responsible for the defeat which that opposition met."

Items.

The steamer La Champagne, from Havre, which arrived today, brought 8,183,349 francs in gold bars.

The dozen wild German boars and sows which arrived yesterday on the steamer Werra will never be hunted by sportsmen. When Henry Bergh read this morning's papers and learned how the pigs were to be treated he sent for the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and sent him to Herman Reiche, to whom the animals are consigned, with word that no killing of hogs with either spear or sword would be allowed.

The steamer Werra came into port yesterday with a queer cargo. She had on board three gigantic horses, twelve wild boars, 500 English pheasants, 3,000 canaries, fifty wild rabbits, and a girl and a boy each about 4 days old. In mid-ocean two of the steerage passengers gave birth—one to a girl, the other to a boy. A storm was howling at the time. The infants were named for the ship—Werra. The three horses are imported by a farmer in the vicinity of Chicago for the improvement of stock. They come from Altenberg and are of the huge proportions of the Flemish dray-horse.

Several more European steamships reached this port today and reported having met with remarkably severe weather. La Champagne of the French line from Havre lost one of her seamen in a cyclone Dec. 16. The wind then came from all points of the compass, and caused a heavy cross sea. At the hight of the storm an enormous wave swept over the bows, smashing in a ventilator and breaking a ladder. Seaman Phillips was dashed against some ironwork and was instantly killed. Two other sailors were so severely injured that they had to be laid up during the remainder of the voyage. The steamship Britannic of the White Star Line, from Liverpool, also experienced the cyclone of Dec. 16, through which she passed without sustaining any damage. The Aurania of the Cunard Line and the City of Berlin of the Inman Line, which also arrived today, reported having had very severe weather.

Dr. and Mrs. Aveling, the English Socialists, arrived in this city Saturday from their Western tour of agitation lasting eleven weeks. Dr. Aveling says that in his opinion Socialism has taken a firmer root in the West than in the East, though the conditions of life in this part of the country due to "capitalism"—particularly factory life—had naturally led him to suppose that Socialism would find a stronger foothold in the East than in any other part of the country. In the West, where the working people are not so dulled by such work as factory labor, he found the men bright, keen, and alert, and thought they understood Socialism better than people do here. The West is the important part of America, he said, and there is the future of Socialism. Dr. Aveling said that the cowboys on the ranches had an organization called the "Ranch Association." This was formed to battle with the ranch bosses. Dr. and Mrs. Aveling sail next Saturday for Liverpool.

The Rev. J. Henn, recently assistant pastor of St. Leonard's Roman Catholic Church in the Eighteenth Ward, who disappeared nearly five weeks ago, is now said to be making cigars with his father and brothers at No. 49 Humboldt street. It is two years ago since he became assistant pastor at St. Leonard's Church. He was then a newly-ordained priest. He lived with the Rev. Father Raber, the parish priest. There the priest's sister, Miss Lena Raber, presided as housekeeper, and between her and Henn there grew up an attachment. It was not long before their attachment became a matter of common gossip among the parishioners. Father Raber is a simple-hearted old man, who thinks that everybody in the world is as good as himself, and it was not till five weeks ago that he became enlightened as to what his neighbors say was the true state of affairs. Then he was furious and, it is stated, assaulted Father Henn, striking his assistant with a chair and cutting his head quite badly. Father Henn took refuge with his parents, and has, it is said, been with them ever since. A few days after this occurrence Father Raber put his sister out of the house. She was in communication with Father Henn, but he showed no disposition to meet her again.

The Value of a Mine.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Returns from the Government mint at Philadelphia show that the value of the November bullion product of the Ropes gold and silver mine was $3,245, or $107 more than its value was estimated at by President Ropes. The value of the concentrates saved from November's run of rock was $1,255, bringing the total product of November up to nearly $4,500.

Dead of Heart-Disease.

PEKIN, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Some boys were playing in the alley in the rear of a public hall in this city this evening and discovered the dead body of Fred Toel, a prominent citizen. His death is attributed to heart-disease. He leaves a family.

A Rope Around His Neck.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 20.—The Rev. Silas Wiggin of Sutton, aged 75 years, committed suicide by hanging Saturday.

Inexpensive Christmas Gift.

A box of Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap is a *recherché* present.

"CLAUDIAN" LAST NIGHT.

IMPRESSIONS OF MR. WILSON BARRETT'S IMPERSONATION.

A Play with a Fine Theme, but Feebly Handled—Richness of Formal Polish and a Moiety of Spiritual Vitality—A Performance Which Feasts the Eye and Flatters the Fancy—Situations Dramatically False—Miss Gertrude Griswold's First Appearance.

The sum of one's impressions of "Claudian" is that as a play it has a fine theme that is feebly handled, and that its presentation by Mr. Wilson Barrett and his London company is marked by a richness of formal polish and a moiety of spiritual vitality. The performance is one which feasts the eye and which flatters the fancy, but which neither exalts the imagination nor touches the heart. The work as it came from the playwrights, Messrs. Herman and Wills, must be classed as a melodrama in tunic and sandals, for the personages take such interest as they possess from the situations, not the situations from the personages. There is no occasion for great acting if one means by that the expression of sublimated passion or the revelation of complex character. There is occasion for great scenery, and that is all.

A beautiful picture was that which the first curtain disclosed of Byzantium in the fourth century, when the splendor and the strength of paganism touched with the hectic flush of decay crystallized in the last illustration of "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." The severity of Greek taste had softened into a lassitude that was sensible to the warmth of color; and this gave Mr. Barrett an opportunity which he improved to the utmost for the nice harmonizing of shades of costume in groups to which a painter might be proud to give permanency. The entrance of the chief actor as a Byzantine noble with a train of attendants was more theatrical than dramatic, but was strikingly effective. The audience, which was large, was cordial in expressing its welcome, although the attachés of the theatre were inclined to exaggerate cordiality into enthusiasm.

In his spotless white tunic, with bands of gold on arms and ankles, in his youth and in his shapely, well-set person, Claudian realized to the eye all that one could desire a noble of Byzantium to be. Fate had in store for him the bitterest spiritual agony, but one felt the premonition that nothing could befall him which would disarrange one fold of that graceful mantle or disturb one curl which nestled on his brow. A half-nude, dusky slave that fanned him with fluffy white feathers gave just the one Asiatic touch that was necessary to set off all the Græco-Roman luxury. The figure of Claudian did not quickly pall upon one, for it lapsed from one pose to another with an ease that was nature and a perfection that was art. The high-pitched voice was modulated and pleasant when it sounded in the echoes of light and careless laughter. The bright city suddenly grew dark and turned into the cave of a hermit, whither Claudian had pursued a female slave who had taken sanctuary there. The cynical scorn with which the young noble waves off the warnings of the solitary was restrained and in good taste, as such aristocratic scorn should be. "Would I could be young forever," exclaims Claudian as he clasps the girl in his arms after stabbing her holy protector. "Be young forever!" cries the dying hermit, who, in that reply is certainly dramatic, but who becomes merely rhetorical when he launches into a lengthy malediction which reminds one of the curse of Ernulphus described by Tristram Shandy. The whole character of Claudian is changed in that moment. His destiny is to bring misfortune upon all to whom he would do good. He sets the slave at liberty and she falls dead before him. He lifts the cross from the dead hermit's breast and calls for mercy. The curtain falls, and 100 years are supposed to elapse.

In the act that follows this prolog Claudian reappears, the century that has elapsed having made no perceptible change in the pensive melancholy of his demeanor or the elaborate neatness and richness of his attire. Here it is that the play fails to awake the curiosity that should attend the development of an ingenious plot. The audience is interested in no one but Claudian, and his fate is so obvious and so well-deserved that they can follow him with no sympathy and with only the faintest gleam of pity. The love-making of the blacksmith and Almida, the village maid, being entirely incidental, should be left to the imagination of the spectator, instead of being obtruded upon his attention. The blacksmith is a rough countryman who, the moment he is jilted, becomes as painfully sensitive and as correspondingly eloquent as a Parisian lover. This treatment of the character strikes one as forced, and one is not prepared to feel much pity when, later in the play, the blacksmith is flung into the sea. A couple of silly lovers are introduced for comic effect, but the most comical thing about them is the marked Cockney accent of the male, which is strangely out of place in a peasant of Bethnia in the fifth century. Of the minor characters, indeed, from the villanous Tetrarch down, the remark might be hazarded that by simply changing their antique names and costumes they might be transformed in the stock types that are used in the average English melodrama.

Towards the end of the act there begins to be what has been wanting from the first, the indispensable element of human interest. Almida is made to assume precisely the same sacrificial rôle which is taken by Senta in "The Flying Dutchman." It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that the central idea of "Claudian" is the old legend of the Wandering Jew typifying human unrest finally relieved by sacrificial human love. What criticism is applied to "Claudian" here is applied simply to the new form of an old theme. This form, then, shows vitality only when the action is half over. Almida loves Claudian, and is stricken blind in consequence of her infatuation for one accursed.

Here one may mention the superficial atmosphere of the drama; not to object to it on the score of improbability, for the imagination will sanction a great deal of improbability in the tragical, but to point out that this element is frequently forced from its proper realm of the fanciful into that of fact. Thus, while one can conceive of a man being condemned to perpetual youth, for the fiction is large and poetic, one cannot for a moment tolerate the idea of some supernatural force (not mesmerism) arresting an arm that is uplifted to strike. When the blacksmith's arm is paralyzed as he is about to pierce Claudian's breast one can only smile incredulously. Here there is no illusion whatever; there is simply untruth, and the situation is dramatically false.

As in the second act the spectator is flattered into forgetfulness of the slow action of the play by a harvest procession in a vineyard, so in the third a pleasing spectacle is provided of slave girls in the interior of Claudian's palace. Here a rich scenic effect is obtained by the flaring of immense suspended lamps, the light of which falls in splashes among the shadows of pillars of porphyry. The blind Almida, after some melodramatic adventures with the villain of the piece, finds Claudian in this superb retreat, and begs that she may love him and that some share of his burden may fall upon her. After some hesitation he accepts her love, and then comes the earthquake. There is a crash, darkness, a palace in ruins, and among the ruins the solitary figure of Claudian, unscathed and upright. The catastrophe is mechanically superb; dramatically one must regard it disproportionate to the dialog that has led up to it, which never rises above the level of sombre sadness.

Mr. Barrett and Miss Eastlake received four recalls after this act. How much of the applause was due to the play, how much to the acting, and how much to the stage carpenter it is impossible to determine; but a careful consideration of the scene warrants one in attributing the larger share of the triumph to the designer of the mechanical contrivances. The fable teaches, if it teaches anything, that the science of stage management is superseding the art of acting.

One feels on leaving the theatre after seeing "Claudian" that one has been treated to an elaborate spectacle rather than to a play. The impression of Mr. Barrett's acting is that it is adequate to the scenes with which it copes, and that it lends them a sort of illustrative beauty rather than interpretative light. The statuesqueness with which some of his critics have reproached him is far from affected and is a continual pleasure to the spectator. Whether it would be possible for any actor to give a keener edge to the sorrow of Claudian or a higher lift to the little that is imaginative in the character is a matter of speculation. It is sufficient to say that he plays it in a coldly classical style, the consistency and correctness of which one can indorse without acknowledging an admiration for the style itself.

Miss Eastlake's part was almost as much of a monotone as that of Mr. Barrett. She has a womanly softness which is very taking, especially when one finds contrasted with it a positiveness in her expression of feeling which is clean-cut and unmistakable. The part of Almida introduced to the audience the modest and engaging personality of the actress, although one is hardly prepared to believe that it tested the resources of her art.

Mr. Hudson's bizarre and at times incoherent acting as the Tetrarch was refreshing, showing the romantic or natural style as opposed to the classical. If his freedom of playing sometimes sacrificed dignity it obtained a picturesqueness which was an entire compensation. The other characters, save that of the Holy Clement, impressively done by Mr. Fulton, were dramatically trivial in their nature, and their treatment by the actors was generally satisfactory without being in any way striking.

In response to several hearty recalls at the close of the play Mr. Barrett gracefully returned thanks for the warm welcome that had been extended to him by "the West."

"A BRAINLESS MIMIC."

Henry E. Dixey Is Justly So Characterized—The Most Overpuffed Actor in Christendom.

New York Correspondence *Globe-Democrat:* The greatest monument to the folly of the public in allowing itself to be blindly led by managers is seen in the success of Dixey's pot-pourri of trash and immodesty—"Adonis." The managers of the Bijou lost money month after month keeping Dixey and his figurantes before the public, and in the end, when the newspapers were beguiled into making a hero out of the brainless mimic who is mistaken for a comedian, it was Messrs. Dixey & Rice who made the money and not Managers Miles and Barton. For two years, by a system of tricks and paid or presented puffery, they kept "Adonis" on a pedestal, and women soon flocked to the theatre because so much more of Mr. Dixey's size and shape was exhibited on the stage than Mr. Comstock would have allowed to be sold in a photograph. There is nothing in "Adonis" to laugh at. It is an insult to anybody who pretends to have any intellectual appreciation of what comedy is. The same managers are now trying to force Nat Goodwin on the public. Nat has been going along slowly at the Bijou for over three months to limited audiences, appearing in "Little Jack Sheppard" until last Saturday night, when he changed the bill to "Those Bells" and "Turned Up," playing a drunken undertaker in the latter piece. It is a queer commentary upon the judgment of this public that the same people who went crazy over that leatherhead Dixey should neglect a genuine comedian—and certainly the best young comedian in this country, still, such has been the fact, and it is not likely that Goodwin ever will attain to the same popular hights that the late hind legs of the Evangeline heifer reached. The preeminence of Goodwin in his line does not modify the fact that Miles and Barton are trying the old Dixey dodge on again in attempting to force the young comedian into the favor of the metropolis.

AMUSEMENT MATTERS GENERALLY.

Miss Gertrude Griswold's First Appearance Last Night.

"Don Cæsar" has justly proved one of the most successful of light operas given within the last few years. It combines the advantage of a romantic story with music fresh in melody and cleverly constructed. While it is popular in the sense that the appeal it makes requires neither thought nor study it is an opera that the musician can turn to and find much to admire. One will recall that it was given here last season by the McCaull company with a very competent cast, but the performance last evening marked a decided improvement. No little interest attached to the first appearance of Miss Gertrude Griswold. She is a young American, who has the distinction of being a niece of Bret Harte. For many years she studied abroad and at the Paris Conservatoire carried off the first prize, and in that city she made her début as Ophelia. Last evening marked her first appearance in her native land. Her voice is large and true in the middle register and in the upper, although at times shadowy, is pliant and sweet. It carries well, and even in the bim-bom ensembles that Dellinger scatters through the opera was never submerged. Her colorature singing is as fluent and graceful as one could desire, and, in a word, Miss Griswold is a well-trained singer, gifted with a pleasant voice. Histrionically she is a zero in a red gown. She has not the faintest idea that such a mercenary damsel as Maritana ever lived and laughed and loved. On a first night of course many gaucheries are to be pardoned; but in Miss Griswold one failed to notice the tacit apology of nervousness.

It is somewhat unfortunate, but it is true, that the crudity of Miss Griswold's acting goes far to shadow the fine quality of her voice and the exquisite taste with which she uses it.

Miss Parker (Pueblo), who is by no means as finished a singer, won the plaudits of the evening. Perugini in the title rôle is at his best. He catches admirably the romantic daredevilism of the part and sings with an unction and dash that a year ago no one would have imagined him capable of. His Don Cæsar is an excellent bit of work, well studied and daringly given. Mr. De Wolf Hopper as Don Onofrio was facetious enough in his lugubrious fashion to coax a smile from a widower. Miss Soldene's Urana was humorous. The chorus singing was more than good; the finale to the first act went with a fire and finish that is rarely granted on the light-opera stage. The audience was unusually large, and it must be said that the public plaudits could hardly be given to a more deserving performance than that of last evening.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Foolish Waste of Hard-Earned Money—Reform Necessary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You cannot devote space to better advantage than in reprinting the subjoined article cut from a city paper a little less than a year ago. It is as true now as it was then, and no truer thing was said in the issue which contained it. The only criticism to be made upon it is that it came too late. It should have appeared before instead of after Christmas. It was the old story of locking the stable-door after the theft of the horse. An anti-Christmas observance society is one of the crying needs of the time. There can be no question that the giving of Christmas presents has run to an excess which is attended with many evils.

It is probable that a large proportion of the money expended for Christmas presents cannot be, or ought not to be, afforded by the givers. It is probable that not a few of the active and promising young men of our time will fail of financial success because of improvident habits having their origin in the custom of gift-making at Christmas. It is probable that some are now commencing a course of dishonesty that will lead to ruin because of inability to resist the pressure to spend that custom brings upon them at this season.

It is probable that not a little injury is done to health by the tax upon nerve and muscle in deciding what to give and to whom and in obtaining the gifts.

It is probable that a large proportion of the gifts made at great expense, often sacrifice, to the givers have scarcely any value to the receivers because they meet no want of the body or mind. It is probable that the presents are not in the aggregate worth to the recipient one-half what they cost the givers in money, thought, and labor. It is probable that a large proportion of those receiving presents would prefer not to receive them because of an indefinable but uncomfortable sense of obligation engendered thereby.

It is probable that even children have far less pleasure in receiving Christmas presents than is generally supposed. "Remembrances" from parents, uncles, brothers, "sisters, cousins, and aunts," and Sunday-school teachers cloy the appetite like twenty dishes of sweetmeats at a single repast.

It is probable that envy, jealousy, and disappointment are often in excess of enjoyment.

It is probable that while multitudes are glad when Christmas comes more are glad when it is over.

It is probable that sensible people generally would be glad to see the present wasteful, tiresome, and extravagant custom remanded to "innocuous desuetude" and an era of Christian simplicity inaugurated. G. D. B.

Christmas-Gift Waste of Money.

Christmas is one of those days which are getting, like the Fourth of July, to be a good deal of a nuisance—that is, to some people. There was a time when the day was devoted to simple and charming religious observances and the presentation of gifts to the poor and the children. In fact, it was once more especially a children's day. But of late it has gotten to be everybody's day. It is an occasion on which the head of the family has reason to regret that he was ever born, or to wish that he had been located among Brahmans, Hottentots, or any other tribe or location where Christmas is unknown.

This poor victim of this annual imposition finds no relief as the years advance. What was once confined to children and the poor has become broadened out until it includes all relatives, friends, neighbors, and acquaintances. The head of the family has to advance sums to secure presents for his wife and children, for his wife's sisters, cousins, and her aunts, and, in addition, greater or less sums which are supposed to be devoted to purchasing something for himself. Mrs. Jones, the wife of a neighbor, sends over something to his infant, and the next year he feels bound to reciprocate by making up a bundle for the half-dozen Joneses. Each year the thing spreads, until it becomes without limit. At the same time that the head of the family is thus obliged to submit to extortion under the guise of friendship, he is robbed in another direction. Anybody who has anything to sell charges at least three prices for it, and in consequence he has to pay thrice as much for his gifts as he would at any other season.

As a matter of fact, Christmas is fast degenerating into a huge grab for spoils. Except in the cases of the little ones, the giving is largely a matter of ostentation and mutual rivalry. The old simplicity is no longer in existence. The toys for the babies once filled the requirements of a sensible Christmas; now it is observed with sealskin cloaks, diamonds, watches, costly jewelry, and lavish outlays, some of which are the result of a genuine affection, but in most cases of a simple and vulgar desire for display. Of course trade is stimulated, the stores are filled, the street-cars crowded, and everything has the appearance of a boom—in fact, there is a boom everywhere except in the bank accounts of the unfortunates who have to foot the bills. Christmas is supposed to be the anniversary of a birth in a stable—a very humble birth, in fact. Why, on account of this simple occurrence, should young Brown be compelled to deprive himself of two months' salary to present the giggling Miss Smith with some costly present?—or why should pater families be obliged to dip into his deposits to buy his wife a pair of diamond ear-rings and each of his progeny some expensive gift? The practice, in its present dimensions, and with reference to the motives which inspire it, is in no sense creditable to the participants. It has become in the nature of a forced levy in the majority of cases; a person has got to "come down" just the same as he would at the demand of a footpad.

There should be a reform society formed, something like the anti-treating organization, in which each member should take an oath to have nothing to do with Christmas presents outside of the poor and the children. In this way an intolerable and most expensive nuisance would be mitigated, if not obliterated.

A Specific Against Hunger.

Paris Letter: Talking about fasting men, the following recipe, according to the philosopher Epimenides, who lived for fifty years in a cavern with no apparent means of sustenance, is a specific against hunger: Cooked squills, or else onions, to be finely chopped up and mixed with a fifth part of oily grain sesamums and a fifteenth part of poppy heads. This compound to be ground up together with some honey and shaped into balls of about the size of a large olive, which is about equal to that of a small walnut. People cannot starve if they eat one ball at about 8 o'clock and another at about 4. This discovery is worthy of a fair trial. It may be added in this connection that a Paris comic paper learns that the Government, in view of its financial straits, instead of as usual giving a sum of money New-Year's Day to small officials, clerks, and menials, will present them as a New-Year's gift several flasks of Succi's wonderful beverage.

Reducing the Egyptian Army.

England has decided to reduce the standing army of Egypt to 10,000 men and the army of occupation to half that number.

Taxes in California.

The highest State and county tax paid in California is $3 on the $100. The lowest (in San Joaquin) is $1 on the $100.

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JAMES H. CRAMER.

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Princess Anne, Md.
My wife's mother was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years. Her sufferings were intense. She tried almost every remedy, but could never receive any relief until she used St. Jacobs Oil. She only used three bottles, and today she is without an ache or pain.
FRANK P. DRYDEN.

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I have suffered for the last fifteen years with rheumatism in my knee; using one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, I was cured.
F. OPDEBEECK, Prop'r Hotel Victoria.

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Wilkesbarre, Pa.
"Feels as jolly as a boy again," said Mrs. Wiener, who was asked about the health of her husband, a man 73 years old, who had been sick with rheumatism for the last fourteen years. He could not leave his bed. We were advised to use St. Jacobs Oil as the best cure. We used it at once according to directions and it cured Mr. Wiener of his ailings.

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St. Jacobs Oil has cured my wife of rheumatism of twelve years' standing.
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1886.

MR. PARNELL is seriously ill in London.

ALDEN GOLDSMITH, the famous horseman, is dead.

LARGE shipments of gold from Europe to the United States are reported.

THE bill to increase the duties on Sumatra tobacco wrappers was defeated in the House yesterday.

WALTER R. DUFFY, President of the Rochester Distilling Company, made a personal assignment yesterday.

W. A. WALKER was yesterday nominated to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

MISS CATHARINE LORILLARD WOLFE, the philanthropist, is dying from Bright's disease at her home in New York.

SENATOR SHERMAN in an interview declares that he is in favor of an appropriation of $100,000,000 for coast defense purposes.

MAUROYENI BEY, First Secretary of the Turkish Legation at Madrid, has been appointed Turkish Minister to Washington.

JAMES B. CLEVELAND, who claimed to be a nephew of the President, was sent to the workhouse at Cleveland, O., for drunkenness.

THE Government will soon institute proceedings in Boston to test the validity of the patent granted the Bell Telephone Company.

AMONG the petitions presented and referred in the Senate yesterday were several in favor of the reduction of the tax on oleomargarine.

S. S. COX yesterday presented a resolution to the House directing the Appropriations Committee to present a suitable plan of coast defense.

THE Weaver resolution calling on Secretary Manning for certain information concerning canceled Treasury notes was adopted by the House yesterday.

A FAMILY of eight persons were asphyxiated in County Tipperary, Ireland. Five children were dead when found. The parents and other child cannot survive.

WILLIAM REDMOND, Parnellite member of the House of Commons for North Fermanagh, was yesterday served with a summons to answer a charge of conspiracy.

THE Senate has unanimously passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept a large tract of land for military purposes at Highwood, near Chicago.

OWING to the widespread interest taken in the Inter-State Commerce bill now pending before Congress THE TRIBUNE prints the full text of the same on the tenth page.

THE holiday number of the Cincinnati *Graphic News*, both in its illustrations and its literary features, is a welcome addition to the mass of current Christmas publications.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President of the Irish National League, urges that Irish-Americans hold meetings to protest against the eviction and coercion policy of the Tory Government in Ireland.

THE President has remitted the fine of $1,000 and $500 costs in the case of Elihu B. Case, convicted of obtaining a pension by fraud and sentenced to two years at Joliet and to pay a fine of $1,000.

FATHER FAHY, the priest who early in September was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to give bail for good behavior, was yesterday unconditionally released from the Galway Jail.

JUDGE COOLEY filed his bond in $100,000 as receiver of the Wabash Railroad with Judge Gresham yesterday, and it was approved. The new receiver departed for St. Louis to confer with the displaced receivers.

A WASHINGTON newspaper says that the President has about decided to offer the Turkish Mission, vacated by the resignation of S. S. Cox, to Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York, a member of the House of Representatives.

A BILL which was presented to Congress yesterday for the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia creates a commission of three, whose service shall end when the disease is eradicated, and appropriates $1,000,000 for the work proposed.

MR. DUNHAM has introduced a bill in the House to amend the laws in regard to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. The bill was prepared at the request of Chicago parties, and, if passed, it is believed will prove materially advantageous to importers in all interior cities.

THE Supervising Architect yesterday sent the following estimates for repairs of public buildings to the Senate: Chicago Custom-House, extension of Post-Office, ventilation, and repairs, $168,000; Chicago Marine Hospital and breakwater, $31,500.

THE United States Supreme Court has granted a motion to advance the important bank tax case of the Mercantile National Bank against the City of New York, involving the legality of taxes assessed upon the shares of National banks in that city to the amount of $2,000,000. The case is set for argument on the first day after the next February recess.

THERE was a good demand for money in this city, New York, and London, and the tendency of rates was decidedly upward. Sterling bills were stronger. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was fairly active and lower.—The Chicago produce markets were dull and grain tended to a lower range of prices owing to a large increase in the visible supply of wheat, the stringency of money, and the fact that the increase in rail freight rates to the seaboard took effect yesterday. Provisions were firmer because of a light supply of hogs. As compared with Saturday pork closed 25 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, meats 12½ cents higher, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, rye and flaxseeds ⅛ cent lower, and barley easy.

IN the Senate yesterday Mr. Vest introduced a substitute for the bill to incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific Ship Railway Company and stated that it simply provided for a naked incorporation of the company without any guarantee by the Government. It was made the special order for the second Tuesday in January.

CONGRESSMAN TOWNSHEND yesterday introduced a resolution in the House that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to ascertain whether any National Banking Association in New York City has during the present month loaned its surplus funds to stock jobbers without security and merely upon receipt of interest on the same for the purpose of enabling the speculators to lock up and prevent the use of money in business transactions, and thereby produce a scarcity of money and greatly increase the rate of interest on loans.

EX-ALD. MCQUADE of New York was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary for seven years and to pay a fine of $5,000 for the crime of bribery, of which he had been found guilty by a jury of his fellow-citizens. Recorder Smyth, in pronouncing sentence, said that McQuade had been fairly and justly convicted. He had violated public trust and public duty, and deserved the punishment meted out to him. He advised him to disgorge the money he had received as a bribe. If left with his family it would work the inevitable result of ill-gotten gain. That the punishment in this case fits the crime nobody who has followed the developments of the trial will doubt. The people of Chicago and Cook County have watched the case with the keenest interest. We, too, have "boodlers" in our midst who are every whit as great rascals as McQuade. They receive bribes. They solicit them. They levy blackmail. They sell franchises. They refuse to grant franchises in return for valuable consideration to the city because they do not personally receive the compensation. Chicago has not only its Aldermanic boodlers, but its County Commissioner boodlers as well. Only last Saturday one of the Judges of our courts denounced ten of those persons as being unfaithful to their trust, as having assisted in a scheme tainted with fraud, as having with undue haste and in an arbitrary and wrongful manner disposed of public property for much less than it was worth, for less than was offered for it even without advertisement. But there is no chance of having any of our boodlers convicted under the law as it stands. It is not that they are more astute or more circumspect than the New York Aldermen. It is that some of the boodlers have it in their power to select the grand jurors, who constitute the inquisitorial body, and that they have also much to do with the selection of petit jurors. Before there is a chance to get at our city and county rascals the law must be changed—the power of selecting grand and petit jurors must be taken out of the hands of boodle Commissioners and given to independent and incorruptible men. Then perhaps our McQuades and Jaehnes will be brought to justice. But not till then.

MISREPRESENTATION OF CULLOM'S BILL.

Railroad managers gravely err in assuming that the Inter-State Commerce bill will interfere with joint arrangements for carrying through freights at low rates long distances, and will make such tariffs an aggregation of short-distance or local charges. The bill requires nothing of the sort. Mr. Blanchard insists on this construction, but his argument is, in fact, an arraignment of the discarded Reagan bill and does not apply to the amended Cullom act, which is the only transportation measure now pending in Congress. If railroad managers will consider the pending bill in its full scope, and not base their conclusions on detached, disjointed sentences, they must see that the act does not, as Mr. Blanchard erroneously assumes, require that "all intermediate local rates shall be based on the *pro rata* share a company received from a remote and unrelated traffic." On the contrary, the bill puts such "remote and unrelated traffic" on a distinct footing from local business.

It must be carefully observed that the section of the amended Cullom bill prohibiting pooling applies only to "competing railroads," and has no bearing on the joint arrangements of connecting lines. In fact, Sec. 7 makes it unlawful for any carrier by any means or device not absolutely necessary "to prevent the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination," and declares further that no "break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption shall prevent the carriage of freights from being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination" unless such act is unavoidable. Stronger language could hardly be used to prevent the roads breaking up through freight and putting it on the same basis with local business. Instead of interfering with the arrangements of connecting roads the bill expressly forbids the dissolution of such relations and provides specifically against a broken and interrupted transport that would result in an aggregation of local charges on through freight.

In the section of the bill requiring publicity of rates a clear distinction is drawn between local and long-distance freights. Sec. 6 requires each road to print and post in its stations a schedule showing the rates and "the places upon its railroad between which property and passengers will be carried." After prescribing the size of type, etc., for the printing of these local tariffs the following distinct provision is made in regard to through freights:

> And in cases where passengers pass over continuous lines or routes operated by more than one common carrier and the several common carriers operating such lines or routes establish joint tariffs or rates of fares or charges for such continuous lines or routes copies of such joint tariffs shall be filed with the commission.

"Joint tariffs" are thus treated and classified (for other reasons than convenience) as wholly distinct from the schedules of local rates. The bill continues:

> Such joint rates, fares, and charges on such continuous lines shall be made public by such common carriers when directed by said commission in so far as may in the judgment of the commission be deemed practicable.

But even when required to publish a through rate the roads must give simply the aggregate. Not a syllable is said about making public the share received by each of the connecting lines. The roads are required to file copies of their agreements with the commission, but there is no hint or suggestion that these contracts must provide for sharing the earnings of a continuous long-distance carriage *pro rata*. The *pro rata* idea is not in the bill. The road performing greater terminal services may therefore receive a greater proportion of the joint earnings than one which may perhaps transport through freight a greater distance. The roads are left free to arrange these matters among themselves. The bill deals only with the total charge made by the connecting lines, and not with the manner of dividing the earnings among them.

The provision forbidding the dissolution of joint traffic arrangements, the distinct classification of "joint rates, fares, and charges," and the lack of any clause fixing or even for ascertaining the method of dividing joint earnings show that the Cullom bill does not contemplate *pro rata* rates for through and local traffic. And, as though to put the question beyond all dispute, the proposed National Railroad Commission is authorized to suspend the operation of the short-haul doctrine even, in cases where the traffic affected may be only that of a single line, where a necessity for so doing can be shown. It is therefore wholly erroneous to regard the amended Cullom bill as a *pro rata* measure and to insist that it will put local and through rates on the same footing, or that charges must increase in proportion to the distance freight is carried. The bill makes no such obligation. It contains no such demand or idea, and the railroad officials making such assertions have no more basis for them than their imagination. The bill not being liable to those unfounded objections all the ammunition expended against it is wasted and the shot fired goes over and leaves no wound.

THE BOODLERS CAN BE OUSTED IN APRIL.

Some of those who are in favor of reform of the County Board are opposed to electing their successors and legislating the present boodle Commissioners out of office next April on the ground that such a proceeding would be unconstitutional or in some other way unwarranted. Some of them claim that a local or municipal officer has a vested right to his term—that the office is his private property for the term he was elected! Others argue that the members of the board could hold the county liable for their per diem until the end of their respective terms. The people of Cook County would no doubt be glad to get rid of the boodle Commissioners at this price, but it is not necessary to pay it. The boodlers can be legislated out of office next April in strict accordance with the Constitution, with precedent based on Supreme Court decisions, and for the public good, without rendering Cook County liable to any office-tenure damages whatsoever.

The law in this matter was laid down by Judge McAllister in the Supreme Court of the State in 1873 in the case of The People *ex rel. vs.* Lippincott, etc., 67 Ill., page 333. The decision was in the case of the Common Pleas Court Judge of Sparta against the State Auditor, Lippincott, to recover salary for the unexpired portion of his term—a period of about four years. He was elected in April, 1869, for six years, and legislated out of office in April, 1871. He sued for four years' salary. The court ruled against him, holding that: "It is a general rule "that where an office is created by statute it is wholly within the control of "the Legislature creating it. *The length of "the term and mode of appointment may be altered at pleasure, and the office may be abolished "and the compensation taken away from the incumbent unless forbidden by the Constitution.*" This is clear enough. The office of County Commissioner is created by the Illinois Constitution, but the term and the method and time of election are determined by the Legislature in accordance with the language of the Constitution itself, which says that the Commissioners shall be elected "in such manner as shall be provided by law."

Moreover, Judge McAllister, in rendering his decision, based it on the broad principle laid down by Judge Cooley. (Constitutional Limitations, page 276.):

> They [the States] may discontinue offices and abolish or change the organization of municipal corporations at any time, according to the existing legislative view of State policy, unless forbidden by their own Constitutions from doing so.

Now there is nothing in the Illinois Constitution forbidding the shortening of the terms of County Commissioners. The power of the Legislature, therefore, to legislate the boodlers out of office is undoubted.

The United States Supreme Court says: "The selection of officers who are nothing "more than public agents for the effectuating "of public purposes is matter of public convenience or necessity, and so *too are periods "of appointment for such agents;* but neither "the one nor the other of these arrangements can constitute any obligation to continue such agents or to reappoint them "after the measures which brought them "into being shall have been found useless, "shall have been fulfilled, or shall have been "abrogated as even *detrimental to the public "well being.*"

Several other decisions of a like nature could be quoted if it were necessary. Those who are opposing the wiping out of the County Board as at present constituted, because it would be illegal or unconstitutional, have therefore taken an untenable position.

Those who admit the necessity of the change, it being proved that the change can be made legally, should now urge that it be brought about as soon as possible. The financial necessities of the county demand it. It has been shown already that there will be no general county election until November, 1888, under the present law. The question of issuing bonds to meet the financial necessities of the county cannot, unless the law is changed, be submitted to a vote of the people until that date, nearly two years from now. If, however, there are fifteen new Commissioners to be elected next April (and the good ones will all be reëlected) that will constitute a general county election—there will be elections for Supervisors at the same time in nearly all the counties of the State—and the question of the issue of the bonds to pay off the floating debt can be submitted to the people.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

The elaborate letter of County-Attorney Bliss to Commissioner Nelson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the County Board, bears every mark of being the result of careful, independent, and honest study of the subject without regard to who might be pleased or displeased. Although it covers a good deal of space, in one sense it focalizes on this one point: Outstanding warrants drawn prior to September, 1886, are not strictly legal, but those drawn since the tax was levied are legal, and, in his opinion, the levy was made within the contemplation of law in September, although, in fact, not until November. There is no resort to technicality in this discrimination against last year's warrants, for they were drawn in direct and palpable disregard of every provision of the Warrant act, which was passed for the sole purpose of regulating their issuance and preventing just such boodleism as that which has brought this county into financial distress. As the *News* of yesterday well says, they were "not drawn in conformity with the provisions of the statute, which requires that they specify on their face the year's levy against which they are drawn and out of which they are to be paid." Nor is that all. The statute strictly forbids their issuance in advance of the tax levy. This is an invalidation which no form of warrant can cure.

Practically this means that the holders of county scrip belonging to the last fiscal year and amounting to $850,000 must wait before they get their money until either the county votes bonds to meet the indebtedness or until there is cash enough in the County Treasury to pay them. Those old orders are deferred instead of being preferred. It is claimed in behalf of the holders of them that they can be cashed in effect by being tendered in payment of county taxes to Town Collectors this winter and the County Treasurer thereafter. Mr. Bliss explicitly disclaims giving any opinion as to the rights and duties of Town Collectors; but if his opinion is sound—and THE TRIBUNE believes it is—then it is perfectly evident that the warrants of 1886-'87 alone are receivable for the taxes of 1886. The amount outstanding of these new orders is $260,000. Some of them are in denominations too large to be available for tax payments, especially for personal taxes. It is impossible to estimate the amount of warrants which would be used for tax payments under the Bliss opinion, but at most the drain would not be serious. If the holders of the old orders accept the situation in good faith it is fair to presume that the County Attorney will interpose no factious obstacles in the way of reducing those evidences of indebtedness to the form of judgments against the county—a procedure that would remove all suspicion of repudiation. But even in that form they would not be receivable for taxes any more than county bonds are.

If the several Town Collectors decide to pursue the course suggested by the Bliss opinion—and each must decide for himself—they will find no trouble in applying it. There is a great gulf fixed between the old and the new warrants. The former have waterlined through the centre of the scrip "1885-'86"; the latter, "1886-'87." The type is large if fine. But that is not all. The tax-levy year, as explained by Mr. Bliss, begins Sept. 1, and that is also new-year's day in the fiscal affairs of the county, and with the new year begins a new series of county orders numerically. It takes the least possible expertness, therefore, to distinguish between the warrants which are a legal tender for county taxes, under this opinion, and those which are not. As a collection agent for the county, no Town Collector would have any excuse for making a mistake in observing a distinction so broad and clear. Mr. Bliss is right in disavowing any authority to instruct town officers, but his opinion none the less serves notice upon the Collectors that, unless required to take the old series of county orders by a court of competent jurisdiction, they need not expect Cook County to accept the same in satisfaction of tax claims in the settlement of their accounts next spring. No Collector with common sense will take the responsibility upon himself of running the risk of having a lot of last year's warrants left on his hands. And for whose benefit are these Collectors urged to imperil themselves and their bondsmen? The original holders of these warrants for the most part have disposed of them. Not 1 per cent of the warrants tendered in payment of taxes were issued to the party offering them. Nor does the hardship, if any there be, fall on the poor taxpayers. It is only wealthy men, great firms, and rich corporations from whom the tenders come, for they only have taxes enough to make the use of warrants practicable. If any of the county's creditors must wait for their pay let it be this class, who of all others are best able to do so.

THE SOCIALISTIC DRINK MANIFESTO.

The Socialists of the American speaking "section" in their manifesto addressed to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the clergy of this city on the consumption of alcoholic beverages by the wage-workers offer some recommendations which THE TRIBUNE can freely indorse, but it starts off with a series of misstatements of facts. Taking the estimates of David A. Wells that 700 millions are spent annually for intoxicating liquor in the United States, or an average of $17.50 to each person over 15 years of age—it being assumed that children under that age do not consume much intoxicants—they repudiate the charge that the wage-worker is responsible for half the amount, and whittle down this expenditure to a very small sum, charging the huge remainder on the rest of the community. Now, nearly one-half the total population of the Union is composed of farmers, who have neither the disposition, the time, nor the temptation to tipple and fuddle. We do not mean to assert that there are no instances of inebriation among farmers, but as a class they are temperate. They are far away from saloons and they only visit the towns at stated intervals, generally once a week, and thus do not have the opportunities or the temptations for constant day and nightly boozing which exist in towns and cities, where the temptation of the saloon confronts the wage-worker at every step. The farmers—men, women, and boys—so far from averaging $17.50 per head for intoxicants, do not average $2, and a majority of them do not average 50 cents, a year for liquor. The wage-workers in the trades unions of the cities spend from ten to fifty times as much as the farmers.

The manifesto further calls attention to the drinking done in the restaurants, at the hotel bars, and in the palatial gin palaces; but who does the most of this drinking? If Mr. Morgan or any other Socialist will visit the gin palaces and billiard saloons and restaurants he will find to his sorrow that they are thronged with wage-workers. Their principal patrons are clerks, accountants, salesmen, shopmen, and mechanics engaged in the more genteel mechanical occupations that pay good wages. They are wage-workers as much as the men who labor on the streets or in building trades or iron works, and they are spending a frightful portion of their wages for intoxicating drink. When these are added to the others, and the Socialists reflect how little is consumed by the farmers, they can hardly help coming to the conclusion that the amount consumed by the wage-workers has not been overstated. Alcohol is the devil who not only runs away with their purses but their brains, morals, and health.

There are other suggestions made in this manifesto which are open to comment. For instance, great stress is laid upon the unhealthiness of certain occupations as a justification for drinking whisky to excess. Abstractly it is no justification at all. It is a poor plea that because a certain occupation is unhealthy therefore the wage-worker should resort to a practice ten thousand times more unhealthy and sure to lead him to ruin. But leaving this aside, the manifesto quotes the upholstering, mattress-making, silver-gilding, and one or two other departments of business as conducive to drinking because of their unhealthy character. It is unfortunate for the force of the argument that the wage-workers engaged in these occupations constitute a very small fraction of the whole number, and that as a rule they are comparatively non-drinking men. What is to be said of the 20,000 workmen at the Stock-Yards who are engaged in a business that is notoriously healthy? Every time that the bad smells from that locality are condemned we are met with the crushing reply from every one concerned in the business and from physicians and chemists that they come from the healthiest section of the city. And yet these men are the greatest drinkers of all the wage-workers! And this, too, not alone after work hours, for any one acquainted with the Stock-Yards knows it is one of the most troublesome problems how to prevent the men from smuggling liquor into the packing-houses. The stonecutters, the masons, the bricklayers, the plasterers, the carpenters, the roofers, and all workmen concerned in the building trades, thousands in numbers, are engaged in healthy work, and yet they are cursed with the drink evil more than the indoor workmen. The Socialist argument is not sustained by facts; it is mere assertion and imagination.

There is one suggestion contained in the manifesto, however, which THE TRIBUNE heartily commends—namely: that "the cure "for intemperance must begin with the improvement of the social and industrial condition of the workers," and that "the "money spent so freely in wresting from the "heathen a confession of Christ could easily "provide every crowded neighborhood with "free baths, gymnasiums, lecture and reading "rooms, and, in summer, concert-gardens, "with a large chance of accomplishing infinitly more good." For once at least THE TRIBUNE joins hands with the Socialists, though it would like to have seen some evidence of self-help and self-effort on the part of the wage-workers themselves; and, though it is not ready to subscribe to the wholesale charge that employers or capitalists are responsible for all their troubles; still the wealthy and the religious do owe the poor a duty which is not fulfilled as it should be. There are plenty of men who have more money than they know what to do with and plenty of others giving liberally to the heathen who could well afford to contribute towards the opening of soup and coffee houses where the poor and the workingmen might obtain good soup and real coffee with sugar and cream, and a slice of bread and meat, at a little more than the mere cost, and toward the establishment of places of entertainment, neat, clean, well lighted, and well ventilated, with papers, periodicals, music, and other forms of amusement, and with good tobacco and cigars, if need be. In any such work as this which will provide a substitute for the saloon, and which will tend to restrict or altogether extirpate the frightful drink habit, which produces temporary insanity in every man to the extent that he drinks, and leads him on step by step to impoverishment, misery, brutality, loss of work, intelligence, ambition, and self-respect—into absolute ruin—THE TRIBUNE will heartily join. The rich do owe this duty to the poor and the debt should be discharged.

CHICAGO elevators and vessels contained last Saturday evening 12,386,240 bushels of wheat, 4,057,879 bushels of corn, 987,624 bushels of oats, 146,978 bushels of rye, and 328,877 bushels of barley; total, 17,907,598 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,169,299 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 61,460,330 bushels of wheat, 12,064,642 bushels of corn, 5,098,542 bushels of oats, 440,432 bushels of rye, and 2,951,754 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,470,670 in wheat and 437,822 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 407,313 bushels.

AU REVOIR, Patti! Come again next year on the customary farewell tour, and your manager will be forgiven, though he be Ananias himself.

CAPT. BUCKLEY says Jerry Monroe presented the Mayor with a petition in favor of his (Monroe's) being granted a saloon license signed by every business-man on both sides of State street between Eldridge court and Twelfth street. This may be. The "business-men" located in the section referred to are mostly saloonkeepers—many of them little better than Jerry Monroe. The names of the two Aldermen of the Second Ward adorn the signboards of two of the groggeries. The tendency in the section is to force out everybody but the "business-men" of the saloon order.

I ASSURE you, Mr. Morrison, on the honor of a man and a Pennsylvanian, I had nothing to do with it this time.—*John Jarrett.*

THERE is very little doubt that the complaint concerning child labor in some of the city stores is well founded; but, as some of the delegates to the Trade and Labor Assembly said at the Sunday meeting, the employers are not always to blame. They are in hundreds of instances imposed upon by the children and the parents of the children as to the latters' age. They are asked for employment for those juveniles sometimes as a matter of charity. The parents are in most instances to blame. In hundreds of cases they compel the children to work, sometimes taking them out of school. There is very often no real necessity for this. In other cases the necessity arises on account of the dissipation of fathers and brothers. However, the law ought to be more stringently enforced.

I WONDER how much longer that Austrian mission is going to be kept open. I'm likely to be out of a job in about three months.—*Hizzoner.*

MAYOR HARRISON, in an interview with the reporters yesterday, complained that THE TRIBUNE spoke of him in connection with Klehm in the following language:

> The chimneys of the county and city buildings belch forth volumes of black smoke, daily sooting and smirching all their surroundings, an indication that, although it is understood the county and city are paying for hard coal, nothing but soft coal is used in these buildings.

Hizzoner says that the City-Hall burns the best of hard coal and its chimneys emit no smoke. If this be so it must be Klehm's end of the public building that vomits the smoke darkening the atmosphere and smirching the whole square.

THE glad anniversary of Christmas, the season of peace on earth and good-will to men, is almost here. The gray-haired old man at Beauvoir, who still lies awake late at night and wakes up early in the morning in order to spend as much time as possible in hating the United States of America, cannot expect to live to see a great many more Christmas-Days. Would he not better forgive his Northern enemies and acknowledge that he did, upon a certain historic occasion, wear petticoats?

CURRENT NOTES.

Another great discovery of diamonds in Kentucky. A man got five of them on the first deal.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is said that some children get all their impressions from their mother. This, then, is how slippery men originate.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Barber—"Pretty short, sir?" "Customer—"Well, yes, I am. Just put it down on the slate, will you? Much obliged to you for speaking of it."—*Lowell Citizen.*

Again we would like to remark that the man who leaves the snow on his sidewalk is he who drops buttons in the church contribution box.—*New Haven News.*

If you come across a locked drawer any time during the next ten days, don't get mad and pay a locksmith $2 to get it open. It may contain a 15-cent necktie for your stocking.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Tender-hearted young lady—"O! you cruel, heartless little wretch! to rob those poor birds of their eggs!" Wicked little boy—"Ho! That's the old one 'at you've got on yer bonnet. Guess she won't care.—*Forest and Stream.*

A sheet of paper seventeen inches wide and more than seven miles long was recently made at Watertown, N. Y. It is thought possible to print an entire sentence of William M. Evarts on it if agate type is used.—*New Haven News.*

Now that Jay Gould is complaining of Judge Gresham because he has a Presidential bee in his bonnet we suggest that President Cleveland go to his private hive and send a big healthy bee to every Judge in the United States.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Professor—"What do you know about the Apennines?" Student—"Happy nines? They are in Chicago. They got away with the pennant three successive seasons. You bet they are a happy nine. I'm glad to see you taking such an interest in base-ball, professor."—*Texas Siftings.*

A New York clergyman says there will be degrees of punishment hereafter; that the man who sins the most will be punished the most, and vice versa. According to this belief the man who sends a long communication, written on both sides, to a newspaper for publication won't get much vice versa in his.—*Norristown Herald.*

Omaha man—"I see the women of Boston have started a new domestic question." Missouri man—"What's that?" "Ought a woman to black her own boots?" "Of course not." "Well, you Missourians are more gallant than I supposed. You say no to that, then?" "Certainly. Don't matter whether her boots are blacked or not; a woman has enough to do if she blacks her husband's."—*Omaha World.*

PERSONALS.

Gen. Buller's picture hangs in the harem of the Shah of Persia. It is probably used to frighten refractory ladies into submission.

Queen Victoria has conferred upon Miss Emily Faithfull a grant of $500 in recognition of her services to workingwomen, to whose cause she has ever been faithful.

Dan Lamont, having recently taken out a life-insurance policy for a considerable sum, leads to the expression of a fear that the President's rheumatism may be worse than has been admitted.

The late Baron Gustave Heine Geldern, editor of the *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna, used to say of his illustrious brother: "Heinrich was a clever fellow, but he was never equal to writing for the *Fremdenblatt.*"

Mrs. James Brown Potter is now settled for the winter in Paris. She writes to a friend in New York that she has "no contract with any theatrical manager, and absolutely no plans in that direction for the future."

Gen. Sheridan is reported to have startled the worshipers in St. Matthew's Church of Washington recently by talking in his sleep. Accounts differ as to what he said, but those nearest to him assert that it sounded something like: "I see your five and go you twenty better."

James E. Murdoch, though past 80 years of age, appeared recently at a Cincinnati suburb in "The Stranger," and played with the same earnestness and ability as thirty years ago, when he stood at the head of his profession. Later in the season he is to appear in the "School for Scandal."

Mr. McLane, our Minister to France, is giving a fresh illustration of Jeffersonian simplicity under a Democratic Administration. He has invented a new cockade for his own use. It represents a blue disk with white stars, with the red and white stripes above, and altogether is quite novel, not to say gaudy.

John G. Whittier celebrated his 79th birthday last Friday at his home in Danvers, Mass. Hosts of friends extended their congratulations, and the day was observed in some of the schools by the reading and reciting selections from the works of the poet, and in a like manner by some of the literary societies.

Roscoe Conkling, according to a letter in the Boston *Traveller*, is daily beset by indigent lawyers who look upon the ex-Senator as a sort of animated sub-treasury. He has given them yards of greenbacks, but he drew the line on a lawyer who had been a regular customer for six months or more. Turning to him Mr. Conkling said: "See here, I've given you enough to support a whole family for a year or two. Now you must stand aside and give somebody else a show."

DRAINING CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

The Desplaines River the Proper Outlet—Mr. Hering's Explanation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an editorial today on the proposed drainage of Chicago and suburbs you state that "instead of going to work to prepare plans to give it [the Desplaines scheme] effect he is [I am] asking the Council for an appropriation of $20,000 to make further investigations." As the same idea was advanced in a previous edition, please permit me to remove an evident misapprehension, which perhaps seems quite natural, inasmuch as no public statement has appeared covering either the detailed expenditures in connection with the investigation or its present stage of advancement. Let me therefore please state that but a small fraction of the money which was appropriated has been spent solely for the purpose of inquiring into the merits of other schemes than the one mentioned above. This much was necessary in order to determine their relative value and to comply with the instruction of the resolution of the Council authorizing the present work.

For some time, however, as the results could be compared, it has appeared with perfect clearness that the Desplaines scheme was not only decidedly the best but, also, which is a very gratifying fact, the least expensive one; and since then no more funds have been or will be devoted to any other project than what is necessary to present a report. The $20,000 asked for is required to determine the most important detailed features of the Desplaines project, which are quite complex, and without which it cannot be presented in a practical form. The best and cheapest way to establish circulation in the South Fork is not quite clear yet—whether to connect the Stock-Yards slip with the lake or with the canal. The floodwaters both from the upper valley and the area of the city and suburbs also play an important rôle in the problem. The adjustments to the ever-varying lake level at one end and the most economical location and size of a channel to Lockport at the other develop hydraulic problems of great nicety. They involve considerations of such importance that if lightly passed over they might jeopardize not only large sums of money but even the complete success of the work. There is no greater economy in public works of this nature than to investigate most thoroughly all the engineering elements and other questions bearing on them before the decision to build is arrived at, and when construction-plans must be made up with great speed, generally allowing no time for further investigations and adjustments. The wisdom of this course, however, often appears too late, as a number of our public works have proved. It is to be hoped that this grand project, which THE TRIBUNE has so ably advocated from time to time, may not suffer in any of its details by a false impression that further investigations are not necessary. They would, in fact, repay their cost many times over, even if they were to cost more than is at present expected. RUDOLPH HERING.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The Village Board of Trustees met last evening. An ordinance granting the Chicago City Railway Company the right to lay down and operate a cable "loop" line was presented by Attorney Freeman. The route begins at the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Jefferson avenue; thence to a point 387 feet north of Fifty-seventh street; thence to Lake avenue, to Fifty-fifth street, and to the place of beginning. Owing to objections by some of the property-owners along the line the ordinance was laid over for one week.

An ordinance prohibiting saloons in the territory bounded by Seventy-first street, Seventy-fifth street, Woodlawn avenue, and Jefferson avenue was engrossed and will be passed next week. The Controller reported that since Dec. 15 there had been 146 applications for saloon licenses, and that the revenue would amount to $9,000 more than last year from this source.

Jefferson.

Justice Micahud yesterday held Anton Heilig and Theodore Hoffer to the grand jury in $1,000 each for larceny, and fined them each $50 for trespass and $25 for malicious mischief. They were caught stealing large trees from land at the corner of Elston avenue and Irving Park boulevard.

It is stated that George Montrose, who was to have a hearing before Justice Englehard today, was given his ticket to Indianapolis and $12. Montrose had George Hankins arrested for keeping a gambling-house.

Congressman Adams has written to Justice Michaud promising to do his best to secure free delivery, but that it cannot come until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Lake.

Thomas Pennington Jr., living at Wentworth avenue and Fifty-first street, was seriously burned at his home early yesterday morning while playing with some matches. They ignited and communicated with his clothes.

Michael Conley, living at No. 554 Forty-third street and employed in a packing-house, was seriously injured at the Forty-third street crossing of the Chicago & Atlantic Road. The wheels of an engine passed over his right arm, severing it and injuring him internally.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

The St. Louis, Danville & Northeastern Railroad Company; principal office at Chicago; it is proposed to construct said railroad from a point in or near the City of East St. Louis, running thence in a northeasterly direction through the Counties of St. Clair, Madison, Bond, Montgomery, Fayette or Christian, Shelby, Moultrie, Douglas, Edgar or Champaign, to a point on the east boundary-line of the State of Illinois in the County of Vermilion; capital stock, $4,000,000; incorporators, Willis B. Hawkins of Aurora, Ill.; Wilbur L. Stonex and Henry V. Mercer of Goshen, Ind.; George F. Watson, I. N. Reed, L. F. Bell, Thomas P. Robb, and Charles M. Stobie of Chicago.

Rheumatic Cure Company, at Freeport; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, L. M. Devore, C. D. Knowlton, and G. S. Chamberlin.

East St. Louis Sewer Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $140,000; incorporators, R. E. Woodward, R. L. Miller, and J. W. Moss.

Lewinsohn Mail Order Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, William H. Witherall, W. W. De Armond, and Fred W. Story.

The Chicago Home for Incurables, at Chicago; incorporators, Henry Keep, Albert Keep, John Crerar, and others.

The Independent Order of Engineers, State of Illinois, at Chicago; incorporators, Louis Johnson, Martin U. Barrett, and John D. Thompson.

Grand Prairie Circuit of Naperville District of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America, at Zoar, Kankakee County; incorporators, Henry Brand, J. P. Wingert, H. H. Thoren, and others.

THE "GANG" WEAKENING.

OLIVER AND KLEHM VOTE IN THE BOARD WITH THE REFORMERS.

The Result Due to the Pressure of Public Opinion and Disgust at McCarthy's Disgraceful Attempts at Bulldozing—The Case of Kelley Brought Up by Mr. Hemmelgarn—The Finance Committee's Report Sent Back to Give Further Time for Consideration.

An affidavit of William Blandow was submitted to the County Board by Commissioner Hemmelgarn yesterday embodying the charges against Patrick J. Kelley, the Warden of the insane department of the County Jail, for alleged neglect of duty and improper charging of fees in addition to his salary. The affidavit confirms the statements published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It was referred to the Committee on Jail and Criminal Court, with orders to notify the affiant to appear before the committee Wednesday morning. Commissioner Hemmelgarn said to a reporter that Caverly was employed by the county as a watchman, and was paid a salary. He had been there since the time of Adam Ochs, Commissioner Wren added. Commissioner Hemmelgarn said that Caverly in telling him of his experience with Henry Blandow said that upon their arrival at Kankakee, when Blandow escaped, he ran after him and threatened to shoot him if he did not stand. Hemmelgarn told him he had no business to shoot anybody.

Under the pressure of public opinion and the strong minority the gang in the County Board is becoming demoralized to some extent. The adverse opinion of County-Attorney Bliss on the matter of the legality of the county warrants had the effect at yesterday's meeting of the County Board of loosening the bonds that held the gang together. Another thing that assisted the minority was the conduct of McCarthy, who overdid his bulldozing so as to disgust even his followers and they failed to support him. Several times in succession he moved to adjourn for the purpose of cutting off some resolutions which Nelson only asked to have read and referred to the proper committee, but the board refused to adjourn, and McCarthy was mortified and angry. The first to vote against him outside of the minority was Oliver, and Klehm followed shortly after. Fortune was half inclined to vote for the majority report of the Finance Committee as indorsed by the County Attorney. He asked Nelson how he was going to provide for the satisfaction of the holders of the warrants if they were all declared irregular and payment of them postponed until there should be money in the Treasury over and above the current expenses. Nelson proposed a conference with them, but could not give any details of a proposition. This has been Fortune's hobby right along. He has insisted from the outset that the creditors should be consulted, and, if possible, an agreement made with them to have them wait for payment or take a judgment and draw 6 per cent interest. If such a conference is arranged there will no longer be any excuse for Fortune to vote against the majority report of the Finance Committee.

At the regular board meeting yesterday Mr. Nelson turned over to the clerk a number of letters asking for places in the county. He wanted the public to understand that he was not making any appointments.

The report of the Finance Committee as reported last Friday, declaring outstanding warrants illegal, was read by the clerk, which included the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That whenever the County Board shall hereafter approve and order to be paid bills for the ordinary and necessary expenses for the current year, and there are no funds actually in the Treasury for the payment of such bills, warrants or orders may be issued by the Clerk, signed and registered by the Treasurer, which orders or warrants so issued shall show upon their face that they are payable out of the general taxes levied for the year 1886, when such taxes are collected and not otherwise; provided, that the amounts of such warrants so issued shall not exceed 75 per cent of the tax levy of 1886."

At Mr. Nelson's request the opinion of County-Attorney Bliss on the legality of the outstanding warrants was read, and then he moved the adoption of the report. The minority of the committee offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That all warrants on the County Treasurer issued on or after Sept. 1, 1886, and which have not been paid by the County Treasurer, be canceled by the County Clerk on presentation of the same to the Clerk, and that the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to issue in lieu of said warrants so canceled warrants or orders signed and registered by the County Treasurer for the same amount of said canceled warrants, which orders or warrants so issued by said County Clerk and signed and registered by the County Treasurer in lieu of said canceled warrants shall show upon their face that they are payable out of the general taxes levied Nov. 8, 1886, for county purposes for the fiscal year of 1886, when such taxes are collected; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to issue warrants on the County Treasurer of the same character as those last above described for all bills duly allowed by the board from the 1st day of September, 1886, to date, for which no warrants on the Treasurer were issued; provided, that the total amount of such warrants so issued shall not exceed 75 per cent of the amount of revenue available for general county purposes other than the amount necessary for the payment of interest on bonded indebtedness and other obligations which must be legally met in the fiscal year of the county for 1886.

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive said warrants so issued as above described in payment and liquidation of county taxes and that in his settlement with the various Town Collectors of the County of Cook he shall receive all of such warrants so issued as aforesaid which may have been received by them in payment of county taxes, and that the warrants so received shall be treated as though paid out of the appropriation of the taxes of 1886.

Fortune, who signed the report with Klehm, moved the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. Nelson said he might be ready to accept the minority report if the County Attorney had not advised the board that it could not do it. "I want it understood," he said, "that there is no captious opposition on my part to the minority report. There is no politics in this question—the 7 to 8 vote on the business we have on hand is simply a matter of right or wrong. If we will act together under the advice of the attorney we can devise a legal and equitable way that will be accepted by the holders of these warrants when they see that we are doing the best we can. In any fair consultation, in which we shall dismiss all 8 to 7 prejudices, we can settle the matter amicably."

Mr. Casselman—How are these people holding warrants—which in some instances is all the possession the parties have in the world—to be paid?

Mr. Nelson—That is a very difficult thing to answer, and I only wish the gentleman had considered the question himself before the warrants were issued. We must come down to the law and adhere to it, no matter how hard it strikes some persons.

Wren wanted to have the warrant-holders consult with the committee, and moved as a substitute that the reports be referred back. Fortune seconded the motion. Klehm thought the adoption of the majority report would involve the county in endless litigation. He wanted the report disposed of and the creditors arranged with afterwards. Mr. Nelson, who was in favor of giving time to consider the matter, seconded Wren's motion to refer, and it was adopted.

When the report of the Charities Committee was read it was discovered that Mr. Nelson's name was omitted. He started to speak on it when Mr. McCarthy asked why he had not signed the report. Mr. Nelson said he objected to some of the items and desired to speak about them.

"I withdraw my name from the report," cried McCarthy. "Take my name off," said the Chairman, and he then announced there was no report. Mr. Nelson objected, but it was no use.

Mr. Nelson started to introduce a resolution when McCarthy interrupted with a motion to adjourn. It was lost and Mr. Nelson offered the following:

Resolved, That there shall be a Superintendent of Public Service of the County of Cook, to be appointed annually by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the board, who shall hold his office until the end of the year of his appointment and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duty in the sum of $50,000, and shall receive a salary of [illegible] per annum, and shall perform the duties hereinafter set forth and [illegible] as may be from time to time presented by the [illegible]. He shall be subject to the supervision of the Committee on Public Service of the Board of Commissioners, and may be suspended by the [illegible] the board for cause specified by that committee [illegible] may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Commissioners. He shall nominate an [illegible] who may be appointed by the Chairman of the board in the same manner as the Superintendent, and likewise suspended and [illegible] he shall perform such duties as are [illegible] of him by the Superintendent, and, in case of absence or disability of the latter, shall for the time being assume his duties; he shall give a bond of $25,000 and receive a salary of $2,000 per annum. [illegible] said Superintendent shall also appoint, [illegible] the advice of the Committee on Public Service and the approval of the board, such other clerks and employes as may be necessary to carry on his department, with such compensation as the board may fix.

The Superintendent of Public Service shall be the general purchasing agent and purveyor of the county, and as such shall, under the authority and supervision of the Committee on Public Service, receive, store, and distribute all the supplies of whatever nature necessary for the use [illegible] Cook County and its various institutions [illegible] accurate accounts of and vouchers for [illegible] which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Chairman of the board, the Committee on Public Service, the County Clerk, and the public [illegible] reasonable regulations as, together with [illegible] the general conduct of his office, shall be prescribed by the Committee on Public Service.

All contracts for supplies, material, [illegible] other work for the County of Cook and its institutions shall be let to the lowest responsible [illegible] after advertisement for not less than [illegible] in two daily papers published in Chicago [illegible] case of an emergency, it shall be necessary [illegible] chase supplies not exceeding in amount [illegible] purchase may be made by the Superintendent [illegible] open market, on authority first given [illegible] Board of Commissioners or the Committee [illegible] Service.

All requisitions for or estimates of [illegible] needed for the institutions of Cook County [illegible] be made in writing by the [illegible] officers thereof, approved by the [illegible] tee having charge of any such [illegible]

"NG" WEAKENING.

KLEHM VOTE IN THE ...TH THE REFORMERS.

...to the Pressure of Public ... Disgust at McCarthy's Dis... ...tempts at Bulldozing—The ...ey Brought Up by Mr. Hem... ...e Finance Committee's Re... ...ack to Give Further Time ...ation.

William Blandow was submitted ...ard by Commissioner Hemmel... ...embodying the charges against ...y, the Warden of the insane de... County Jail, for alleged neglect ...oper charging of fees in addition ...e affidavit confirms the state... in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It was ...Committee on Jail and Criminal ...rs to notify the affiant to appear ...ittee Wednesday morning. Com...melgarn said to a reporter that ...ployed by the county as a watch... ...id a salary. He had been there ...of Adam Ochs, Commissioner ...ommissioner Hemmelgarn said ...elling him of his experience with ...said that upon their arrival at ... Blandow escaped, he ran after ...ned to shoot him if he did not ...garn told him he had no busi... ...ybody.

...sure of public opinion and the ...the gang in the County Board is ...alized to some extent. The ad... ...of County-Attorney Bliss on the ...gality of the county warrants had ...terday's meeting of the County ...ing the bonds that held the gang ...her thing that assisted the minor... ...duct of McCarthy, who overdid ...o as to disgust even his followers ...to support him. Several times ...moved to adjourn for the pur... ...off some resolutions which Nel... ...to have read and referred to the ...ee, but the board refused to ad... ...arthy was mortified and angry, ...against him outside of the mi... ...er, and Klehm followed shortly ...was half inclined to vote for the ...of the Finance Committee as ...County Attorney. He asked Nel... ...going to provide for the satisfac... ...ers of the warrants if they were ...egular and payment of them post... ...re should be money in the Trea... ...ove the current expenses. Nel... ...conference with them, but could ...tails of a proposition. This has ...hobby right along. He has in... ...outset that the creditors should ...d, if possible, an agreement made ...ave them wait for payment or take ...draw 6 per cent interest. If such ...arranged there will no longer be ...Fortune to vote against the ma... ...the Finance Committee.

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...hat the Clerk be and he is hereby ...sue warrants on the County Treas... ...ame character as those last above ...or all bills duly allowed by ...rom the 1st day of Septem... ...to date, for which no war... ...Treasurer were issued; provided, ...amount of such warrants so issued ...xceed 75 per cent of the amount of ...able for general county purposes, ...the amount necessary for the pay... ...terest on bonded indebtedness and ...tions which must be legally met in ...ar of the county for 1886.

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...rintendent of Public Service shall be the ...urchasing agent and purveyor of the coun... ...such shall, under the authority and super... ...the Committee on Public Service, purchase, ...ore, and distribute all the supplies of what... ...re necessary for the use and service of ...ty and its various institutions, and keep ...accounts of and vouchers for the same, ...ll at all times be open to the inspection of ...nan of the board, the Committee on Public ...e County Clerk, and the public under such ...e regulations as, together with those for ...ral conduct of his office, shall be approved ...mittee on Public Service. ...racts for supplies, material, building, and ...k for the County of Cook and its various in... ...shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder ...advertisement for not less than three days ...ily papers published in Chicago; but if, in ...emergency, it shall be necessary to obtain ...plies not exceeding in amount $300 in ...may be made by the Superintendent by ...ket, on authority first given to him by the ...Commissioners or the Committee on Public

...uisitions for or estimates of supplies ...for the institutions of Cook County shall ...in writing by the ... ...thereof, approved by the ... ...ing charge of any such institution

addressed to the Superintendent of Public Service, and, when approved by the Committee on Public Service, shall form the basis of the advertisement for proposals. All contracts for supplies, material, building, or other work for Cook County shall before taking effect be approved by the Board of Commissioners and signed by the Chairman of the board, the Superintendent of Public Service, and the County Clerk.

Supplies shall be distributed only on the requisitions of the responsible officers of the county institutions, approved by the committee having supervision of any such institution and by the Committee on Public Service. Supplies of wines or of spirituous or malt liquors shall be furnished only for the use of patients in the sanitary institutions on requisition of the medical officers, approved as above; no such supplies shall be furnished for the use of official or other visitors.

The duties of the Superintendent of Public Service shall extend to the careful examination of all invoices and other documents, and of the quality of all supplies and to the accuracy of all weights, measures, and other quantities of goods, material, and work delivered or done under any contract. In case of dispute or where complaint is made to him by any taxpayer of the insufficiency or inferior quality of the supplies delivered under any contract he may take evidence and employ an expert to examine the matter complained of, and if the complaint is substantiated the cost of the examination shall be borne by the delinquent contractor. All invoices and other accounts for supplies, material, and work shall be rendered in duplicate, one copy of which, properly certified, shall be given to the County Clerk.

The Superintendent of Public Service shall be the general superintendent and custodian of all county buildings and property, and shall keep accurate and minute accounts of the same, and shall render to the County Board each year, on or about Dec. 31, an accurate account or inventory of the same, which inventory shall include remarks relative to any waste or destruction of the public property other than that caused by the natural or ordinary wear and tear; he shall also have access to all public buildings, places, and rooms where county property is kept or used, and it shall be his duty to inspect the same from time to time, and to report to the Committee on Public Service and to the Chairman of the board their condition, and any observable waste, or extravagance, or carelessness in the use of supplies. He shall, when necessary for the benefit of the county, and under authority of the Committee on Public Service, keep in store a sufficient stock of any supplies that are not perishable in their nature to meet the wants of the public institutions in an economical manner, and, also, sufficient samples of the supplies and material to be furnished under any contract, so that the deliveries under the same may be readily exercised, and such samples shall be open to public inspection under proper regulations.

Resolved, That the County Clerk shall be ex-officio Controller of the financial affairs of the County of Cook, and as such shall have charge of all deeds, mortgages, judgments, notes, bonds, debts, and choses in action belonging to said County of Cook, except such as are directed by law to be deposited elsewhere, and shall carefully preserve the same; he shall, under supervision of the Finance Committee of the County Board, revise, audit, and settle all accounts in which the county is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, or where provision for the settlement thereof is not otherwise provided for by law, and the settlement of which is not especially committed to any other authority. Provided, that no payment of any account so settled or adjusted shall be made except by the order of the County Board after approval by the Finance Committee.

He shall have the power in making such settlement and adjustments and for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of any balance or balances so due to require any claimant or claimants to deposit and file with him as such Controller a statement in writing under oath as to any fact, matter, or thing concerning the correctness of any account, claim, or demand presented. He shall open and keep in order and in a clear, methodical manner a complete set of books, under the supervision of the Finance Committee of the County Board, wherein shall be stated, among other things, the appropriations or apportionments of the year for each distinct object and branch of expenditure, and also the estimated receipts from each and every source of revenue so far as he can ascertain the same. Said books and all papers, vouchers, contracts, bonds, receipts, and other things kept in said office shall be subject to the examination of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and the Finance Committee. It shall be his duty at the close of each fiscal year to place to the credit of a general fund all unexpended appropriations or apportionments for such year, but which shall not include the amount required to liquidate contracts or liabilities entered into by virtue or authority of such appropriations or apportionments and which remain unpaid at the close of said fiscal year; provided, that no such disposition shall be made of any trust fund or funds that by law are specific and under the direct control of officers specially appointed for their disbursement. He shall make out an annual statement for publication on or before Sept. 1 in each year, giving a full and detailed statement of all the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending Aug. 31. Said statement shall also detail all the liabilities and resources of said county, the condition of all unexpended appropriations or apportionments and contracts unfulfilled, and the balance of money then remaining in the Treasury, with all sums due and outstanding, and the amounts unaccounted for, and all other things necessary to exhibit the true financial condition of the county, which statement, when examined and approved by the Finance Committee, shall be published by him as aforesaid. He shall also, on or before Sept. 1 in each year before the annual appropriations or appointments are made by the County Board, submit to the board a report of the estimates necessary, as nearly as can be, to defray the expenses of the County Government during the current fiscal year commencing Sept. 1. He shall, in his report, classify the different objects and branches of said county expenditure, giving as nearly as possible the amount required for each class, and for this purpose it shall be the duty of all county officers to make and furnish to him their statements of the condition and expenditures of their respective departments and offices, with any desired alterations or improvements and the probable expense thereof. It shall be the duty of any committee of the board charged with the expenditure of money for buildings or improvements to make and furnish him a similar statement, and of the contracts already made and unfinished, and the amount of any unexpended appropriations or apportionments of the preceding year. He shall in such report also show the aggregate income of the preceding fiscal year for all sources; the amount of liabilities outstanding upon which interest is to be paid, and of bonds and county debts payable during the year, and when and where payable, so that the County Board may fully understand the money exigencies and demands of the county for the coming year. He shall also make and publish monthly statements, giving full and detailed accounts of all moneys received and expended for the public service of the county. He shall sign all warrants drawn upon the Treasurer, which shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the County Board, and the same shall state therein the particular fund or appropriation to which the same is chargeable; no money shall be paid out of the County Treasury except upon such warrants so drawn, nor shall any warrant be issued except against an appropriation or apportionment therefor made by the County Board. The Chairman of the County Board, the County Clerk as Controller, the Treasurer, and the Finance Committee shall meet annually in the month of August to compare and revise all statements made by the Controller, Treasurer, and all other accounting officers and committees, and the Controller shall embody the result of such action in his report to the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Nelson wanted the resolution to go to the Finance or Public-Service Committee, as it was largely intended to improve the county finances. McCarthy moved for a recess. Casselman wanted it sent to the Committee on Hospital. Klehm said there was a recommendation in the resolution contrary to statute, and read Sec. 13, Chap. 47, Revised Statutes, to show that the law did not recognize a County Auditor. Wren moved to send it to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Licenses. [Laughter.] McCarthy laughed at the resolution. Wren's substitute was lost, as was Casselman's recommendation to refer to the Committee on Hospital, the latter by the following vote:

Yeas—Casselman, Fortune, Geils, McCarthy, McClaughrey, Oliver, Wren—7.

Nays—Aldrich, Englehardt, Hemmelgarn, MacDonald, Nelson, Schubert, Williams, Klehm—8.

The Chair said if there was no objection he would refer it to the Joint Committee on Public Service and Judiciary, together with the County Attorney.

Mr. Nelson withdrew his original motion and moved that it be referred as suggested by the Chair. This received MacDonald's second and was adopted—yeas, 10; nays, 5.

The vote was:

Yeas—Aldrich, Englehardt, Geils, Hemmelgarn, MacDonald, Nelson, Oliver, Schubert, Williams, Klehm—10.

Nays—Casselman, Fortune, McCarthy, McClaughrey, Wren—5.

At MacDonald's suggestion the Committee on Finance was instructed to have prepared a list of all the county employés, their employment and pay, and the number who, with their families, were occupying rooms in any public buildings, and to place its report before the board.

McCarthy offered a resolution providing for the supervision of plats of Cook County property by the County Engineer to insure their accuracy. Referred.

Williams offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the Committee on Judiciary investigate the subject of court fees and costs and prepare a bill providing for their payment by litigants.

An order was adopted instructing the watchman and janitor of the building to exclude Marian Leonard from the board rooms and building, as her presence was a public nuisance.

M. W. Ryan's report for six months ending Nov. 30, 1886, showed $63,005 receipts. The principal item of expense was for salaries—$57,122. The County Court Clerk received $13,146, and, after paying expenses, turned $9,100 over to the cashier.

Mr. McCarthy offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the County Clerk of this county be and he is hereby directed to send in the pay-rolls for all the employés in his office to this board to be audited, and that he pay over all moneys received by him as County Clerk and Clerk of the County Court into the County Treasury, as may be directed by this board."

Mr. Aldrich asked that it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

"Hear 'em squeal! Hear the reformers kick!" cried "Buck" McCarthy.

Mr. Klehm thought the resolution was not properly drawn. It should go further.

The vote on Mr. Aldrich's motion was 4 yeas to 11 nays, and was lost. The resolution finally went to the Committee on Court-House and Records. Adjourned.

UNPAID COUNTY WARRANTS.

Murry Nelson's Views—No Repudiation, but the Commissioners Must Act According to Law—How Reform May Be Adopted.

"What do you think of the opinion of County-Attorney Bliss as to the legality of the outstanding county warrants?" was asked of Commissioner Murry Nelson yesterday.

"I think it is not entirely decisive as to all points in detail, but that it is sufficient to show that the ground of my resolution in the Finance Committee was well taken. The ground is not, as some seem or profess to believe it to be, that the county should repudiate any of its debts or obligations. I do not believe any one wants the county to do that. I am sure I do not. The county owes for the services, supplies, etc., for which those warrants were given, and should pay for them as soon as it can do so legally. I am ready—and so are the others on the committee, I think—to modify the resolution in any way in the interest of equity toward the holders of the warrants, if anything can be done legally in that direction. This is not a question of what we would like to do, or what would be done if it were a case between one merchant and another. It is a question of what we can do. The statute must be our guide. It says expressly what we can do and what we cannot do. In that part of his opinion relating to the powers of the County Board Mr. Bliss says, in effect, as I understand it, that, as the warrants were illegally drawn, they do not constitute a valid claim on the taxes of this year, and that under the law the first obligation of the county with reference to those taxes is to pay out of them its necessary running expenses for the current year.

"The county is like an embarrassed merchant who presents a showing of the condition of his business to his creditors. They look into the matter and conclude that it is both for his and their own interest that he be allowed to continue the business, notwithstanding it involves their waiting for a while for what is their due. There is this difference, though, in the case of the county: It must go on. We can't close up our hospital, poor-house, insane asylum, and courts. The sick and injured, the paupers, and the insane must be cared for. It is, no doubt, an injustice to the holders of outstanding warrants to compel them to wait for their money, but it would be a far greater injustice to a greater number to close up the county institutions. That would be a disgrace not to be thought of. We are in a position now, unfortunately, in which we are obliged to choose between two evils.

"However hard our plan may be on the warrant-holders, the present board, or the minority in it, cannot be justly held responsible for its adoption. It seems to be the only legal manner of getting out of difficulties into which previous boards have brought us. They must be held responsible. We are simply following the only course left open for us under the law. And I am sorry to say that there seems to be an attempt in the present board to continue the same line of policy which got us into these difficulties.

"I see that some seem to think that if the outstanding warrants were not drawn in form to make them legal and a valid claim against the taxes of this year the board is in duty bound to take such action at once as will make them legal and valid. The answer to that is that it cannot be done. The statute forbids the board from issuing warrants against the taxes of one year to pay debts incurred before the tax levy of that year was made. If, as we hold, the warrants now out were not drawn so as to be a legally valid claim upon the taxes of this year, then they are in reality no warrants at all. Some have said that the county ought to call in all the warrants and issue valid ones in their stead. You see that it would be unlawful to do that, and any attempt to legalize those warrants by some action of the board would only be another way of doing the same thing, and consequently illegal also.

"This 8 to 7 business in the board is monotonous. There is no good reason why the board should divide itself so on these important matters. I have hopes that it will be broken when it appears a little more plainly, as I think it will, that we are anxious to do, under all circumstances, that which will be best for the county. For myself, I have no disposition to advocate or oppose any measure simply in order to antagonize some one else, or because some one is antagonizing me. I hope none of the members will be thus disposed, but that we shall be able to make perceptible progress during the year toward getting the county out of its financial difficulties. If we could manage the county's business as we would our own we could save $500,000 this year. I would willing to give a bond that I could do it, and if that could be done half of the now troublesome outstanding warrants could be paid before the year closed.

"There would have to be some radical changes in the manner of procedure. The modes and form of doing business are faulty, and contrary to all business principles that I have seen practiced. Mr. Klehm thinks the Commissioners are controlled by the statutes in the matter and that they have been acting under the statutes. His construction of the statutes is wrong, I believe. If, as he says, the board can't delegate the power to buy goods, then, whenever a bill of goods for $500 or more is to be bought, the whole board would have to march out to buy it. But even if he is correct the method is wrong in principle. The examination is at the wrong end. It can't be made in committee meeting. There should be some one to select the goods who is a judge of what he is to buy. He should examine the goods before he buys them, in order to see that they are what are wanted. Then he should receive the goods and check them up, in order to see that what was bought was delivered. A committee in session blocks or miles away can't do that.

"We must necessarily place a great deal of confidence in the head officials of the county institutions, but too much is placed in them now. Now they send in requisitions for goods, representing that there is an emergency, and that if they are not purchased immediately the inmates will suffer. We are at the mercy of the Wardens in the matter of supplies. Therefore, I have urged that there be an inventory of all supplies and property on hand. We ought to have that as a starting point. Then we should keep account of what is purchased and used from day to day, so that we can have before us something from which to form an idea of the justice of requisitions and also whether or not the rate of consumption and expense of purchase is what it should be. There are now fourteen committees buying county supplies for the Hospital, Infirmary, Insane Asylum, outdoor relief, etc. It is plain to see that they lose the advantage one committee would have in buying the goods in large quantities in one place. If we had one purchasing committee for all the supplies much of the time of the Commissioners, clerks, and employés would be saved and we should have expert service in the purchase and delivery of goods and save thousands of dollars through buying at more advantageous prices than at present. Now men are sent out to buy dry goods who know no more about dry goods than they do of astronomy. And it is pretty much the same way as regards purchasing all kinds of supplies."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

A Negro Takes to the Water and Is Drowned—Drunk and Froze to Death.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A fight occurred on the steamer John S. Hopkins while she was at her landing at Cave-in-Rock, Ill., the other evening between a negro rouster named Bill Jackson and the second mate, John Watts, in which Watts was severely slashed with a razor, nearly bleeding to death before a physician could be summoned. The negro, believing that he had killed Watts, leaped overboard, but drowned before reaching the shore.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Boys at play on the Wabash & Erie Canal this afternoon broke the ice to remove a piece of cloth that had been frozen in and found the body of Henry Cummings, a shoemaker, who has been missing for a week. Cummings had fallen into the water while drunk, and being unable to extricate himself had frozen to death.

Col. George Northup Insane.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Col. George Northup, one of the best-known railroad men in the South, and the famous drill-master who developed the invincible De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of this city, was adjudged a lunatic in the Circuit Court this morning. He has taken the highest degrees in the order, and has been drill-master of De Molay Commandery since its organization in 1878. It was under his command that the commandery took the second prize at Chicago in 1880 at a National contest, and first prize at the great National drill at San Francisco in 1883.

James Mathews Sentenced for Life.

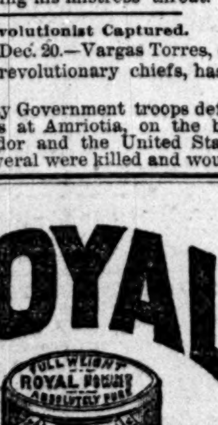
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—James Mathews, the colored murderer, was sentenced at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Judge Parish to imprisonment for life in the Jackson State prison. Mathews was perfectly cool throughout, and to the end protested his innocence. Mathews was convicted for cutting his mistress' throat.

A Pevolutionist Captured.

GUAYAQUIL, Dec. 20.—Vargas Torres, one of the principal revolutionary chiefs, has been recaptured.

Dec. 11 eighty Government troops defeated 170 Monteneros at Amriotia, on the border between Ecuador and the United States of Colombia. Several were killed and wounded.

ROYAL



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We wish to thank the public for the immense patronage that has been bestowed upon us during the past week, and in order to accommodate all we shall, beginning Saturday evening, Dec. 18th, and during the holiday week, keep open evenings. We ask all of our friends to call as early in the forenoon as possible, and, if not then, to be as patient as possible, for we are doing all in our power to satisfy the demands that are made upon us at this season of the year.

We have just received some wonderful pairs of dainty Ear Rings that belong to the Royal Family of Precious Stones.

Diamonds have increased in value during the past month from 10 to 15 per cent, but there is not a single Stone in our store that has been marked up. It is a rare opportunity to get bargains in Diamonds.

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INFLUENCE WINS THE DAY

THE DIVEKEEPERS' GET THEIR LICENSES AND OPEN UP.

The Signers of the Petition for Monroe and Their Reasons for Asking that He Be Permitted to Reopen—The Mayor's Explanation—Collector Onahan's Opinion—Agent Paxton of the Citizens' League Will Have the Places Watched.

The application of Jerry Monroe for a license was made Nov. 16. It was referred to Chief Ebersold, the Citizens' League having complained that the place was run contrary to the agreement that no disreputable characters should be admitted and the ordinance. Capt. Buckley made the appended report:

I will respectfully state that Monroe's saloon, commonly known as Monroe's Garden, is a resort for disreputable characters of both sexes. Street-walkers have frequently been arrested out of there and fined under these circumstances. I cannot recommend a license being granted.

Dec. 17 the following petition was presented to the authorities and another application made for a license:

To the Hon. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago—SIR: We, the undersigned citizens, neighbors of Jerry Monroe, who keeps a saloon at Nos. 496 and 498 State street, do hereby voluntarily petition your Honor to grant a license to said Monroe, believing said saloon is a benefit to the business men of this vicinity. Yours very respectfully,

Wm. Finley, 498½ State street, liquor-dealer.
H. H. Wilkerson, 490 State street, tailor.
Col. D. W. Megraw, 500 State street, carpenter-shop.
William J. Lane, 502 State street, saloon.
Geo. N. Shippey & Co., 506 State street, saloon.
M. L. Allport, 508 State street, furniture.
Richard Foster, 510 State street, Notary Public.
J. N. Degenhart, 514 State street, barber-shop.
J. C. Noot, 520 State street, cigars.
O. A. Colin, 522 State street, tailor.
W. H. Donoghue, 524 State street, saloon.
L. N. Campbell, 527 State street, druggist.
A. B. Sawyer, 519 State street, clerk.
Jake King, 519 State street, saloon.
Carney & McLogan, 529 State street, painters' supplies.
George H. Walker, 509 State street, ——.
J. H. Westphal, 507 State street, coal.
P. Sanders, 505 State street, plumber.
F. Werkmeister, 499 State street, saloon.
M. Hein, 497 State street, grocery.
L. Ziv, 493 State street, furniture.
George W. Wells, 487 State street, ——.
H. F. Clark, 511 State street, druggist.
O. A. Jacobs, 513 State street, furniture.
A. L. Goode, 518 State street, ——.
J. H. Weiner, 517 State street, grocer.
H. Lange, 501 State street, property-owner.
David Simon, 512 State street, dry goods.
N. Jackson, 490 State street, boots and shoes.
Antonio Cello, 486 State street, fruits.
John Henderson, 484 State street, restaurant.
Joseph Rasmus, 482 State street, shooting-gallery.
John Koch, 494 State street, ——.
C. E. Fairchild, 492 State street, grocer.

The second application and the petition were referred to Chief Ebersold "by request of Ald. Appleton." They were turned over to Capt. Buckley, who this time reported as follows:

"Jerry Monroe promises to keep a respectable saloon in the future. I am satisfied the names attached to this petition are all right. I hereby withdraw my objection to a license being granted to him, conditionally—that he will keep a respectable and orderly saloon in the future."

So Jerry got this license. As violation of his agreement before did not result in the permanent closing of his vile den, he will doubtless feel at liberty again, particularly when "business is dull," to forget his new agreement, knowing that "infloocence" will help him through, as it always does.

What the Signers Say.

In order to ascertain what the benefit is a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed several of the petitioners.

"It makes our business better," said Mr. Carney, dealer in paints, "and helps the trade of all around here. Monroe isn't the only one who has money invested in the saloon. Others who have are our customers. We have done work for him. Our sales fell off half when the place was closed up. The girls get their rooms papered, and pay better prices than other people."

"It is a drinking place, isn't it?" said Mr. Campbell, druggist. "I never was in it. I think it is better to have such places regulated by the police, and that is why I signed the petition. The place is a benefit to me, as I sell medicine, and the girls come in and buy face-powder and other toilet articles. But I would like to see such places closed up if it were possible. They ought to be closed earlier, anyhow."

"I didn't read the paper," said Mr. Goode, furniture. "The place has never been a detriment to me. I sold Jerry $300 worth of tables, and the girls buy things of me. If they were driven to another place some one else would get their trade. Jerry has as much right to run as any of the rest. All ought to be shut up or none. There are several worse places than his."

"His sister and friends buy goods of me," said Mr. Weiner, grocer. "If I hadn't signed the petition it would have hurt my business. I never was in the place and don't know anything about it. It is a good deal better for the neighborhood to have the saloon open on account of the electric lights. When it was burned out it was dark around here."

"I sell slippers and shoes to the girls," said Mr. Jackson, "and to people who wouldn't come down this far if it wasn't for Monroe's place. The yokels would never come this way but for it; and he has also as patrons a nice class of men from the avenues—men you wouldn't expect to meet there. There are much harder places than Monroe's, for instance, Mose Abraham's, Honahan's, and the White Elephant, where a man wouldn't dare to go in and show a dollar. Why aren't they disturbed?"

"I am not afraid to go to Jerry's," said J. C. Noot, "but I wouldn't dare go over to the tough places on Clark street to collect a bill, so I dropped that trade. Jerry is a persecuted man. His place is decent compared with others—a real paradise. Nice people go there, as he won't allow loafers and bums in, as they have no money."

"Don't use my name," said another business-man. "I signed the petition because I had too. I would rather have given $100 and not do it. But my landlord brought the paper and I couldn't refuse. The place is the resort of prostitutes and thieves, and is ruinous to the neighborhood. I can't make a living, though I have a good, clean stock of goods. A horse has a long tongue and can't speak; a man has a short one and dare not speak. I would have been broke if I hadn't signed, and my heart is broken because I did. You will find, if they will talk, that a good many signed because they dared not refuse. They don't dare to talk. There are, however, worse places hereabouts than Monroe's. Take Jack Yattaw's, at No. 572 State street. The police pay no attention to complaints against it. It is the lowest kind of a den. There are houses of prostitution all around my store, and decent women won't come into the neighborhood. My only hope is that we will get rid of Carter in April, and have a man for Mayor who will clean out the dives and make State street respectable."

Hizzonor Has Great Faith in Jerry Monroe.

Harrison claims that he did not direct the license clerk to give a liquor license to Jerry Monroe to continue his business. "What are the facts?" asked the interviewer.

"I'll give them to you," replied the Mayor. "I supposed Jerry Monroe's place would not receive a new license, because I directed Mr. Onahan to issue receipts for no licenses except those recommended by the Police Department, and to refuse to reissue any license where a reissue was not recommended by the Police Department. Now, the police came to Mr. Onahan and recommended that a license be issued to Mr. Monroe. I knew nothing about it until late in the afternoon, when I was told that a license had been issued. I was then informed that it was issued because the authorities had been petitioned by the property-owners in the neighborhood, and Mr. Monroe had promised to run his place respectably. That petition and that promise were accepted by the police as being good enough to give him another trial. When I learned all this I directed the police to watch Monroe's place closely, and, although I dislike to cancel a certificate of license after it has been issued—because I can't give the money back—yet on the very first intimation that Jerry Monroe is not keeping his word I shall have his license canceled.

"But I can't now assume that he won't keep his promise. I have known some very bad men to become very good men. Now, I know two, for example, in the City of Chicago, who at present occupy prominent positions, who were at one time gamblers and frequenters of gambling-places. Well, I believe that these men have had a change of heart; that they have repented of the evil of their ways, and are now good men. Why not Jerry Monroe repent, too? I think there is just as much chance for Jerry's having a change of heart as either of those two men."

This last paragraph is peculiarly "Harrisonish," which means demagogish, slippery, eelish, and characteristic of the man.

Onahan and Paxton.

Collector Onahan said permits had been issued to Monroe, Wilson of the Alcazar, and Rose, who runs a disreputable dive. He had them all on the black-list, but had to act in accordance with the recommendations of the police. "But," said he, "so long as saloonkeepers make Aldermen, and Aldermen make policemen, what can you expect? If I were Mayor you bet I wouldn't issue any license to such dens." He exhibited Chief Ebersold's first letter recommending that licenses be withheld from these places, and an agreement signed by concert saloonkeepers to keep out of their places all disreputable women and improper characters and to have no disorder and no music during the day or Sundays. They say that they understood that the first infraction of the agreement is to be followed by a revocation of the license. It is signed among others by Jerry Monroe, Archie Wilson, John R. Morris, Herman Meyer, G. Potgieser, Mike Hannigan, Ed Hill, and Tom Grace.

Andrew Paxton says it is Aldermanic influence that is responsible for the "change of heart" on the part of the authorities. He sent a man to Jerry's resort Sunday night to note the "reform" that had taken place. Said Mr. Paxton: "What did my man see? At 7 o'clock there were fourteen bad women in the garden swilling beer with the habitués. At 10 o'clock there were ten women present. The blare of the wretched music was temporarily stopped. But what figure does that cut? The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots. You can't make a black man white. No more can you reform men like Jerry Monroe on simple promises. Nobody knows the character of the levee dives better than Chief Ebersold, for he was a long time Captain at the Harrison Street Station, and often found it necessary to 'pull' Jerry's garden and other dens." Mr. Paxton said he would have his men watch the place carefully and would invoke the law to close it up if the city authorities fail to do their duty.

LAST NIGHT AT THE DIVES.

What a Reporter Saw in a Trip Through the Tough District.

Monday night is generally a decidedly blue one with the dives on the Levee, as the habitués are exhausted with the regular Saturday and Sunday night debauches. Jerry Monroe probably chose last night for that reason in order to demonstrate the completeness of his conversion at the hands of the evangelical Mayor. There was no business in the place of any kind, the license, with Carter's stenciled signature, was in its place, while the proprietor and bartender had nothing to do but watch it. One faded creature only put in an appearance, but when the man with a "changed heart" cast his eyes her way she promptly produced a pitcher from under her dirty shawl, had it filled with beer, and fled.

Tim King received his license yesterday morning, and before roll-call was finished at the armory last evening a complaint was lodged against the place. J. Avis, a sailor from Port Sarnia, had, he claimed, gone in there with about $70 Sunday night, the total visible result of his summer's toil and his sole dependency for the winter. After passing several hours in the company of one of the women he sobered up without a cent. Two officers went to the place, and at their demand King pointed out Mary Williams as the girl who had inveigled the complainant. She was locked up and bailed at once, but there is little hope of making a strong case against her, as Avis does not know absolutely whether the money was stolen or he spent it for vile champagne while he was being "worked" by the women.

The Buckingham dance-hall was in the regular Monday night slough of despond, but about the usual hour the electric lights were flashed up, the orchestra of five pieces and a piano began scraping into tune, and business had begun. It was half an hour before a few loose and listless women drifted into the place and in a half-hearted manner they succeeded in coaxing a bartender off duty, a faro dealer out of a job, and a couple of strangers who had drifted into the hall out upon the floor for a quadrille. The artist whose horrible voice has rasped the air all summer at the Clark street bridge in praise of an excursion boat was the only person about the place who was really up to a sense of the situation, for his calls were just as loud and vigorous as if the girls had been gay and the beer flowing freely. The whole force, with this exception, were decidedly under tone, the bartender in the room adjoining the hall nodded at his post, the waiters slept as they stood in the different corners, and a call for beer was the only thing that produced even a languid sensation, while the departure of one girl in the company of the only man who had been buying produced universal disgust.

The Alcazar does business every night, and its trade for months has been the envy of all the divekeepers on the South Side. Everybody there wears good clothes, and the women who cannot at least show up in silk plush cloak is generally frozen out without mercy. The regular boom opened up there early last evening, and painted and bedizened prostitutes jostled belated Christmas shoppers and the decent women on their way from work in the great retail district as they gathered at the nightly rendezvous. The music was rattling away before 9 o'clock, and crowds of little cash girls and boys on their way home from the great stores in the neighborhood paused and peered into the doors, eying curiously the trappings of the women, one or two of whom descended from hansom cabs at the door. Well-dressed men began dropping in early, and as soon as the room was well filled with smoke the bartenders had settled down to the work of handing out liquor to the crowd of waiters, who trampled on each other's heels in serving the customers. That is all there is of the Alcazar—bad liquor, worse music, and the worst of women. These latter never came with an escort, but hurried in from heaven knows where in twos and threes, and sat about the tables until some of the opposit sex joined them and called for the usual drinks. Many of them took men out with them after enough drink was absorbed to drown what little sense of self-respect there might be left to them. It is nothing more than a public place of assignation and solicitation, where the keeper's profit depends upon the efforts of the women in "pulling" money from the pockets of the male visitors. In some instances the meeting of these women with their prey has the appearance of prearrangement, but in most of the cases the man who walks in is caught by the first woman who gets his attention and calls him to a vacant chair. With such a crowd to handle, order, of course, of certain kind must be maintained or the guests would run the house. A set of muscular waiters and one or two "heelers" is the force depended upon, and the "cattle" are herded into shape by these people, who also keep a close watch that the women do their full work in serving the house. There is any amount of reckless talk, but beyond the clatter of a popular song, its words twisted to a vile meaning, the ordinary listener can catch nothing but the bedlam of tongues through which the music and the sharp calls of the waiters echo a constant refrain. It is urged that complaints against the place are not frequent, but one can see twenty men leaving the place hourly in no condition to care for themselves. The men who frequent the dive are its own security, for they come from walks in life where a public exposure of the fact that they had been robbed through an acquaintance formed in such a place would cost them their situations and be a lasting disgrace. Daylight trade is nothing at the Alcazar, but from 9 p. m. to 3 a. m. it is nightly filled with a crowd of lewd women and foolish men who have money to spend and are urged to part with it by every device.

NEEDED REFORMS IN OUR STATE LAWS.

Suggestions Regarding Debtors, Criminals, and Those Persons Insane and Idiotic.

The Reform Committee of the Chicago Women's Club, composed of Helen S. Shedd, Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and Caroline M. Brown, has submitted to C. G. Dixon the following amendments which they desire to have brought before the Legislature:

To amend the present law so that no defendant shall be imprisoned upon any "capias ad satisfaciendum" for a longer period than six months, unless he shall refuse to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

The Habitual Criminals act can be made fully operative in all parts of the State by making a copy of the prison record and identification by prison officials sufficient evidence in the absence of a copy of the record of previous conviction. The defect of the present law lies in such an instance as when a man is arrested and convicted of crime in one county under an assumed name the record of a previous conviction in another county under his real name would be necessary to convict under the act.

The committee further recommends the enactment of a law that shall place all county insane in charge of the State, the respective counties therein to pay for the care of the same. It further recommends that provision shall be made for the care of all the feeble-minded, so that they may not be found, as now, in almshouses, insane hospitals, and jails.

The committee also recommends that the State Board of Charities have under its charge all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State. This board shall consist of three physicians, one a woman, chosen by the Governor from three lists of five names each, the said names to be furnished by the State associations of the various schools of medicine now represented in the State Board of Health, three members from a list containing the names of fifteen lawyers ten years in practice, furnished by the State Bar Association; three members, who shall be women selected from three lists of three names each furnished by three incorporated bodies, as follows: The Chicago Women's Club, Board of State Industrial School, and the Women's Christian Temperance State Association. The Governor shall also appoint the tenth member, who shall be a person having knowledge and experience in the treatment of the insane, who shall be the Secretary of the board. This board, so constituted, shall appoint from its own body six members, including in this number its Secretary and two women members, which, together with the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State, shall constitute a Committee on Lunacy that shall have full supervisory power over all places where idiots, lunatics, or persons of unsound mind are kept in greater numbers than one. This committee shall appoint boards of visitors of all houses or places under act of law, or in which any person of unsound mind is detained, and for the care and custody of whom compensation of any kind is received, or where more than one such person is detained. One such board shall be appointed in every county in which there is a house or place where not less than three persons are detained. Once a year these boards shall be filled up, so that members who have failed to act shall be removed."

In conclusion the committee further solicits efforts in behalf of a bill to change the "age of consent," fixing the time at 18 years instead of 10.

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM TEXAS.

No Suffering from Drouth—Parsons—The Struggle for Senator.

Maj. J. E. Elgin of Waco, Tex., who comes to Chicago indorsed by a number of Baptist ministers in Texas, is at the Palmer House. He said last night the representations of the Rev. John Brown, who was before the Baptist ministers at the Grand Pacific yesterday, that the people of Texas were still suffering from the drouth and required pecuniary aid, were all wrong. Texas could take care of these people if they needed aid. Maj. Elgin inquired for the Anarchist, A. R. Parsons. He said he had known him in Texas, where, during the reconstruction period, he was a sort of county worker politically. He was in the habit of "rounding up" the negroes at election times, but was looked upon as a sort of crank.

Senator Maxey wanted to be his own successor, but he would have to wrestle with Gov. Ireland, ex-Congressman John Hancock, A. W. Terrell, and Congressman Reagan for the place. The latter was the favorit a few days ago, but his action in shirking a vote on the Morrison bill had hurt him, and he would not get over it.

SNOW IN THE STREETS.

THE COUNCIL TRYING TO DEVISE A SCHEME TO GET RID OF IT.

An Ordinance Proposed by Ald. Dixon Sent to the Committee on Railroads, Which Will Consider the Matter—A Franchise to the North Side Street-Car Company—Trying to Improve the Building Ordinance—Other Matters.

The Council met last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, the absentees being Sheridan (Fifth), Hildreth, and Mahoney.

Ald. Dixon said that June 14 an ordinance was submitted making it unlawful for railway companies to throw snow on the portions of the streets not occupied by them. It was referred to a committee, which had not reported. He therefore offered the following:

Be it ordained, etc., Sec. 1. That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any horse, steam, or cable railroad company which occupies any portion of any street of the city to place or cause to be placed upon the roadway of any such street outside of its tracks the snow which may fall upon that portion of said street which is occupied by such company, except upon the following conditions: Where the snowfall is of such a character as to require its immediate removal from said tracks to and upon the adjoining roadway, in order to prevent stoppage of travel upon such horse, steam, or cable railroad, then the company so placing such snow upon the roadway adjoining its tracks shall at once proceed to cart off or otherwise remove the same; and the same shall be removed from said roadway within eighteen hours after the cessation of such snowfall. Any horse, steam, or cable railroad company which shall place or cause to be placed any snow upon the roadway of any street of the city from that portion of such street occupied by such company and shall allow the same to remain upon said roadway for the space of eighteen hours after the cessation of such snowfall, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200 for each street upon which such offense is committed; and a further and continuing penalty of $100 for each six hours after said eighteen hours during which said snow, or any portion thereof, is allowed to remain on said roadway.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Ald. Dixon said that one reason assigned for not passing the other ordinance was that dumping-places could not be had. He had been told by the Department of Public Works that there would be ample facilities for getting rid of the snow by throwing it into the river or depositing it on the lake front. He would not object to an amendment limiting the operation of the ordinance to the business district. He understood President Yerkes was willing to haul off the snow south of Chicago avenue, and he believed President Holmes would care for the down-town streets on which his lines run. It was a shame for the corporations to quibble about the matter. The snow was a nuisance and should be removed, as was done in other cities. Ald. Cullerton said it was an impossibility. When snow was included in street cleaning, and the railway corporations were induced to pay a part of the expense, something might be accomplished. Ald. Clarke said a fall of one foot of snow on 100 miles of tracks was 312,900 cubic yards, to say nothing of that on the walks, which was swept into the street. There were not teams enough in Illinois to take it away in eighteen hours. Ald. Dixon said if the ordinance was passed the companies would soon devise means to get rid of the snow. Ald. Clarke said the Committee on Railroads and the Corporation Counsel were trying to prepare a proper ordinance and the document was sent to the committee.

Ald. Dixon presented another ordinance requiring the snow to be removed in the district bounded by Chicago avenue, Halsted, Twelfth, Michigan avenue, and State. It went to the same committee.

The ordinance authorizing the North Chicago Street Railway Company to lay tracks on Division street, from Clybourn avenue to Milwaukee avenue, was passed. The franchise is for twenty years, and the fare 5 cents for this and connecting lines. The cars are to be operated by animal power only, and the line must be in operation by July 1, 1887. When new bridges are built over the canal and the river the company must bear half the cost and half the expense of operating and maintaining them. A license of $50 a car is provided for.

The Commissioner of Public Works sent in an estimate for a double bridge at Randolph street. The structure, changes in the approaches, etc., would cost $190,000. The river would have to be widened and 19,070 square feet of land condemned, the cost of which he could not guess. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Ordinances were passed for the improvement of the following streets:

Street.	*From.*	*To.*
Larrabee	Chicago	Division.
Wells	Division	North.
Forest	Douglas	Egan.
Thirty-seventh	State	Grand.
Hurlbut	Clybourn	North.

Ald. Lyke offered a resolution that the Commissioner of Health be directed to test the contract plan for scavenger work by advertising to that end for the doing of so much of the work as pertains to the Eighteenth Ward. It went to the Committee on Health.

An ordinance turning over to the West Park Commissioners for boulevard purposes Twelfth street, from Ashland avenue to Ogden avenue, and Ogden avenue, from Twelfth to Albany avenue, was sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

An order was passed requiring the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance providing suitable fines and penalties for the violation of the ordinance relating to the construction of buildings and for the removal of any building, or part of building erected in violation of any such ordinance.

Ald. Yore attempted to call up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the ordinance prohibiting the employment of any but citizens of the United States in the municipal positions, which had been placed on file, but the Council refused.

The following was passed:

Ordered, That the Law Department be and is hereby directed to prepare and send to this Council a series of resolutions addressed to the Legislature of the State of Illinois, and asking at the hands of that body the passage of such amendments to the general act incorporating cities in this State, under which the City of Chicago is now incorporated, as will authorize and compel the City Council of such cities to demand and receive from all companies, whether horse or steam railroad, gas or electric light, or other corporations, a rental or charge for the use of the streets and alleys of such cities.

The Law Department is further ordered to procure a copy of the recent enactment of the Legislature of the State of New York upon this subject, and from the same prepare and send to this Council for its consideration a bill for an act to be submitted to the Illinois State Legislature at its next session in January, 1887.

The building ordinance was amended by adding this section:

All buildings hereafter to be erected, which shall be more than ninety feet in hight, including appendages of whatever kind or description, shall be built throughout of incombustible material. Provided, That this shall not be held to prohibit the use of wood in the construction of doors and their interior finish, windows and their finish and their boxes, wainscoting, flooring-boards, and roof-boards, such flooring-boards, however, to be laid down upon substantially solid concrete, and such roof-boards to be completely covered over with an incombustible covering not less than one inch in thickness. And, provided further, That church buildings and elevator buildings shall not be held to be within the provisions of this section.

The Mayor stated that the Building Committee ought to look into the erection of high buildings. In the older cities, he said, ordinances were in force prohibiting the erection of buildings higher than the width of the street upon which they are located. Buildings were being run up here pretty near to the skies, shutting out the light and air, and doubtless some time a great catastrophe would result.

Ald. Wetherell said that he had introduced an ordinance some time ago on this subject, and the Corporation Counsel had decided that the city could not prevent people from running up their buildings as high as they want to. Adjourned.

A REPRESENTATIVE MISSOURIAN.

The Morrison Bill—Cases of Benton and Stone—Gresham's Wabash Decision.

Congressman Alexander M. Dockery of Missouri is at the Grand Pacific. He said the Morrison Tariff bill was defeated principally upon the ground that the Republicans wanted the tax on tobacco taken off and the tax on whisky cut down. There was an element in the Democratic and Republican parties favoring the abolition of the tax on tobacco, and the tobacco-growing States in the South were especially strong for this. Another chief reason for the defeat of the bill was that the protection element in the Democratic party did not want any reduction in the Customs Tariff law.

Relative to the restoration of District-Attorney Benton to office, there was a question of fact entering into the case. If he made the speech attributed to him attacking the President, and if the President believed that he did, he would remove him again from the office. Benton denies it and supports his denial with evidence. Benton lived in his town and he heard part of the speech, but there was nothing he heard in the nature of an attack on Cleveland.

Everybody in Congress was in favor of Gresham's decision in the Wabash case. Gould had used the Wabash in order to break down its system in favor of the Missouri Pacific. The Wabash people made no effort to get business. Mr. Dockery dissented from Cleveland's policy in many respects, but he thought the party in Missouri gave the President credit for honesty. Cleveland had ample time in the next two years to right defects and remove criticisms. It depended altogether with him whether he would do this or not.

A Coal Company in Trouble.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—F. M. Emerson today asked the court to appoint a receiver for the Coöperative Coal Company, which started last April. The company owes him $5,000 and its total indebtedness is $12,000. Mr. Emerson foreclosed on the property. The shaft is 250 feet deep and has been turning out good coal. The stockholders are holding a meeting tonight to try and extricate themselves from the difficulty.

AS TO CONTRACT CONVICT LABOR.

Making It Easy for Prisoners—Political Laborers—Another Workingmen's Organ.

A dispatch from Washington that the making of shoes for the Government in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth cost more than had the work been let out to regular manufacturers caused considerable adverse comment at the headquarters of the Labor party yesterday. The contract convict labor question was discussed and the fact disclosed that a series of resolutions had been prepared for submission to District Assembly No. 57 which declared that convicts should be taught a complete trade; that they should be given moral and religious instruction to the end that they may become useful citizens; that the product of their labor be sold to the various charitable institutions of the State and that from the proceeds the State be repaid the cost of keeping each man, a certain part of his earnings being set apart for the maintenance of his family, the residue to be divided among the State charitable institutions. A sturdy Englishman, who heard this plan broached, said it was offering a reward for crime and that if it were ever adopted every idle man in the community would become a criminal.

Among the officers being elected by the Knights of Labor assemblies in Cook County is a large number of labor politicians. Many of them have been known for years to be ready to sell out their organizations to the highest bidder, have upheld "boodle" Aldermen, and aided Harrison in his political schemes. Now they are joining the United Labor party, and will probably be found doing business at the old stand next spring. There is considerable inquiry as to why the professional labor politicians are being pushed to the front in the labor assemblies.

With three schemes for daily labor papers abroad the United Labor party has some chance of having another organ than the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The latest plan is outlined in a circular to be sent to the assemblies and trades unions in the State, and signed by E. Schroeister as acting Secretary of some assembly on West Ohio street. This paper will be known, so the Secretary says, as the *Gazette*, and it will be published by a coöperative company having a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $10 each. The circular requests each assembly and trades union "to pass a resolution compelling each member to take at least one share."

Powderly's Latest Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 20.—Grand Master Workman Powderly has addressed a letter to a committee of the United Labor party of this city in reply to an invitation to address the convention of that party this evening. He thanks them for the honor tendered him, but says there are many good reasons why he should decline, and adds and speaks as follows:

When the laboring people of New York nominated Henry George for Mayor they acted independently of party and without regard to the man that they placed at the head of the ticket. My name was used by partisans in New York to stem the tide. It was urged that I wrote a letter against Henry George and that I opposed the movement generally. I knew of no better way of giving the lie to all of those false statements and at the same time doing my part toward the establishment of a sentiment that would eventually secure for labor some of the benefits that he works for than to go in person and refute the charges. I did it and there my duty ended. In going to New York on that occasion I made a departure from a rule that I have observed for some time and which I do not intend to break again—viz.: Not to speak at a political meeting again while I hold the position of chief officer of the Knights of Labor. While it might be entirely proper for me to speak at such a meeting, yet it creates the impression that the order of the Knights of Labor is being drawn into the contest, and it is my duty to do all that lies in my power to keep the order over which I have been chosen to preside above the tide of partisan politics. At New York I spoke as an individual, voicing the sentiment of united labor, and not as General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. While I am General Master Workman I will never again occupy a place, either as speaker or officer, on a political platform. I would advise you not to take any action as a party. It seems to me that it becomes the duty of all interested to endeavor to educate the masses to free the ballot-box from the degrading influences of the bribe-giver, and take as well from it that tool of monopoly, whisky. Put forth your every effort to discover what is wanted in the management of the municipal affairs of your city. Don't, as is too often the case, allow the interest to die out on the eve of election-day, but continue until you have located the cause of the trouble. You will find that in order to remove the cause of the trouble you will have to begin at the bottom and work up instead of beginning at the top and falling down. If your movement means what its name indicates keep it up and elicit the services of all honest men, for all such are interested in honest government, regardless of their calling in life.

Matters Out of Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Daniel McLaughlin, President of the organization of miners and mine laborers of Illinois, has issued a call for the seventh annual meeting of that body in this city, beginning Jan. 18. The call states the purposes of the meeting as follows: "(1) To consider what amendments are necessary in the present mining laws, and to consider all other legislation necessary in the interests of miners and mine laborers and other wageworkers, etc. (2) To take such steps as will be considered advisable to shorten the hours of labor in and around the mines so that uniform hours of labor, etc., may exist at all competing points. (3) To consider the course necessary and advisable to effect a uniform price at all the competing points, in accordance with the thickness of vein, mode of working it, amount of dead work, etc. (4) To consider the needs of connecting our State and National Federation with the American Federation of Workingmen. (5) To increase the monthly per-capita tax for State purposes. (6) To take action on the question of membership, badges, etc. (7) A careful consideration of the coal-mining interests, its present and future prospects, etc. (8) The advisability of establishing an accident insurance and mortuary department. (9) The means and methods necessary to strengthen and extend the organization. (10) To have the organization incorporated under the State law."

One delegate will be allowed for every 100 members or fraction thereof. Unorganized places can have representation by the payment of the entrance fee and filing an application for a charter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—James E. Graham of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 said today that he expected tomorrow to receive an answer from the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad to the proposition made by the board to make an agreement between the road and the men for the coming year. Most of the difficulties have already been adjusted. Only the troubles of the trippers on one of the lines remain to be settled. Mr. Graham did not believe that any tie-up would be ordered. The Brooklyn directors held a special meeting today to consider the demands which have been presented by the Executive Committee, but adjourned without arriving at a decision. It was given out that the company would refuse to treat with the committee, but would make public tomorrow an answer directed to their employés. It is understood that the Board of Directors is divided upon the wisdom of fighting the Knights of Labor. Copies of these demands have been presented to "Deacon" Richardson and other railroad Presidents, all of whom, it is understood, are to abide by the decision of the Brooklyn City Company. The demands are similar to those granted in the agreement made last spring as regards wages.

In this city the strike of the brass-workers has thus far not been settled. It was reported today that sixty-seven local assemblies, all of them trades union assemblies, attached to District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor had been suspended. They intend to hold a meeting to consider the advisability of asking for a new charter as a separate district assembly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 20.—The coke syndicate at a meeting this afternoon refused to grant the demands of their workmen. A general strike will probably follow this action and 10,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

A Strange Disappearance.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.—Friday morning Walter Bingham, a deaf mute, son of William Bingham, formerly a prominent educator, hired a horse and buggy here and took Miss Turlington, also a deaf mute, matron in the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, apparently to ride. He was engaged to be married to Miss Turlington and procured a license here. The couple did not return. They took the road to Durham. They were seen riding together Friday afternoon within eight miles of Durham. That evening Bingham, alone, took the train at Durham, and on the train inquired the time of arrival at Atlanta and New Orleans, and has not been seen since. Foul play was suspected, and telegrams were sent out after Bingham, and officers from this city are in search of the lady. A telegram received today says Bingham was in Carmansville, N. Y., Sunday; that he was crazy, and had disappeared.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The police are looking for Walter L. Bingham, the insane deaf-mute who is reported as having probably murdered a deaf-mute girl near Raleigh, N. C. He was formerly an inmate of the New York Asylum for Deaf Mutes. He left there and went to Jersey City.

An Unknown Man Drowned.

At 1 this morning the police received word that an unknown man had fallen into the river at the Rush street bridge and drowned. The body was not recovered.

Fine pocketbooks, ladies' satchels, cigar-cases albums, etc., etc., for the holidays. Buy from the manufacturers, the Merker Pocketbook Co., 82 State-st., up one flight.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

NO ADVANCE AS YET MADE IN EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

Even the Old Rate Not Maintained, Particularly from Peoria and Other Western Junction Points—New England Grain Business Demoralized—The Purchase of the Chicago & St. Louis Line by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company—General Notes.

The advance in east-bound grain and provision rates ought to have gone into effect yesterday, but as far as could be ascertained all the roads continued to take business at the old rates. One or two of the roads claimed that they secured a few car-loads at the new rates, but most lines admitted that they were taking business at the 25-cent basis, claiming that they could not charge a higher rate when it is positively known that the roads from Peoria and other Western junctions points are taking business at even less than a 25-cent rate. From interior Eastern points rates to New England points are even worse cut than the through export rates from Peoria and Western junction points. It appears that the New England grain business has been badly demoralized for some time past, and particularly so from Ohio points. From these points shipments are made locally to Toledo, Detroit, and other lake points over the Wabash and other Ohio roads at a cut of 5 cents under the Chicago rates, which has the effect of diverting nearly all the New England business from Chicago. This accounts for the light east-bound shipments from Chicago during the last few weeks and the heavy receipts at Toledo, Detroit, etc. All the Chicago roads, it is claimed, are now making a 20-cent rate to New England points in order to offset the cutting from Ohio and other interior points. The trouble, it is claimed, is due to the manipulation of local rates and cannot be stopped by any action of the Central Traffic Association or the trunk lines, as the interior business is under the control of the Middle and Western States Freight Association. A meeting of the latter association to be held in Cincinnati has just been called to see if measures cannot be devised by which a combination of local rates for the purpose of cutting through rates can be prevented. The prospects for an adjustment of the trouble at that meeting, however, are not flattering, as the Wabash, Toledo, Peoria & Western, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, and other interior lines seem to be determined to resist all attempts to make them charge full tariff rates, and will no doubt vote against the proposition to advance local rates to such figures as will prevent their being so manipulated as to cut the through rate.

It is getting more certain every day that a serious mistake was made in advancing east-bound rates to a 30-cent basis, when it was found impossible to maintain a 25-cent rate. The interior lines, which have been and are still engaged in cutting rates, voted for the proposition to advance the rates, because they calculated that a strong effort would be made, as usual, to maintain the new rate and this would afford them a still better opportunity to cut rates and divert business from the Chicago lines. It is admitted that instead of advancing rates the trunk lines ought to have reduced rates to a 20-cent basis, as the interior and independent lines would have found too small a margin of profit in this rate to cut below them and they would no doubt have been the first ones to clamor for an advance in rates to a more paying basis and become willing to aid in the maintenance of uniform rates. The opinion is that this will yet have to be done if a general demoralization in east-bound freight rates is to be prevented.

The Purchaser of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

The following official circular, issued yesterday by Mr. Norman Williams, President of the Chicago, Santa Fé & California Railway Company, leaves no further doubt that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company is the actual purchaser of Mr. Hinckley's road—the Chicago & St. Louis Railway:

"The Chicago, Santa Fé & California Railway Company having purchased the railroad of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company extending from Chicago to Pekin, Ill., and all of its property and effects, which is hereby designated the Chicago division of this company's lines, F. E. Hinckley has been appointed General Manager of the division, with headquarters at Chicago. All officers, agents, and employés will report to and receive orders from him."

General Manager Hinckley announces the appointment of the following officers: A. H. Crocker, Superintendent; J. V. Mahoney, General Freight Agent; B. T. Lewis, General Ticket Agent; and A. M. Hinckley, Auditor. The headquarters of the Superintendent will be at Streator, but the offices of all the other general officers will be at Chicago.

It is generally known that the Chicago, St. Louis & California Railroad is the company which is to build and operate the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé lines east of the Mississippi, and there can therefore be no longer any dispute as to who the real purchaser of Mr. Hinckley's road is. Active work is now going on to locate the line from Streator to Fort Madison, Ia., where a bridge is to be built across the Mississippi River, and from which point a line has already been surveyed to Kansas City. Extensions are also contemplated northwest and southwest from Pekin. It is the intention to run the line from Streator to Fort Madison via Galesburg, but that depends greatly upon the aid that city will extend to the new line. It is by no means certain yet that the new Santa Fé line will come into the city over the Great Western Terminal Company's line and make its terminus with the Wisconsin Central at the corner of Fifth avenue and Polk street. Mr. Hinckley's road has still its terminus at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Western avenue. It was the original intention of Mr. Hinckley to bring his road in over the Great Western line, but the demands made by that company have prevented him from completing arrangements. If the Great Western Company does not modify its demand the new company will try to secure an entrance into the city either by the Western Indiana or the Illinois Central.

The Wagner Palace-Car Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central Sleeping-Car Company will be held at the office of the company in New York City Wednesday for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to change the name of the company from New York Central Sleeping-Car Company to Wagner Palace-Car Company. The company has made contracts to extend its business beyond the territory contemplated when it was organized and named. It now runs its cars, under contract, over forty-six railroads and in twenty-two States and Territories in the United States and in the Dominion of Canada. The directors have therefore concluded that it would be wise to give the company a name which should have special and general significance and have selected the name of the founder of the company, as that is the designation by which it is popularly known all over the country.

Injunction Suit Against the Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 20.—An answer was filed in the protonotary's office today in the injunction suit of the Commonwealth against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others in the South Pennsylvania Railroad deal. The decision by the Supreme Court that the Pennsylvania Railroad had no right to purchase was made on the motion by the defense to dissolve the preliminary injunction, which the Dauphin County Court refused to do, and which the Supreme Court affirmed. The answer is on a motion of the Commonwealth to make the injunction perpetual. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company denies ownership of the Northern Central, and insists that the South Pennsylvania should connect at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania; denies that the South Pennsylvania is a parallel competing line; says that it has no knowledge of the guaranteeing of the bonds of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad Company to be used to purchase the South Pennsylvania. The balance of the paper, composed of twelve articles altogether, is a contravention of allegations made by the Commonwealth in its application for the injunction. The paper is signed by the officers of the Pennsylvania Company.

Scarcity of Cars at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—All the railroads, especially those running East from here, are unable to fill their orders for cars, and this scarcity has existed several weeks. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western, the Bee Line, and Pan-Handle have suffered severely from this lack of cars, being from 1,000 to 2,000 cars behind their orders, with no present prospect of catching up. Early in the grain-shipping season the cars sent to Buffalo and other Eastern cities were not returned to the corporations owning them, but were clandestinely pressed into service on other roads in the East in transporting grain from the great grain elevators of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo to the seaboard.

Injunction Against the Santa Fe.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 20.—Charles H. Venner of Boston asks an injunction in the United States Circuit Court to prevent the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé from running a branch road from Kansas City to Chicago; also to prevent the company from indorsing the bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company. The case was submitted and taken under advisement.

Galesburg Gets the Santa Fe.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—A dispatch was received here this morning from W. B. Strong, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, saying that the proposition to make Galesburg a point on the new line had been approved, with the proviso that this city furnish depot grounds and right of way. Nearly enough funds to fulfill the conditions have already been raised, and there is now no doubt but the guarantee will be ready on time.

You Are Correct.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would like to know the true meaning the American people hold of the word "justice"? What I understand as true justice is that what a man gets by his own exertions is rightfully his against all the world so long as he has not harmed any of his fellow men in getting it, but that what is got in any other way is unjust and punishable according to law. Now, if this be correct, why is it that Jay Gould and his associates are allowed to rob the Wabash Railway of some $57,000,000 and go scot-free, when if a poor man steals a loaf of bread to keep his family from starvation he is arrested and sent to jail? If I am not correct would you kindly explain the true meaning of the word "justice" through the the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and oblige,

LABOR AND LAND AGITATOR?

Freight-Agent Tumey Resigns.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—A. C. Tumey, the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, resigned today, and A. J. Mooreshead, the company's Auditor here, was promoted to fill the vacancy.

Burlington & Northern Extension.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Track-laying on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern extension was completed to this city today, and the first train of supplies arrived this afternoon. Regular trains will be running from Chicago to this point by the end of the week.

Stockholders' Meeting at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 20.—An important meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway is in progress this afternoon. Last month the directors of the road decided to change $2,000,000 worth of 6 per cent income bonds to 5 per cent second mortgage bonds. The meeting today is to confirm this action.

A Railroad Land Case Decided.

LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 20.—The great land suit pending in the State District Court here for the last two weeks between the Texas Mexican Railroad and the settlers of the Berega grant in Zapatka County, comprising seventy leagues of land, occupied by 1,000 people, was decided today in favor of the defendants.

Through Trains on the Chicago & St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—It is announced here tonight that the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad will be completed into this city, probably, by Wednesday evening, and that through service will be immediately established between St. Louis and Chicago by way of that line and the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central.

General Notes.

The Iowa Passenger Association held a meeting in this city yesterday and perfected the new agreement and rearranged the passenger tariffs for the coming year.

Mr. W. F. Merrill, for some years past Superintendent of the Iowa lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads, in place of Mr. J. F. Barnard, who has been elected President of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Mr. Merrill assumes the duties of his new position Jan. 1, 1887.

Mr. E. G. Nourse, for the last four years Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railway Company, has resigned and accepted a position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company. Mr. Nourse's experience with the Chicago & Evanston Road well qualifies him for the work on the new Santa Fé Line to Chicago. Last Saturday the employés of the Chicago & Evanston assembled at his office and through Mr. Philip Wadsworth presented him with an elegant diamond stud as a token of their regard and esteem.

Mr. Robert Quinn, General Passenger Agent of the Northern and Northwestern Railways of Canada, informs General Passenger and Ticket Agents of connecting American lines that his company's line has built an extension from Gravenhurst to North Bay, thus effecting a junction with the Canadian Pacific main line, and by arrangements made with that company will form the recognized and only through route from Ontario and the Eastern and Middle States to Manitoba, the Canadian Northwest, and British Columbia, Puget Sound, and all Pacific coast points. He requests ticket representation to all points reached by the Canadian Pacific west of North Bay.

Mr. J. N. Abbott, formerly General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, arrived here yesterday morning and at once assumed the duties of his new position as Commissioner of the Southwestern Passenger Association. The present offices of the association in the Lakeside Building being very circumscribed and inadequate for the increased business hereafter to be transacted, Mr. Abbott will move into new and more commodious quarters as soon as he can secure them. With such an able and efficient man in charge the Southwestern Passenger Association stands an excellent chance of success, and the various roads in the association feel confident that the new pool can be maintained whether the Western and Northwestern lines form similar pools or not.

OBITUARY.

Nathaniel Norton.

Nathaniel Norton, who had been a resident of Chicago nearly forty years, died at his home, No. 361 Washington boulevard, at 10 o'clock Sunday night. He had not been well for a year or more and his extreme age prevented recovery from his illness. He was widely known and his death is generally regretted.

[Nathaniel Norton was born at South Berwick, Me., in 1804. When 28 years old he came west and entered business at Sharon, Ill., where he was married to Miss S. A. Getty of New York, who survives him. In 1839 he went to Rock Island, but came to Chicago in 1847 and has since resided here. He first engaged in the lumber business with Walter Butler, at whose death Edwin Norton became the partner. From that time to 1860 the lumber firm of Norton Brothers was the largest in Chicago. From 1860 to 1863 Nathaniel Norton was engaged in the grain trade with Samuel Ford. In the latter year he retired to manage his real-estate business. He was one of the heaviest losers by the great fire, but was the first to build in the burnt district on the South Side. The year following the fire the Norton blocks on Washington boulevard and Lake street were erected by him. Mr. Norton was connected with the Third Presbyterian Church at its organization. He was one of its first elders, was an earnest Christian, a friend of temperance, and all social and religious reforms. He leaves a widow and two daughters—Mrs. Lemuel R. Hall and Mrs. Samuel Baxter Foster. His wealth is estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000. The funeral will take place Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from the house, No. 361 Washington boulevard. Dr. Goodwin will officiate.]

Funeral of Frederick A. Bryan.

The funeral services of Mr. Frederick A. Bryan occurred yesterday at his late residence, Bryan place, in the presence of a large gathering. Bishop Cheney officiated, and the service was of an impressive character. The floral offerings, the tribute of his many friends, were profuse, the coffin being buried beneath exotics of every conceivable design. The remains were interred in the family lot at Rosehill, and were escorted to their last resting-place by the family and a large number of friends. The pall-bearers were Judge Knickerbocker, A. M. Wright, Col. Bennett, O. W. Clapp, C. H. Jordan, J. M. Ball.

Henry Willis.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Henry Willis, aged 86 years, died early this morning of cancer in the stomach. He was an old pioneer and well known in the State, especially as a prime mover in the Michigan ship-canal scheme.

Theodore Grove.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Ald. Theodore Grove, a wholesale liquor and tobacco dealer, died last night, aged 28 years.

TO ANTAGONIZE THE "BOODLERS."

The Better-Intentioned Aldermen Will Act in Concert Hereafter.

For some time past the better Aldermen of the Council have found themselves unable to cope with the leaders of the boodle gang, who are apparently well organized and have their forces well in hand. Conscious of the unfortunate results growing out of this want of organization, the opponents of the boodlers met at the office of Ald. Manierre yesterday and arranged a plan of action which may be productive of good results. Certain Aldermen were given charge of special reformatory measures, and the assistance of all was pledged to any course which should be agreed on at a previous meeting. There were thirteen Aldermen present, and two others signified their adherence to the program. For the future, no serious measures will be proposed by any of the fifteen members referred to without consultation. Politics does not cut any figure in the new organization. One of the special duties of the leading members of the caucus will be to watch the movements of Cullerton, Colvin & Co. It generally believed that these very astute statesmen are determined to spring schemes for political effect between now and next April. Harrison is believed to have a very thorough understanding with the Aldermen referred to, much as he may pretend to dislike their course and denounce their actions.

All the Other Porous Plasters

Put together don't contain the medicinal and curative properties of a single Benson's plaster. This is hard fact, and experience has proved it. Leave off using oils and liniments, also, and try Benson's plasters. Refuse imitations.

A FIERCE FACTION FIGHT.

THE CONTEST FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENCY.

It Appears to Hinge Upon a Matter of Principle—A. M. Wright, Heading the Lease Repudiationists, Opposed by Men Like P. D. Armour, Marshall Field, and Other Great Capitalists—Interviews with Leading Members Regarding the Chamber of Commerce Lease and the Payment of Rent.

The contest for the Presidency of the Board of Trade is warming up, and yesterday, for the first time, the lines were distinctly drawn. It is generally admitted, as was pointed out in THE TRIBUNE last week, that the issue will be the repudiation or the payment of the money obligation imposed by the Board of Trade's lease on the old Chamber of Commerce. As the present administration, with A. M. Wright at its head, has refused to pay the rental on that building for six months, he very naturally becomes the repudiation or break-the-lease leader, and as it is conceded that he will be one of the candidates the issue is squarely raised. Those who think with Mr. Wright claim that their position is not without justice, while on the other hand a great many insist that the rent should be paid whether the lease is defective or not.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE talked with a number of prominent Board of Trade men yesterday. The question, "What do you think of the Board of Trade's refusal to pay the rent for the old Chamber of Commerce?" was put to each one.

P. D. Armour said: "Of course the rent ought to be paid. There's no question about it, and I'm surprised that any reasonable body of men would think of doing anything else. There's no reason why the Board of Trade, any more than an individual, should try to get out of an obligation because it had made a bad trade. The only thing to do is to pay the rent, or else put up the blinds on the new building, or the public will put them up for them pretty soon—quicker than they think."

H. W. Rogers Jr.: "I should recognize the validity of the lease, and believe the rent should be paid."

Said Charles L. Hutchinson: "We rented the building fairly and squarely, and if we want the lease interpreted let us go to court and have it done. Our position in the matter has hurt us materially on the outside, and I believe we ought to pay the rent. I think it wrong for a commercial organization of the magnitude of the Chicago Board of Trade to repudiate any contract on a technicality, and we have been put in very bad light by the action of our President and directors. I hope the rent will be paid until the courts, at least, have passed upon the questions at issue. We might have been in the old Chamber of Commerce Building yet had we been treated properly, but that even does not excuse the attempt to evade the payment of the rent as it comes due."

Maurice Rosenfeld said: "From my understanding of the question I think the rent ought to be paid."

Cyrus H. Adams: "The rent ought to be paid. A repudiation of the lease is dishonorable and disgraceful. The Board of Trade requires of its individual members a specific performance of contracts, and those who violate them are always strictly disciplined; and as a body it should be as particular in fulfilling its contracts as its members are required to be."

Asa Dow: "It was a mistake for the old directory to put a ninety-nine-year lease on the Board of Trade or any chartered corporation. The Board of Trade should have protested against it at that time; but, as they did not, and for fourteen years paid the rent under the lease, it is pretty strong evidence that they are bound to pay it, and I scarcely see how they can repudiate it. Before doing so they should have made an effort for a compromise, that being in my judgment the only legitimate way to get out of it."

Said John H. Dwight: "The directors made a great mistake when they stopped paying the rent to the Chamber of Commerce. There was never any objection to paying when the Board of Trade occupied the room there, and there should be none now. I do not think the members will indorse the action. I can see no justice or equity in trying to pick a flaw in the lease in order to make a so-called 'good settlement.' I would be glad to see the directors retrace their steps, rectify the mistake, and stand by the contract. The directors have been very strict in enforcing the rules and holding the members to a strict account of commercial integrity. Let them practice what they preach."

Charles L. Raymond said: "The old building was erected expressly for the Board of Trade. There is a clause in the lease to the Board of Trade requiring, in case of destruction of the building by fire, its immediate reconstruction. The first building was destroyed by the great fire of 1871, and in less than one week the Board of Trade made the demand upon the Chamber of Commerce to rebuild at once, which demand was complied with, the new building being completed within twelve months. The directors of the Board of Trade made a formal demand to have the plans submitted to them for approval, which was done, and the present structure was erected in accordance with the plans as approved by them. The rent was paid promptly until April 1, 1886. During all these years not a word was said about the invalidity of the lease, but early last spring, shortly after A. M. Wright was elected President of the board, he remarked to me that a way would be found to break the old Chamber of Commerce lease. The refusal to pay the rent is based on the flimsy pretext that the entrance to the basement floor of the new building is a few inches above the level of the sidewalk, whereas the old one was a few inches below. As a member of the Board of Trade I feel mortified to think that the body, through its directors, has taken such a position, and I cannot believe our directors would have taken the action they did had they been fully informed. I am of the opinion that the movement is due to the President, and I do not think a vote by the full board would sustain the position taken."

B. P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," remarked: "I never vote for the same man twice for President. Divide her up. I'm for rotation in office every time. About the other principle involved I've nothing to say."

John R. Bensley was free to confess that the rent ought to be paid. Marshall Field thought the rent ought to be paid, as did Charles Counselman, Orson Smith, T. B. Weare, and Byron L. Smith.

In the matter of the election, which is now less than two weeks distant, it is understood that John H. Dwight has positively refused to allow his name to be used for the Presidency, and it is known that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Mr. William Dickinson to consent to run against Mr. Wright.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioner MacDonald Not with the "Boodlers."

Commissioner MacDonald says he ought not to be included among the "boodlers" who voted for the Reform School deal last year which Judge Shepard annulled by his recent decision. When the matter first came up in the meeting of Oct. 5, 1885, he insisted that it be deferred and other bids received in addition to that of Colvin. Next meeting there were three bids—French for $55,000, Colvin for $50,000, and Millard for $52,000. The bid of French was not accompanied by a check, as required, and a Commissioner said the bidder was not responsible. Thereupon McDonald voted for the next highest bidder. Later in the meeting French put in a check, and the record shows that MacDonald moved to reconsider the vote, but his motion was tabled. At the next meeting Klehm moved to reconsider the vote by which it was tabled, but the motion was not entertained. Klehm appealed from the decision of the Chair and in the vote on the question of upholding the decision of the Chair MacDonald voted no, but the "boodlers" had ten votes and carried their point.

The Washington Heights Trustees.

The Village Board of Trustees held a special meeting last night. George N. Murray asked for the construction of a three-foot sewer on Tracy avenue, from Vincennes avenue to Washington avenue, by special assessment, and stated that its construction was a part of the plan outlined by the board when the Vincennes avenue and Ninety-ninth street sewers were ordered. Action on the petition was deferred. R. C. Givens suggested that the board appoint a committee of citizens to make a report in reference to the construction of village water-works. A committee of five prominent citizens was named to take charge of the matter and report to the board.

Must Be Some Other Fields.

A dispatch from Baltimore the other day said a young woman was under arrest there who claimed to be the wife of a variety performer named Fields, with Fields and Hanson. This team is with the Riley & Wood combination, now at the Olympic Theatre in this city. Mr. Fields says he does not know the woman, never married her, and never kept a restaurant in Baltimore. For fourteen years he has been on the minstrel and variety stage, and has a wife and family in Newark, N. J.

A Rather Pleasant Affair.

Ex-members of Company A, First Regiment, I. N. G., and those of the present roster to the number of 150, sat down to the second annual banquet last night in the main dining-room of the Matteson House. After various exercises Lieut. Kent presented on behalf of his comrades to Capt. Taylor E. Brown, present commandant of the company, a handsome gold watch.

The Costa Club Tonight.

This evening the Costa Club, an organization that made a very favorable impression last season in Sir Michael Costa's oratorio of "Eli," will give the "Naaman" of the same composer. The presentation is the first that has occurred in this city, and this fact lends a musical importance to the affair.

Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

A FATHER'S PITIFUL TALE.

HE ACCUSES HIS SON OF HARSH AND UNDUTIFUL TREATMENT.

After Getting Hold of the Old Man's Share of the Property He Refuses to Give Him Anything to Live On—The Latter Appeals to the Court—Indictments by the Government Grand Jury—Mrs. McVicker's Alley Suit—General.

William G. Whitman, 65 years of age, filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against his youngest son, William F. Whitman, asking for an accounting with respect to property worth about $30,000 left by the late Laura J. Whitman. Complainant says his wife died in October, 1885, leaving a will by which she gave her property chiefly to her three sons. William F. bought the interest of his brothers. The homestead was at No. 469 West Congress street. His son refused to convey his father's portion (3-11) to him (it being in his wife's name), or pay him his proportion of the rents. He also induced his father to release his dower in all his wife's land, worth $22,000, promising to support him, and then refused to give him anything. Then he prevailed on the old man to release his rights under the will by promising to give him the homestead outright, and when that was done demanded the homestead too. The old man refused to abdicate, and the son told him he might starve or go to work. The father asks that his son be compelled to pay his dower and enjoined from collecting rents at No. 469 West Congress street; that his three-elevenths interest may be set off to him, and a receiver appointed to collect the rents of the homestead.

Federal Court Indictments.

The 139 indictments returned by the Federal grand jury have been given out. A large majority of them are against poor, ignorant foreigners, several being women. The indictments seem to have been brought to enable the officers to collect big fees. The following is the list:

George W. Beckwith, forging money order; Alexander Sabo and Samuel Thomas, alias Kofinas, counterfeiting silver dollars; Frank Seng, embezzling letters; Jonathan Peacock, failing to remove stamps from barrels; Gennaro Banci, counterfeiting silver half-dollars; Ingwald Sjogreen and Charles A. Doerner, sending obscene matter through the mails; Robert Adams, receiving and concealing stamps stolen from the Minneapolis Post-Office; Theodore Kalischer, stealing letters; Charles F. Rakebrand, John Helwich, Jacob Wolfe, unlicensed rectifiers; James Hagerty, stealing registered letters; John T. Stuart, weigher of second-class matter, embezzling $4,000; Lizzie Doyle, violating pension laws; Charles M. Casey, embezzling letters; Charles M. Van Blount, a letter-carrier, embezzling letters; George Coiter, concealing stolen silver certificates; William R. Dabb, selling 50 cents' worth of newspaper wrappers at a higher price than charged by the Post-Office Department; James Moore, raising money-order; William Seiffert, Elmhurst, forging receipt to a money-order; Dora Bowen, violating pension laws; Oscar A. Vietinghoff, Streator, embezzling contents of a letter; Anton F. Lasecker, publishing an advertisement in the form of a Government greenback.

The indictment against Col. W. H. Bolton contains seven counts, charging him with embezzling $20,000. Forty-three persons are indicted for carrying on the business of dealer in manufactured tobacco without a license and seventy-six for carrying on a retail liquor business without a Government license.

The McVicker Theatre Alley Suit.

The suit of Mrs. J. H. McVicker against Thomas Mackin came up yesterday before Judge Tuley on demurrer to the bill. Mrs. McVicker charged that Mackin had excavated under the whole of the alley adjoining the theatre when she was entitled to the use of half the space under the alley. The city, which was also a party, demurred, claiming the plaintiff's remedy was at law, but the Judge overruled both demurrers, holding the facts set out in the bill, if true, entitled Mrs. McVicker to relief in a court of equity, and as the city had given Mackin the privilege of rebuilding his sidewalk it was also an interested party.

D. Goodwin Thayer Bothered for $200.

D. Goodwin Thayer, who owes more than $20,000 to various banks and business-men, attempted to schedule out from arrest before Judge Prendergast yesterday. He was arrested on a $200 debt by Paul Buckley, and represented himself in his schedule to be worth $700. Judge Prendergast refused to release the prisoner from custody. Thayer then took an appeal to the Circuit Court, his wife, Helen L., going on his bond. Mrs. Thayer was subjected to a thorough cross-examination on the question of her sufficiency as a bondswoman, and swore she was worth upwards of $40,000. She was accepted by the court as surety.

Farwell vs. Kitson.

One of the jurymen in the case of John V. Farwell against Samuel Kitson, on trial in Judge Hawes' court, said on his preliminary examination that Mr. Farwell had been his Sunday-school teacher. The juror was allowed to sit. The suit is to recover $7,800 for goods sold by the plaintiff to the defendant in 1885. John M. Phelps, agent of John V. Farwell & Co., swore that Kitson obtained the goods by representing that he had a capital of $12,000 and owed no debts, when he owed his wife at that time $13,000. Jan. 30 Kitson confessed judgment of $14,000 to his wife and failed. Feb. 2 he was taken on a capias on Phelps' affidavit and held to bail in $8,000. Kitson pleads not guilty.

Items.

F. A. Hill began a suit in the Superior Court yesterday against Frank J. Kennett, another commission man, to recover $50,000 for alleged slander. He charges that at a meeting of his creditors Saturday Kennett accused him of mutilating his books and making false entries.

In the case of Allen & Co. against E. G. Asay, as receiver of the bankrupt firm of Gage & Rice, the former proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, a final decree was entered yesterday before Judge Tuley ordering Asay to pay $2,850, for which he had failed to account.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,409—H. D. Wolcott vs. Studebaker Manufacturing Co. Case, $20,000. Transcript of record from Superior Court. Harpham & Fry, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

107,083—K. J. Ross vs. Frank Floyd and Reuben M. Huffman. Asst., $2,000. Horton & Hoyne, attys.
107,084—George Henckel vs. Alphons Ruschpler. Confession of judgment, $582. L. V. Ferris, atty.
107,085—The Hamberger Co. vs. Charles H. Nix. Asst., $700. J. M. Gartside, atty.
107,086—Celian A. Hendee vs. Robert H. Pugh. Asst., $1,200. W. W. Gurley, atty.
107,087—John Dougel vs. Pauline Dougel. Bill for divorce for desertion. Salomon & Zeisler, solrs.
107,088—Jacob Metzler et al. vs. Emile Bauerle. Appeal.
107,089—Nathan Neufeld vs. David Goldberg. Confession of judgment, $1,825. Blum & Blum, attys.
107,090—Flora Goldberg vs. Same. Same for $1,050. Same attys.
107,091—Roper Baxter Cigar Co. vs. Joseph Metras. Confession of judgment, $33. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.
107,092—John B. Ellison et al. vs. Lemke. Asst., $600. Same attys.
107,093—Herman Bamberger vs. August Koblitz. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of No. 680 Larrabee street. Blanke & Chytraus, attys.
107,094—W. G. Whitman vs. William F. Whitman, E. S. Olcutt, and F. S. Cable. Bill for accounting. E. I. Barber, solr.
107,095—Tobias G. Richardson vs. Clarence H. Wright and Edward L. Abbott. Covenant, $400. Wallace Heckman, atty.
Suppressed Saturday—107,055—James W. Kee and George E. Chapell vs. Charles Blatz. Trespass, $7,000. Frank J. S. Smith & Helmer, attys.

JUDGMENTS AND VERDICTS.

JUDGE GARY—4,218, Charles Glatz vs. Virgil Liberman and Jacob Liberman; judgment agst. Virgil, $2,200.—7,430, Henry O. R. Tucker et al. vs. S. D. Nesmith; judgment, $721.—7,417, Frederick Weitendorf vs. Michael McGraw, William O'Meara; judgment, $250.—4,229, Benjamin Lindauer et al. vs. M. A. Driscoll; judgment, $300.

JUDGE HAWES—4,756, Charles Werner et al. vs. D. A. Newark; judgment, $437.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,230, Gazzola vs. All whom, etc. Decree.—331, Sullivan vs. Braley et al. Decree.

JUDGE GARNETT—3,202, Mary K. Bellows vs. Theodore P. Bellows. Decree divorce, desertion.—3,261, Olive D. Forbes vs. William A. Forbes. Same.—1,375, Mary J. Ayer vs. Luther Ayer. Same, cruelty.—3,257, Agnes Leischke vs. Julius Leischke. Same, desertion.—3,238, Stephan Fabel vs. Apolonia Fabel. Same.—2,886, August Doran vs. Mathilda Doran. Same, adultery.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

59,153—Raymond H. Randolph vs. Charles Grere. Confession, $110. L. H. Craig, atty.
59,154—Emanuel Levi vs. David Friend. Confession, $250. Clarence F. Dore, atty.
59,155—Henrietta Friend vs. Same. Confession, $675. Same atty.
59,156—Bill. Suppressed.
59,157—Henry Clark vs. John Drum Jr. Confession, $860. Eric Winters, atty.
59,158—John Drum Sr. vs. John Drum Jr. Confession, $879. Same atty.
59,159—John A. McEachron and John W. Darnley vs. John Roden, John Blaser, William C. Ross, John Schuendener, and A. Biettinger. Bill to establish mechanic's lien, $78, Lots 41 and 42, Block 12, Ira Brown's Subdiv. of La Grange, Vill. of La Grange. F. K. Smith, solr.
59,160—Frederick A. Hill vs. Francis J. Kennett. Trespass, $50,000. William J. Manning and P. V. Castle, solrs.
59,161—William E. Jakway and Daniel Wink vs. R. D. Calkins and E. A. Calkins. Confession, $198. Burke & Hollett, attys.
59,162—E. N. Hurlburt and Oscar Krause, copartners as E. N. Hurlburt & Co., vs. Gustav Elmer. Confession, $306. Henry S. Goldsmith, atty.
59,163—The Creditor's Agency vs. George A. Hyers. Asst., $300. W. A. Sheridan & L. A. Craig, attys.
59,164—Frank A. Moore vs. Wyman Perry. Appeal.
59,165—Bill. Suppressed.
59,166—Replevin. Suppressed.
59,167—The Friend & Fox Paper Co. vs. Abram P. T. Elder. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—59,153, Raymond H. Randolph vs. Charles Gere; judgment, $110.—59,154, Emanuel Levi vs. David Friend; judgment, $250.—59,155, Henrietta Friend vs. Same; judgment, $675.—59,157, Henry Clark vs. John Drum Jr.; judgment, $860.—59,158, John Drum Sr. vs. Same; judgment, $879.—59,162, E. N. Hurlburt and Oscar Krause vs. Gustav Elmer; judgment, $306.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—258, Allen vs. Asay. Decree.

County Court—New Suits.

6,961—In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Ole H. Moe to Marshall D. Talcott. Towne, Trumbull & Towne, attys.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Kidd vs. Chicago Gas Appliance Co.

JUDGE BLODGETT—22, 122, 136, 140, 142, 143, 145, 146, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 161, 162, 162½, 164, 165, 167, 168. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,239, 4,241, 4,242, 4,244, 4,245, and 4,246. No case on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,929, 4,932, 4,933, 4,934, 4,937, 4,939, 4,940, and 4,941. No. 4,917, Work vs. Grommes, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,574, 4,575, 4,763, 4,764, 4,770, 4,771, 4,772, 4,776, and 4,572. No. 4,565, Farwell vs. Kitson, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 51, 53, 56, 57, and 58. No. 59, Horn vs. Ingraham, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 242, 273, 274, 276, 277, 279, and 281. No. 246, Cox vs. Hankins, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business, a. m. Accounts, p. m.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 6,699, in re Burgess, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 493, 494, 496, 514, and 120.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 338 and 543.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Cases from other calendar.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The United States Supreme Court granted today a motion to advance the important bank tax case of the Mercantile National Bank against the City of New York, involving the legality of taxes assessed upon the shares of National banks in that city to the amount $2,000,000. The case is set for argument on the first day after the February recess. This case is one of thirty-five brought by the National banks of the City of New York against the municipal authorities of that city.

It is a bill in equity to restrain the collection of taxes assessed upon the shares of stock of the said banks. The case raises the question whether or not the system of laws enforced in the State of New York is in opposition to Sec. 5,129 of the Revised Statutes, which requires that the taxation of the shares of National banks "shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizens of such State."

If the views contended for the National banks are correct, the assessments upon the shares of stock of such banks are void as in conflict with the act of Congress; otherwise the assessment is valid.

The number of persons thus assessed for shares in banks was 20,474 in 1885 and 19,220 in 1886. The legal remedies existing for the collection of these taxes would require, therefore, the commencement and prosecution of 39,694 proceedings at law. If, however, the United States Supreme Court decides against the banks upon the merits of the questions involved in this appeal they will voluntarily pay the taxes.

The laws of New York affecting this subject in New York City apply throughout the entire State, in which the National bank stock involved amounts at par value to $83,054,160. Suits also exist in other States involving substantially the same questions. A similar motion has been granted in the case of the National Banking Company against the City of Newark, N. J., presenting the same questions.

A decision was also rendered by the court today in the patent case of Louis P. Sutter and other against Isaac Robinson and others, brought up by appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This was a suit brought by Robinson & Sutter, appellants, to restrain the alleged infringement of a patent granted him June 10, 1879, upon an apparatus for resweating tobacco. This court holds that the patentee has no claim for a process of steaming tobacco by means of steam, or steam and a body of hot water, or by any process whatever. His invention must be limited to his own specific apparatus, and its structural plan was old and not of his own invention. The decree of the Circuit Court in favor of the patentee is reversed and the case returned with instructions to dismiss the bill.

A decision was also rendered by the court today in the case of the California Artificial Stone Paving Company against F. W. Schalicke. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the District of California. This is a suit brought by the paving company against Schalicke to recover for the alleged infringement of a reissued patent granted to John J. Schillinger upon an improvement in concrete pavements. The Circuit Court dismissed the complainant's bill and this court affirms that decision.

A decision was also rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern Company against the executor of John M. O'Neill, deceased, by a writ of error to the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Iowa. This was a suit brought by O'Neill, an employe of the railway company, to recover damages for injuries sustained by him while in its service, and, as alleged, through the negligence of its employes. The jury in the court below found a verdict awarding damages to the amount of $15,000. The Justices of this court (Justice Woods being absent) are equally divided in opinion upon the questions presented and the judgment of the court below against the railway company therefore stands as final.

A decision was also rendered in the county bond case of L. C. Whitford against the County of Clark, in error to the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. This was a suit upon the interest coupons of a series of bonds issued in June, 1871, by the County of Clark, Missouri, as a subscription to the capital stock of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company. The court below held that upon the facts as presented the holders of the coupons, who were not the holders of the bonds from which they were detached, were not entitled to recover. This court coincides in the view taken by the Circuit Judge upon the facts as found, but holds that there was error in the rulings of the court below, and, for that error, reverses the latter's judgment and sends the case back for a new trial.

A decision was also rendered in the case of William L. Huse and others, appellants, against Joseph Glover and others, Canal Commissioners, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. The questions presented by this case relate to the navigation of the Illinois River. The State of Illinois, acting under authority of various acts of her Legislature, adopted, about 1867, a system of measures for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois River. Among these measures were the construction of locks and dams at Henry and at Copperas Creek, and the appointment of a Board of Canal Commissioners to manage them and to prescribe rates of toll for the passage of vessels. The complainants—Huse, Loomis & Co.—are engaged in cutting ice at Peru and other points and transporting it down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis, Memphis, and other Southern markets. They contend that the dams and locks and locks at Henry and Copperas Creek constitute an impediment to the navigation of the Illinois River, and that tolls collected from vessels which pass through the locks are in violation of Art. 4 of the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, passed July 13, 1787, and of that article of the United States Constitution which prohibits the imposing of a duty on tonnage by any State without the consent of Congress. They, therefore, pray that the defendants in this case, who are the Canal Commissioners, may be restrained from collecting such tolls and from interfering in any way with the free navigation of the river. This court holds, first (following its decision in the case of Escanaba vs. Chicago, 107 U. S., 678), that the ordinance of 1787 could not control the authority and power of the State after her admission. Whatever the limitation on her power as a government, whilst in a territorial condition, whether from the ordinance of 1787 or the legislation of Congress, it ceased to have any operative force, except as voluntarily adopted by her after she became a State of the Union. Second, that even apart from these considerations, the terms of the ordinance of 1787 were not violated by the construction of the locks and dams in question. Third, that the exaction of tolls through the locks is in the nature of a compensation for the use of artificial facilities, and not imposts upon the navigation of the stream. If, in the opinion of the State, greater benefit would result to her commerce from the improvements made than from leaving the river in its natural condition—and that point the State must necessarily determine for itself—then it has full power to authorize such improvements, even although they may cause increased inconvenience and expense to the business of individuals. The decree of the Circuit Court in favor of the Canal Commissioners is affirmed.

Additional business was as follows:

No. 84. Horace H. Eldred, plaintiff in error, vs. The Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Matthews.

No. 83. Moses C. Bignall, plaintiff in error, vs. James H. Gould; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 86. George Thackrah, appellant, vs. Emil Haff et al.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings, to be had therein, in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 30. The Greenwich Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Providence & Stonington Steamship Co.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Bradley.

No. 67. Eva James Wolverton, et al., etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Erastus A. Nichols et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Miller.

No. 72. Herman Gilbery, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Moline Plow Company, in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Miller.

No. 136. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans et al., appellants, vs. The Kountz Line et al.; motions to dismiss or affirm denied. Announced by Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 141. William H. Robertson, Collector, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Louisa Solomon et al.; motion to advance denied. Announced by Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 960. The Great Falls Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. A. H. Garland, Attorney-General, etc.; motion to advance denied. Announced by Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 602. M. L. Bandy, receiver, appellant, vs. William M. Cooke. Motion to advance denied.

No. 977. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles L. Dunn, by his guardian ad litem. Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

No. 118. Alva Wordon et al., appellants, vs. Anson Searls. Motion for certiorari and for leave to give additional bond submitted.

No. 100. The Pensacola Ice Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David Perry. Submitted.

No. 1,081. G. C. Hopkins et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John J. McLure, administrator, etc., et al. Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

No. 5. Original, ex parte Ralston. Motion for writ of mandamus argued.

No. —. Mrs. E. J. Ralston and husband vs. The British & American Mortgage Company. Motion to vacate supersedeas submitted.

No. 1,031. The United States, appellant, vs. Sarah E. Ramsay, widow, etc. Submitted under Twentieth rule.

No. 1,273. Nancy A. Magg et al., appellants, vs. William L. Hyde et al. Motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 653. United States, appellant, vs. George K. Otes.

No. 806. George K. Otes, appellant, vs. The United States. Submitted under twentieth rule.

No. 1,048. The County of Nemaha, plaintiff in error, vs. Augustus Frank. Submitted under twentieth rule.

No. 1,168. Robert Gilmer, appellant, vs. W. W. Stone et al., executors. Submitted under twentieth rule.

No. 103. Lucius L. Hubbard, plaintiff in error, vs. The New York, New England & Western Investment Company. Argument concluded.

No. 1,193. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Clement H. Hill et al. Argued.

No. 104. The Phœnix Mutual Life-Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Fritz H. Raddin, special administrator. Argument commenced.

Commuted to a Life Sentence.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Connolly and Derose, who were to have been hanged Nov. 25 for the murder of William Dillman, but were respited till Dec. 22, have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life. The murder of which they were convicted was committed July last on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway near the Town of Lytton, B. C. William Dillman, formerly of Minneapolis, was the victim. The murder was one of unusual barbarity, Dillman's head having been beaten to a jelly. Dillman leaves a widow and family in Minneapolis, and was in British Columbia in search of work when he was murdered. A man named Maxwell is now undergoing a life sentence for participating in the same crime.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Texan Cowboy Swallowed Up in a Fiery Furnace.

Laramie *Boomerang:* About two weeks ago a party of cowboys from some distance north of the burning coal fields of the Powder River country started out on a trip through the cattle district to the southward, to bring back any animals that might have strayed from their proper feeding grounds. A couple of days' ride brought them to the region of the burning coal pits, and the third day they passed quite close to a small creek from whose banks huge columns of dense and black smoke were being vomited forth.

One of the range riders, Hugh Connelly by name, proposed that the party ride over and inspect the burning pits. This was agreed to, and the cowboys were soon speeding on an errand from which Connelly himself was never to return.

Arriving on the creek bank they found that the heaviest smoke proceeded from the summit of a long, high ridge which ran parallel with the stream and only a short distance from it. Riding to the foot of this ridge, over ground calcined and broken with heat, the boys dismounted, and, leaving their horses, began to ascend on foot. Arriving at the top of the ridge, they found themselves face to face with the fires of the bowels of the earth. The ridge offered to their gaze one succession of pits, from which issued black smoke shot with lurid streaks of flame. The hot air of the pits almost parched the flesh and took the breath as it came steadily toward them. The party had turned to leave, unable to stand the close heat, when Connelly exclaimed: "Boys, yonder is the biggest hole of them all; I am going to look down and see how far it is to hell," at the same time pointing to a large opening a short distance away, from which poured a perfect column of smoke and flame. His companions in vain tried to dissuade him from his foolhardy purpose. He sprang away from them, and in a moment was standing on the brink of the frightful crater. He turned and waved his hat at his companions, shouting something which they failed to hear, and the next instant the earth on which he stood gave way, and Connelly disappeared forever in the abyss of flame and smoke. His horrified companions beat a precipitate retreat, and, gaining their horses, never broke the swift prairie lope until many miles lay between them and the scene of their fellow-cowboy's frightful death. He was a Texan, and between 21 and 22 years of age.

Buddhism and Christianity.

Professor Sir Monier Williams of Oxford declares that Buddhism has entirely died out in India proper, the place of its origin, and is rapidly dying out in other Asiatic countries. He thinks the devotees of the religion do not number over 100,000,000 at the present time, and that the exaggerated ideas with regard to the population of China, together with the forgetfulness of the millions who worship no one but their own ancestors, account for the popular idea that the Confucianists are so numerous. His own opinion is that in point of numbers Christianity stands at the head of all the religions of the world. The order following Christianity he believes to be Hinduism (including Brahmanism, Jainism, demon and fetish worships), Confucianism, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Taoism, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism.

At D. Lelewer's fur factory, 202 State street, corner Adams, can be found the finest selection of seal caps in the city, suitable for Christmas presents, and furs of all descriptions lower than elsewhere. The public invited to call. Fur repairing tastefully executed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Extension of Time.

In consequence of the immense crowds every day it has been impossible to wait on half the people. The managers hereby notify the public they will extend the time four days more. Therefore we advise our readers to take advantage of this extraordinary opportunity to secure some of the best in winter clothing ever offered in Chicago. These wonderful bargains are to be had only at the great assignee sale of three consolidated stocks of nearly $500,000 worth of fine clothing, hats, underwear, and other goods, in the large six-story double building, 113 and 115 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, Chicago. Everything is being sold at retail, 50 per cent less than actual cost; and, remember, this great sale will only last four days more. We mention a few of the extraordinary bargains that will be offered, and remember there are thousands of other bargains we cannot mention here. Men's fine quality Beaver Overcoats, $2.79, guaranteed worth $16, or money returned. We allow you to keep this overcoat home five days, and if you do not think it is worth $16 we hereby agree and bind ourselves to return the $2.79. A splendid suit of men's winter clothes, $3.99; guaranteed worth $13, or money refunded. We allow you to keep this suit home four days; if you are not satisfied with it, no matter what the cause, we hereby bind ourselves to return the $3.99. An elegant pair of men's winter pants for $1, guaranteed worth $3.50, or money returned. If any of the above goods are not soiled money positively returned if not satisfactory. Over 10,000 different kinds of the finest quality suits, and overcoats. Men's woolen jackets 75 cents, worth $2. Men's finest quality fur hats, 99 cents, latest style, and worth $3. Winter underwear and nearly 75,000 different other goods we have no space to mention here, at 113 and 115 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, Chicago. Remember this great consolidated assignee sale of three large wholesale firms that failed must close in four days more. During this great sale the building will remain open till 9 at night.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

No Christmas or New Year's table should be without a bottle of *Angostura Bitters*, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Arend's Kumyss.

To pale cheeks it brings back the rose,
Imparts new lustre to the eyes,
It cools the fevered lip and flows
Through weary frames like glad surprise.

The perfect sanitary condition of residences, office buildings, workrooms, etc., guaranteed for $1 to $3 per month. Address the Germicide, 305 Wabash avenue.

Coughs.—Use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit. *Sold only in boxes.*

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS

Next excursion via Southern Route leaves Chicago Dec. 28. No snow; no ice; no high altitude. Invalids' favorite. Christmas at home, New Year's in Old Mexico. Tickets good six months. Stop over at pleasure. Address JNO. E. ENNIS, 86 Washington-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED OPTICIAN 1862.

LOUIS BOERLIN 157 STATE ST.

Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.

PROPOSALS FOR CITY PRINTING

In compliance with Art. 41 of the Municipal Code, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the publication in newspapers in this city printed in the English and German languages of those matters and things required by law, or any ordinance of the city to be published in a newspaper, such journals to be published at least six times a week.

All bids must state the price per one thousand (1,000) ems set solid in agate, or if agate type be not used by any such paper, then nonpareil type. Bids will be received until 12 m., Jan. 3, 1887, addressed to the Comptroller, and marked proposals for advertising, and submitted to the City Council for action thereon. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

CHAS. H. SCHWAB, City Comptroller.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

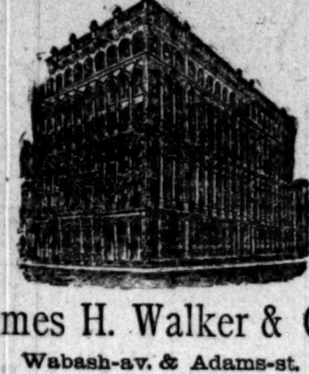
J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

Clark and Madison-sts.

Sterling Silver, choice sets and pieces, Fancy and Plain Clocks, Gold Frame Eyeglasses and Spectacles, Diamonds, Watches, &c., in great variety. No trouble to show goods. Open evenings.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st-st., New York City.

A DRESS For A Gift.



James H. Walker & Co., Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

We offer THIS MORNING many additions to our assortment of French Novelties on which we have reduced prices 50 per cent. There is a large variety of beautiful patterns among them in Plush, Moss, and Beaded Combinations; in black and colors, together with Armures, Serges, and Fine Grey Checks in the very best fabrics. We have added largely to our assortment of 50-cent weaves from the stock of higher-priced goods, so that there will be every facility for selecting gifts of Dress Patterns at this moderate price.

We also place upon our Silk Counters

2,000 Yards of Heavy Gros Grain Silk

At 75 Cents.

A NEW SPREAD FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER.

James H. Walker & Co., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TABLE LINENS.

DAMASK SETS IN BOXES.
For Christmas Gifts, from $2.75 up.
EMBROIDERED SETS,
Up to 5 yards long.
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS DESIGNS
In Silk and Linen.

THE VERY BEST GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,

OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest. CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary. ESTABLISHED 1854. CHICAGO: 60–66 W. Monroe Street. ST. LOUIS: 815–819 N. Second St.

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal, Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.

Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANGOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

"Parisian Suit Co."

CHRISTMAS!

The time has arrived when everybody is asking the question: "What shall I buy for a Christmas Present?" We answer this by saying buy something useful, buy something warm, buy something stylish. All these elements can be found in our Special

Cloak and Suit

Designs, and what is or can be more acceptable as a present than any of the following: For instance, "The Ulster," "The London Coat," with cape, "The Great Prize Medal Plush Sacque," an Elegant Dress, a Seal or Beaver Muff, a Seal Sacque, and a hundred other styles? In fact, this department contains EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY.

"The Ulster," satin faced, tailor made, stylish, and with silk hood or cape $15.00
"The London Coat," made from a fine all-wool Beaver in black, brown, and blue, with cape, and trimmed with braid 16.50
"The Newmarket," Wide Wale and Beaver cloth, a warm and heavy garment, in black and brown 11.00
"Heavy English Jackets," a comfortable and handsome garment 8.50
German Waterproofs, latest styles and our own importation 5.00
Also Cloth Dresses, all wool 15.00
Short Wraps in great variety 14.00
Children's Waterproofs 75
Ladies' Waterproofs 1.00
Silk Dresses 25.00
Seal Sacques, warranted Alaska ..... $100 upward
Seal Newmarkets, warranted Alaska $200.00
Etc., Etc., and
Our own great Prize Medal Seal Plush Sacque $25.00

In connection with the above we will say that we guarantee satisfaction, and if goods do not suit or fit we will make to order, without extra cost, or exchange, as the case may be. Gentlemen in this way can make presents of our class of goods with the surety of pleasing. Inspection solicited.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

State and Monroe-sts., Under Palmer House.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. SUCCESSORS IN BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1500 TESTIMONIALS. BELLS CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARM

EVERETT PIANOS

Honest Work at Lowest Prices. War'nt'd 7 Yrs.

LOWEST PRICES | EASY TERMS.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.

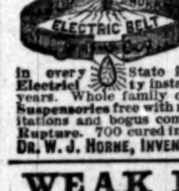
E. V. CHURCH, MANAGER. WABASH & ADAMS.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.

DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' Indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp



The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.

ICE FOR SALE

Bids will be received at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners until 4 o'clock p. m. Monday, Dec. 27, 1886, for the ice in new lake in Humboldt Park, old lake in Garfield Park, and old lake in Douglas Park. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for the amount of bids.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

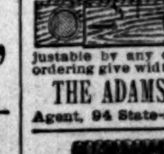
WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS.
CUTHBERT McARTHUR, Secretary,
182 Washington-boulevard.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE

Window Ventilators

Unequaled for supplying pure air to ill-ventilated offices and apartments. Adjustable by any one to windows of any width. In ordering give width of sash.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.
Agent, 94 State-st. Office, 110 Ontario.



NEW SOFA BED
Call and examine it.
C. H. Hildreth & Co
221 & 223 State-St.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE IN Fine Tailoring.

Owing to a contemplated change in business, we have decided to close out our entire stock of Fall and Winter Woolens at an immense reduction from our former well-known moderate prices, and, *until further notice,*

WILL MAKE TO ORDER
ALL OF OUR

$25	Suits or Overcoats at	$22.50
$30	" " "	$27.00
$35	" " "	$31.50
$40	" " "	$36.00
$45	" " "	$40.50
$50	" " "	$45.00

Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

All Work Warranted Durable and Stylish.

GATZERT'S

POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE,
179 & 181 Clark-st.,
Open Till 8 P. M. Corner Monroe.

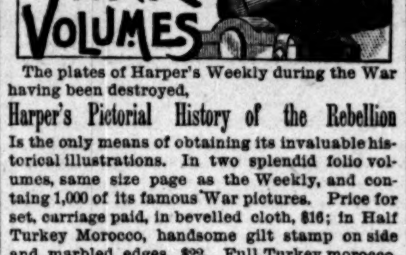
THE BOOK WAR.

Come to us for the books advertised in the daily papers by the Dry Goods Houses, and we will furnish them at a still lower price. Do not be deceived by sensational advertisements. Our Book Store is still the place for good books at low prices. Cut out their advertisements and bring them with you, and we will save you money.

OPEN EVENINGS until Xmas.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
134 and 136 Wabash-av.

The best History of the War that has yet appeared.—Boston Traveller.



The plates of Harper's Weekly during the War having been destroyed,

Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion

Is the only means of obtaining its invaluable historical illustrations. In two splendid folio volumes, same size page as the Weekly, and containing 1,000 of its famous War pictures. Price for set, carriage paid, in bevelled cloth, $16; in Half Turkey Morocco, handsome gilt stamp on side and marbled edges, $22. Full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, elegant, $35. To avoid deception see that books bear Harper's name. Send for Illustrated Circular to

McDONNELL BROS.,
185 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

DOUBLE ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS

Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. They outwear two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other until you have tested them.

Four Ply Pure Linen. Over 100 Styles.

Latest Styles at Popular Prices.

See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Catalogues and Prices can be had of your dealer or the manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.
S. S. Morton, Prop. and Manager.
OPEN FROM NOVEMBER TO MAY.

New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co. Steamers leave Pier 17, East River, every alternate THURSDAY for Nassau. Elegant iron steamer Palatka makes regular weekly trips from Jacksonville, Fla., to Nassau and Havana during January, February, March, and April.

J. E. WARD & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, 113 Wall St., New York.
New York address, Jas. Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway.

ATLANTIC AND WEST INDIA LINE.

New and Charming Winter Tours.

British, Danish, and French West India Islands, Etc.

ss. BARRACOUTA, sailing Saturday, Jan. 15th, and thereafter.

Stopping a day or more at St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, etc. Superb Passenger Accommodation, Excellent Cuisine, Smoking-Room, Bath-Rooms, etc. Apply to

LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
140 Pearl-st., New York.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

A beautiful Hotel, entirely refurnished, under the management of Mr. S. E. Bates of the Continental Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

PENSACOLA

Is noted for its mild climate, beautiful bay, fine sailing, fishing, and hunting. It now offers peculiar advantages to visitors.

Rates $3 per day; special terms for the season.
S. E. BATES.

THE PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
THOMASVILLE, GA.
EDWARD A. GILLETT, Manager.
OPENS DEC. 29, 1886.
THE PARADISE OF WINTER RESORTS.
Send for descriptive circular.
M. A. BOWER.

January Number

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. I. No. 1.

First Edition, 100,000, EXHAUSTED ON DAY OF PUBLICATION.

Second Edition Ready Immediately.

25 Cents a Number. $3.00 a Year.

PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK SUN, Dec. 15. If ever a magazine was started with a place ready and waiting for it the new SCRIBNER'S has that good luck. The name is a letter of recommendation to friendship and respect. The cover is an invitation to closer acquaintance. The table of contents is a revelation of character and intelligence. The first number is welcomed before it is read, and when it is read it takes its place easily and at once among the things that justify their own existence and need no probation before being fully and finally accepted. The individuality of the handsome new magazine is distinct. It is an imitation of none of its contemporaries, and it is on a level with the best of them, both in the merit of its general scheme and in the details of workmanship. This, we believe, will be the verdict of the intelligent reading public of the new SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 15. The periodical will at once take its place far forward in the magazine ranks, and it will command intelligent attention from readers everywhere. While it is illustrated with sixty odd views, portraits, maps, and head and tail pieces, the aim has obviously been to subordinate the pictures to the text, and this has been studiously done, with results that are entirely pleasing. The illustrations always bear direct relation to the text, and, besides being ornaments, are appropriate, helpful, and in place. . . . SCRIBNER'S seems to have started full grown. It has, no doubt, come to make a stay among us, at once amusing, instructive, and protracted.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, Dec. 15. The cover of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE is unpretentious, quiet, and simple. It is businesslike rather than artistic, but it is in perfectly good taste. Taking a general view of the first number, the new aspirant for public favor enters the field cool, confident, capable.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, N. Y., Dec. 16. The first number of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE meets the high expectations that had been formed of it. The publishers have only to maintain the initial level of excellence in order to realize their utmost wishes of circulation and influence. The exterior is prepossessing. The color of the cover is a new shade of buff, restful to the eye. The title and the border are simple and tasteful. The only attempt at ornament is a wreath, which incloses a book and an antique lamp throwing out rays. Inside every reader will be pleased to find a large, bold style, making the perusal of the magazine a positive luxury.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD, Dec. 15. The first number of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, which has been eagerly looked for, comes not only as a welcome Christmas guest, but as one whose visits will be gladly hailed at all seasons.

BOSTON TRAVELLER, Dec. 15. Its price at 25 cents a number is calculated to bring its splendid array of reading matter within the reach of every one, and its initial number is evidence of the high standard of the character of the magazine and the wide and varied range from which it will draw its interests.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, Dec. 15. The new magazine begins its career auspiciously, and with an evidence of reserved strength that promises well.

BOSTON POST, Dec. 15. The tone and character of the magazine, as shown in the first number, are admirable, and there is certainly a high place for SCRIBNER'S.

SUBSCRIBE FROM THE FIRST NUMBER.

Charles Scribner's Sons, PUBLISHERS.

NORA PERRY.

NEW SONGS AND BALLADS. 12mo. $1.50. This is the latest collection of the choice poems of Nora Perry.

AFTER THE BALL, HER LOVER'S FRIEND, AND OTHER POEMS. New edition, 2 vols. in one, $1.75.

"Fairly meeting the requirements of Milton's definition of poetry. It cannot fail to find admiring readers in plenty."—New York Evening Post. "Dramatic force and strength, vigorous directness."—Providence Journal.

John G. Whittier says of Nora Perry's "New Songs and Ballads": "I have read the book with the pleasure one feels when his friend has achieved success. The rhythmical sweetness of the verse, its delicacy, tenderness, and pathos commingled are seen here at their best."

"No other American poet has ever so truly attained to the true, genuine ballad style as has Nora Perry."—Boston Courier. "She sings as the brooks and the birds do, in a simple, natural, artless way."—R. H. Stoddard.

TICKNOR & CO., Boston.

Money Wanted.

The advertiser offers to a party having from $6,000 to $10,000 to invest a chance to make 5 per cent within the next 90 days. Profits sure. Address A Y, care of Lord & Thomas, Newspaper Advertising, Chicago.

Law Partnership Wanted.

A Canadian Barrister and Solicitor, 7 years in practice, desires to obtain a partnership in a good legal firm in this city, to which he could bring considerable business. Highest credentials and references. Address, until 27th inst., M. J. GORMAN, Hotel Woodruff, city.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The Election Commissioners will meet at 4 p. m. Thursday to redistrict Hyde Park, Lake View, Jefferson, and Cicero. Any one in those towns who wishes to offer suggestions is invited to be present.

Superintendent Cregier said the laying-off time had been increased at Western avenue, making good the reduction at the down-town terminus, and the men on the Madison street line were happy, so far as he knew.

Mrs. Pitkin of this city is a candidate for Postmistress of the House of Representatives at Springfield this winter. Besides being the widow of a soldier in the late War, she is a capable and worthy woman, and fitted for the place.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 11°; 9 a. m., 14°; 10 a. m., 18°; 11 a. m., 22°; 12 m., 24°; 1 p. m., 26°; 3 p. m., 30°; 6 p. m., 31°; barometer, 8 a. m., 29.54; 6 p. m., 29.40.

Justice Meech was around the departments yesterday circulating his petition for reappointment as a Justice of the Peace. In view of his action in regard to the new ordinances and his refusal to make daily returns of his judicial actions he did not get much encouragement and but few signatures. He retired somewhat disappointed.

It was stated yesterday that it was ridiculous for Justice Meech to fix at $300 only the bail of fellows charged with selling liquor without a license. The fault, however, is not with the Justice. The new ordinance on the subject of bail provides that it shall be for twice the amount of the highest fine which can be imposed, and that is but $100.

The following officers for Palatine Lodge, No. 314, F. & A. M., Palatine, were duly installed Saturday evening, by P. M. Charles Sigwalt, assisted by R. M. Laing, acting as Grand Marshal: T. P. Kellogg, W. M.; Gustav Schultz, S. W.; C. S. Cutting, J. W.; John Loges, Treasurer; F. J. Filbert, Secretary; R. S. Williamson, Chaplain; J. M. Telfor, S. D.; O. Dewitt Taylor, J. D.; Mayer Blum, S. S.; Henry Meyer, J. S.; and Frank Wilson, Tyler.

The residents of Lake View and Jefferson who have been enjoying the privilege of using city water are becoming alarmed at the prospect of being shut off from that privilege. The Council is already considering the advisability of depriving these people of their water supply, and the people are anxious that nothing of this kind shall be done. As there are comparatively few persons and two railroad companies who use the city water the prospects are that nothing will be done in the matter.

Annie Kempton, aged 15, and William Bennett, aged 20, a leather-cutter in a shoe shop, were married yesterday by Justice Murphy. The girl lived with her parents at No. 56 Crosby street, and Saturday morning Bennett "asked" her mother for her. Mrs. Kempton ordered him out of the house and locked Annie in a room upstairs. Sunday evening the girl escaped by means of a rope tied to the bedpost and is supposed to have been met by Bennett in the alley. Her two brothers tried to find him, but got no trace of him until yesterday morning, when they learned he had married the girl, having sworn that she was 18. They are still in pursuit of him.

The December grand jury was impaneled by Judge Collins yesterday, as follows: John Rupert, George Kollman, T. G. O'Connor, Denny Dwyer, William Ammerson, S. Remington, Owen Murray, J. B. Conlan, David Edwards, John Reid Jr., Rudolph Schwartzlose, Samuel Rosenbaum, Fred Licht, Daniel McCarthy, William Kirby, William Thieman, J. H. Underwood, T. H. Mars, E. B. Baldwin, Charles A. Warren, A. D. Titsworth, Thomas S. Sexton, and Samuel N. Freeman. E. B. Baldwin was appointed foreman. The court's remarks were formal beyond the expression of the hope that the jury would waive the senseless formality of visiting the county institutions.

Saturday City-Collector Onahan received a draft from a Milwaukee brewer for $1,623 on a Milwaukee bank to pay for saloon licenses for city brewers. The draft was made payable "with exchange," and Mr. Onahan turned it in to the Treasurer as cash. Yesterday morning he received a demand from the City Treasurer for $1.70 for two days' interest on this draft while in process of collection. Mr. Onahan paid the money out of his own pocket. Mr. Devine stated afterward that the $1.70 was demanded by the bank, and he therefore expected to be repaid by somebody. Mr. Onahan threatens to take advantage of his charter rights and make a return but once a week to the City Treasury.

An interesting point of law was brought by Attorney Case before Judge Collins in the case of the People vs. Tom Collins yesterday. In the summer of 1875 Collins plundered a freight-car and was indicted. Admitted to bail, he fled, and two years later the case was stricken from the docket. A few weeks ago he was caught in the act of attempting to wreck a train at the Archer avenue crossing. After his arrest the State's Attorney discovered the old record and reinstated the old case of larceny. Mr. Case submitted a general plea against the entire procedure on the ground that the case was outlawed by age and because the court had lost jurisdiction by failing to make formal record of the continuance of the case from time to time before it was stricken off. The court ruled that the reinstatement was valid. Collins' bail was reduced from $5,500 to $2,000.

O. A. Linder was returned in custody from San Francisco yesterday and lodged in the County Jail under an indictment for forgery. Linder was formerly an employé of Nils Anderson, the local agent of the White Star Line. One day in August while alone in the office Linder filled out ten blank checks for $50 each and fled to Liverpool, where he cashed them. From Liverpool he started upon a tour of the world, going to Calcutta, thence to Melbourne, thence to Auckland, and thence to Honolulu. From this last point, penniless and disheartened, he managed to work his way to San Francisco. From that city he wrote to his employer, offering to surrender himself. Mr. Axel Lagergren, cashier for Mr. Anderson, was deputized as police messenger, and, armed with a requisition from Gov. Oglesby, brought Linder back. The prisoner had already been indicted at the October term of the grand jury for forgery.

Capt. James E. White, Superintendent of the Sixth Division of the Railway Mail Service, returned Sunday night. He was called to Washington to confer with the department officials about improving the mail service on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A full railway post-office was established, as a result of the conference, on that road between St. Paul and Mandan, Dak. A complement of capable clerks who had established reputations for care and reliability was transferred to the new line from Minnesota. Day service was also decided upon between St. Paul and Fargo. Similar improvements are contemplated on the Manitoba and the Minneapolis & St. Louis lines. The only reason for delay in their cases is because of lack of the necessary preparations by those roads. Heretofore small mail-apartment cars have been run on the Northern Pacific, but under the new arrangement the latest improved railway post-office cars will be put on. The pay of the clerks will be increased, as they are expected to perfect the new line, and will be required to distribute the great bulk of the overland mail over that portion of the line.

The Counterfeiting of Rare and Costly Coins.

The late Capt. Wallace W. Hall of the United States Secret Service shortly before his removal to St. Louis is said to have been investigating a gigantic counterfeiting scheme by which alleged rare, costly, and antique coins were being put upon the market as genuine. In 1885 a Philadelphia coin-dealer named Hazeltine advertised an auction sale of his superfluous coins, including an 1804 dollar, only six of which are known to have been coined before the issue was recalled. The value of one of these dollars is $500 or more, and so great interest was excited in the sale. A well-known connoisseur who attended discovered that some of the coins were not genuine, and on the collection being sent to the mint it was discovered that a large number of the coins had been made within a year. Similar cases were soon reported from all parts of the country, and Capt. Hall, who happened to be in Philadelphia, set to work to investigate the matter. He found that the counterfeits included all of the recalled issue pieces, and thousands of coins of interest, antiquity, and high value. The dollar of 1804 had been frequently duplicated by boring the "8" out of a dollar of 1803 and inserting a plug "4," which was soldered with a blow-pipe and treated with an acid bath to give it an antiquated appearance. Other coins be found to be counterfeited by the use of plaster molds, and all were so cleverly done that none but an expert could detect any difference between the counterfeit and the genuine. It is not known whether Capt. Hall ever obtained any clew to the counterfeiters' mint.

Walter Sheridan's Denver Experience.

Walter Sheridan, with numerous aliases, whose arrest in Portugal and career as a notorious criminal was detailed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was known in Denver as Walter Stuart. He went there not long ago and invested his money in extensive hot-houses and commenced the raising of hot-house vegetables for Denver and the Western market. He then went into some mining speculation, in which he got broke, and then endeavored to jump a mine, but the miners ran him out of Denver, and he went East, joining the people with whom he was arrested in Portugal.

Meetings of the Ministers Yesterday.

At the meeting of Baptist ministers yesterday a letter from the Rev. John Brown of Albany, Tex., was read saying that the suffering from drouth was very great, but was being concealed by land agents, railroads, cattlemen, and the Governor. The Rev. Fred Chatworthy read a paper on "Doctrine of a Second Probation."

W. E. Blackstone of Oak Park delivered an illustrated address on "Foreign Missions" before the Methodist clergymen. Five and one-half millions were expended yearly on home and foreign missions.

James B. Stoddard talked on "Mormonism" before the Congregational ministers. His father was sentenced to the penitentiary three weeks ago for polygamy, and his mother died a martyr to Mormonism after suffering untold agonies. The speaker was born near the scene of the Mountain Meadows massacre. The elders threatened to have him assassinated for disclosing their secrets. The least Mormon evil was polygamy. They taught that God was a polygamist, with myriads of wives through which he created spirits, and that Christ had three wives—Martha and the two Marys.

Cases Before the Coroner.

A case of some interest before the Coroner was that of Lillian Thiele, a child 4 months old who died suddenly at No. 622 South Union street. The mother testified that about three months before the child was born the house was burned down. This gave her a great fright, which seemed to have affected the child, for ever since her birth Lillian had been subject to fainting spells, preceding which she would exhibit every symptom of terror and excitement. The jury returned a verdict of death from epilepsy.

Thomas J. Callaway, a veteran of the Mexican War, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at No. 136 South Clark street. He was about 63 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., whither he went at the close of the Mexican War with Jim Keene and other adventurers. There he was a Justice of the Peace and later chief of police. He made a fortune in mining stocks, but afterwards lost much of it and came to Chicago. For years he has worked at his trade of a shoemender at No. 100 Madison street. He had relatives in Maryland, who often asked him to go there to live, but he declined, preferring to live here on account of his niece, whom he had raised from a child. He was afflicted with nasal catarrh, asthma, and shortness of breath, complaining frequently to his friends that he could not sleep well on account of these afflictions. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from heart-disease.

The Peck Home for Incurables.

Letters of incorporation to establish a home for incurables at Chicago or Hyde Park as provided in the will of Clarissa C. Peck have been granted to Messrs. Albert Keep, John Crerar, Albert J. Averell, Henry Keep, Charles M. Henderson, Henry T. Willing, Charles G. Smith, George L. Otis, and Edson Keith. Albert Keep said last night that nothing further than securing letters of incorporation had thus far been done in the matter, and he did not think further progress would be made before next spring. Mrs. Peck, he said, had provided that after her estate had been settled up a home for incurables should be erected either in Hyde Park or Chicago, at the discretion of the trustees, and had ordered that letters of incorporation be secured within two years after her death. The present step is taken in obedience to this last provision of the will.

He Gets Ten Years.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Jacob Goldman, the bogus Chicago detective, who was convicted the other day for passing counterfeit money, was called to the bar of the United States Circuit Court for sentence this morning. In reply to a question of the court he said he had nothing to say except that he had been in jail nearly a year and asked clemency. Judge Billings sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Chester, Ill., prison.

Claimed He Was Cleveland's Nephew.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—A large, well-dressed man bearing the marks of a long debauch was arrested this morning at the saloon of Duncan Ross, the athlete. The man registered as James B. Cleveland, a druggist of Oneida, N. Y. He claimed to be a nephew of the President, but was nevertheless fined $10 and sent to the work-house for thirty days.

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

"Sixteen" photos, four of them elegant panels, for $3, at Brand's this week. *Quality the finest.* Studio, 210-212 Wabash avenue.

The latest novelties in fine leather goods for Christmas gifts. Buy from the manufacturers, the Merker Pocketbook Co., 82 State-st., up one flight.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, Grand Central Gallery McVicker's Theatre Building.

Buck & Rayner's fine Satchet Powders for Christmas. All odors. 50c an ounce by mail.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Charles G. Soemo, Josephine Osborne	21—21
Josef Voracek, Veronica Maleckova	26—28
Frank Lund, Nannie Peterson	22—23
Frederick W. Tickenor, Ida Lohmann	25—23
George H. Woollett, Bessy Peterson	24—19
S. J. Hammond, Washington, D.C., K. Cavanaugh	26—22
Frantisek Peterka, Anna Kericha	24—22
William M. Potter, Alice M. Harrington	34—19
Franklin B. Ives, Ruth Woodruff	30—28
Alfred Fruch, Elisba Kelley	23—23
Albert Hardies, Augusta Freder	30—23
William Bennett, Anna Kempton	20—19
Sumner Hopkins, Martha Warner	41—46
John A. Carlson, Mary Fridstedt	31—30
Isaac L. Kleinberg, Bessie Schrair	23—20
Thomas H. Flynn, Delia McNamara	26—23
Jake Ginsberg, Ester Gotlieb	29—21
Elor L. Seiberger, Nellie M. Heath	23—20
John Iverson, Charlotte Forsberg	24—24
Arthur H. Pierce, Louisa P. Van Valkenberg	25—23
Pietro Pinterace, Angela Taglia	24—18
Frederick Latzke, Bertha Jalbecht	27—20
Ole G. Newman, Ingeborg Hansen	24—24
William Bergman, Augusta Junker	21—20
Andrew Jameson, Sarah Kleins	31—31
William Stuart, Englewood, Lizzie Miller	21—21
Fred W. Lange, Emilie Hegner	24—21
Jeremiah Fitzgerald, Annie Foley	36—34
Francis Xavier Meiland, Cornelia Hobbs	30—30
Johan Kilbinger, Theresa Rosin	27—19
S. E. Baker, Menomines, Mich., Bertha Milliken	36—22
William D. Fergharson, Mary H. Bisber	37—28
Henry Diehl, Margaretta Bleier	24—23
Harry J. Buck, Rosa Ryan	25—18
Payson D. Fenning, Jennie Stuart	37—29
Albert W. Arnold, Lilian N. Cartwright	26—23
William G. Louder, Lizzie Henning	23—23
Frank Klekamp, Sarah Harris	21—18
John Roberts, Annie Birkigt	23—24
John H. Petty, Nellie O'Brien	25—23
Jacob Lerin, Lea Harwitz	22—21
Isaac Picard, Mamie Gooman	24—21
Louis E. Cody, Gussie Anderson	23—23
George Almond, Sallie Buford	26—21
Ernest J. Wagner, Kittie Shay	25—21
D. W. Kibler, Rena C. Salyers	25—18
Maurita Matson, Bessie M. Johnson	21—18
Albert Priebe, Augusta Christophski	25—18
Walter F. Stirling, Kilen O'Connor	40—30
John Katasack, Johanna Fiske	22—21
Herman Seber, Dora Bialiarz	25—21
William M. Webster, Nellie M. Flanagan	25—25
John M. Barton, Mary Harrington	24—20
Robert B. Wilson, Eva G. Hubbard	29—21
Charles Chinery, Katie P. Rankin	21—19
Patrick Sheridan, Joliet, Nellie McCanna	23—19
Horace M. Ginnlin, Ella L. Symonds	21—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BLOMGREN—Dec. 20, Mrs. Johanna C. Blomgren, beloved wife of the late Carl Blomgren, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hawkinson, 370 Mohawk-st., aged 71 years 7 months and 7 days.

Funeral to take place from 370 Mohawk-st. Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1 o'clock p. m., to Lutheran Immanuel Church, corner Sedgwick and Hobbie-sts., thence to Graceland.

BROWNE—In Glencoe, Cook County, Ill., at 1 o'clock a. m., on Sunday, the 19th inst., Martha Kledice, wife of Charles E. Browne, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services will occur at the Glencoe church on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 12:45.

CORKERY—At the residence of his son, Daniel Corkery, 440 East Twenty-second-st., Dec. 19, Timothy Corkery, aged 68 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 10 a. m. sharp, to St. John's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

COURTNEY—Dec. 19, Hanora Courtney, aged 73 years, at residence, 12 Church-place. Native of Drumid Parish, County Kerry, Ireland. Mother of the late Eugene Courtney and sister of James T. Foley.

Funeral Dec. 21, at 10 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence by Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Calvary Cemetery.

CALAWAY—In this city Dec. 19, Thomas J. Calaway, aged 63 years, of heart disease.

Funeral from Jordan's, 14 and 16 East Madison-st., on Tuesday at 12 m., thence to Rosehill Cemetery by cars at 1 p. m., Northwestern Depot.

CLIFFORD—Dec. 20, Mr. James Clifford, aged 80 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 456 South Irving place, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock to St. Ignatius' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot by cars to Calvary.

☞ New York papers please copy.

FAIRMAN—Dec. 20, at 4737 Lake-av., of typhoid-fever, Miss Annie Fairman, aged 37 years.

Funeral Wednesday, at 1:45 p. m., to Oakwoods.

GLASSON—In Lake View, Dec. 17, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Bradley, Mrs. Rosa Laura Glasson, aged 50 years.

Funeral private.

GOLDIN—Dec. 20, at 63 Kinzie-st., Mrs. Jenny Goldin, aged 39 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

GLISSON—Dec. 20, 1886, at 1305 Forty-seventh-st., T. J. Glisson, son of P. B. Glisson, saloonkeeper, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Funeral Wednesday from the above residence at 11 a. m., by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

GALLAGHER—Dec. 20, 1886, at her residence, 24 Dearborn-av., Mrs. James Gallagher, nee Hannah Murphy.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ California and Kenosha papers please copy.

GLASSON—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Bradley, Lake View, Mrs. Rosa Laura Glasson, aged 50 years.

Burial private.

HANSEN—Otto C. Hansen, at his residence, No. 269 East Kinzie-st.

Funeral notice hereafter.

HANCHETT—Dec. 19, Mrs. Caroline Hanchett, at her home in South Englewood, aged 69 years.

The remains will be taken to Beloit, Wis., for interment. Services will be held at the Beloit M. E. Church, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 3 p. m.

HEATH—Dec. 20, Carman W. Heath, aged 3 years and 3 months, of brain trouble.

Funeral Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. from 320 Warren-av.

JOHNSON—Dec. 20, at St. Luke's Hospital, Cleopatra, aged 28 years, wife of Benjamin Johnson.

Funeral from 1030 Wabash-av., Dec. 22 by carriages to Rosehill.

LIVESEY—Dec. 19, at 8:30 p. m., Thomas Hemsley Livesey, at his residence, 1034 West Monroe-st., native of London, England.

☞ London papers please copy.

MILLS—William B. Mills Jr., son of William B. and Abbie Mills, aged 19 years 11 months, of scarlet-fever.

Funeral private.

MCCORMICK—Cyrus Harry, third son of Hubert and Jennie McCormick of 2 California-av., Humboldt, Sunday, Dec. 19, 1886, of paralysis of the brain caused by a fall, aged 12 years.

Services Tuesday at the house at 12:30 and at the Northwest M. E. Church at 1:30. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

QUINLIN—Dec. 19, at 9 p. m., Elizabeth Frances, wife of Thomas C. Quinlin, in her 24th year.

Funeral, services at residence, 3551 Ellis-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 11:30 o'clock.

☞ London (Eng.) papers please copy.

WOODHALL—At Denver, Colo., Dec. 17, Mrs. Woodhall, mother of Mrs. John Wright and Mr. George Woodhall of Denver and Mrs. Wilson of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. ARTHUR MAY KNAPP WILL GIVE an art lecture illustrated with lantern views, in the parlors of the Church of the Messiah, Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, Michael Angelo and Raphael. Admission 25 cents.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. LOUIS C. West wish to return thanks to La Salle Council, No. 748, and Mercantile Lodge, K. of H., No. 2011, for their attendance at the funeral Sunday, and for the beautiful floral tributes sent by them. Also to the Chicago Quartette for the feeling and appropriate music rendered.

THE CENTRAL PARK CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION will meet this evening at Central Park Branch Schoolhouse, corner Kinzie-st. and Springfield-av.

QUALITY AND PRICES SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

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Gents' Silk and Satin Ties,
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PEOPLE'S PAGE.

WHAT CAME OF IT.

Stuart Willard was a kind-hearted boy, frank, generous, honest, and truthful, but so lazy that his mother despaired of ever seeing him amount to anything. She was a widow, with no one to help her train her son, and neither advice, expostulation, nor argument had any effect upon him. He studied no more than was absolutely necessary to enable him to keep up with his classes, had no ambition to be at the head of any of them, and worked as little as possible about the house, though love and consideration for his mother prevented him from ever shirking his regular duties, such as milking the cow, cutting wood, and bringing water. But he stared at her aghast when she proposed that he should take entire charge of the garden, devoting to it his time before and after school-hours, thus saving the expense of hiring help.

"O, mother, I never could," he said; "the weeds would be higher than my head in a month's time. I'm no hand at a rake or a hoe."

"You're no hand at anything as far as I can see," said his mother. "There will have to be a radical change in you, Stuart, if you expect ever to win money or position."

"I don't know that I care for either," answered Stuart. "I'm not one of the pushing kind. A quiet life suits me best."

"And you'll be content to see all your friends get ahead of you, I suppose."

"Now, mother, don't worry"—and Stuart looked really distressed. "I'll come out all right, never fear."

"There'll have to be a miracle worked, then," said Mrs. Willard, sighing. "Laziness is the one fault of your character, Stuart, and it will keep you down all your life."

Though averse to exertion of any kind, Stuart was a fun-loving boy, always ready for a frolic, and not apt to think, until repentance was too late to be of any avail, of the right or wrong of the good time. And he had three particular friends who, in boy parlance, "never stuck at anything" when there was fun ahead.

They all considered old Simon Pieffer, the richest man in Westville, fair game, for it was well known that he hated anything in the shape of a boy, and never spoke to or looked at one, little or big, without growling like the rough old bear he was believed to be.

He was an old bachelor and lived with a housekeeper and half a dozen servants in a handsome house in the suburbs of the town, and he might have thoroughly enjoyed his large grounds, fine orchards, and well-bred live-stock but for the boys of the town, who mischievously milked his cows, stole his fruit, fished in his trout pond, broke down his fences, left his gates open, and made themselves generally obnoxious.

The culprits always managed in some way to escape detection. Well did they know the terrible example that would be made of the first boy old Simon caught. He openly declared that he would show no mercy and would know how to deal with the offender.

We never know how our most trifling impulses, if acted upon, may affect the lives of others. When Ben Hopper stopped one May evening at the gate of the little cottage in which Stuart lived and asked if he didn't want to go out to the old mill on the Creek road to hunt squirrels no intuition told him that he was doing something which was to lead to an event that would influence all the rest of Stuart's life.

Stuart accepted the invitation, of course, and on their way out of town the boys were joined by Tom Halpine and Luke Wright, who were quite as fond of squirrel-hunting as were Stuart and Ben.

For at least half a mile after leaving the town the Creek road was bounded on one side by a pasture belonging to Mr. Pieffer, and so generously did it abound with chestnut, persimmon, and crab-apple trees that the boys of the town were familiar with every rod of it.

But it was not the season now for chestnuts, persimmons, or crab apples, and the squirrel-hunting party would have gone whistling and shouting by had not a handsome brown horse, quietly grazing the short grass, raised his head at sight of them and whinnied softly.

"I know something we can do a sight better'n squirrel hunting," said Luke Wright, stopping short. "What do you say to a ride?"

"I'm in for it," answered Tom Halpine. "I don't believe we'd find any squirrels, anyhow. They're gettin' so shy they don't come round the mill like they used to."

The brown horse had probably been feeling lonely and was glad of company, for he made no objection whatever when Stuart let down a pair of bars, and, going up to him, took hold of his forelock and led him into the road.

But he objected very vigorously to having four boys on his back at one time, and kicked and careered around until he succeeded in ridding himself of all four of them.

"We'll have to take turns riding," said Ben Hopper. "Each fellow can go as far as the bridge and then turn back."

They had made a bridle out of a rope Stuart had in his pocket and a piece of wood they picked up in the road, and the horse allowed himself to be guided very easily. He seemed spirited but very gentle and had evidently been trained to trot.

The boys acted on Ben's suggestion and took turns at trying the animal's paces, enjoying themselves so much that they were loath to end the sport when it began to grow dark.

"I must have one more ride, and then I will be even with the rest of you and we can go home," said Stuart, as Luke came trotting up and swung himself from the horse's back.

"Wouldn't old Simon be in a rage if he should happen along now," said Tom, as he helped Stuart to mount.

"This is about the best fun he ever furnished us," laughed Stuart as he rode away, "and he'll never be any the wiser either."

He went clattering up the road at a good pace and the bridge—a rough log structure—was reached all too soon.

"I guess I'll go a little further," he thought. "There's no telling when I'll get another ride and I'd better make the most of this."

But he went even a shorter distance further than he intended, for half way across the bridge the horse suddenly stopped, gave a wild snort of terror, and began to back. Stuart saw that the animal was frightened by an old tree which, blasted by lightning and deprived of its bark, stood at the other end of the bridge like a ghostly sentinel, looking almost snow-white in the uncertain light; but, unaccustomed to horses, he did not know what to do, and in his alarm and excitement pulled too hard on one rein. The horse reared, gave a wild whirl, and the next instant went plunging over the side of the bridge into the gulch, nearly thirty feet below.

Strange to say, Stuart escaped serious injury, being only stunned and bruised by the fall, and at the expiration of a few minutes was able to get up from the bed of mud into which he had fallen. But the handsome brown horse did not move; he lay among the weeds and stones with a broken neck.

Stuart could not believe at first that the animal was dead; it seemed too horrible to be true. But all his efforts to rouse the poor creature proving futile, he sat down, sick and white, upon the nearest stone and shouted to his companions for help.

But his shouts were so faint that it was a long time before they were answered. Then the boys came running up, frightened at his long absence, but utterly unprepared for the dreadful news Stuart had to tell them. They were terribly shocked, and gathered about the dead horse, uttering many expressions of dismay and sorrow.

"I don't know how I shall ever tell old Simon," groaned Stuart. "Boys, he'll just about kill me."

"Tell him!" exclaimed Tom Halpine. "You're surely not going to be such a fool! What's the use of telling him? We'll take away the bridle, and the old fellow will never know but that the horse jumped the fence and fell over here by himself."

"It wouldn't be right to let him think that," returned Stuart. "No, I've got to tell."

"And bring all the rest of us into the muss, too, I suppose," said Ben Hopper.

"No; I'll promise not to mention any of you. There's no need of it that I can see."

"I can't see that there is anything to be gained by telling Pieffer," said Luke. "It won't bring the horse to life again. What's the use of being such a saint, Stuart?"

"I don't pretend to be a saint," answered Stuart, "but I'm not a coward. I shall tell Pieffer if he kills me the next minute. It's all I can do."

"O, you'll think better of it," said Luke, as he removed the rope bridle from the neck of the dead horse. "A night's sleep will cool you off."

But the night brought no sleep to Stuart, so tormented was he by thoughts of the beautiful brown horse lying dead among the weeds and stones below the bridge, and when morning came it found his resolution unchanged. He was, as he had said, no coward, and he intended to confess what he had done irrespective of the consequences.

Then Mr. Pieffer would be very severe, he did not doubt for a moment. Perhaps the old man would give him a terrible thrashing or put him in jail. He was sure to mete out a punishment equal to the offense, and Stuart knew the offense was very great.

He looked so white and haggard when he came down-stairs at 6 o'clock that his mother uttered an exclamation of alarm.

"You're sick, Stuart," she said; "you can go straight back to bed. I'll attend to the cow."

But Stuart shook his head and went out to the stable to attend to the cow himself. He had not told his mother about his misfortune, for he did not want to worry her. It would be time enough to tell her when he had seen Mr. Pieffer.

That she might not suspect that something had occurred to trouble him he tried to eat his usual allowance of griddle-cakes at breakfast, but every mouthful seemed to choke him, and he had to give up the attempt in despair.

As soon as he rose from the table he put on his hat and went out, despite his mother's prophecy that the sun would make him feel worse, and turned his steps at once in the direction of Mr. Pieffer's beautiful suburban residence.

He had prepared a little speech with which he intended to begin his confession, but every word of it fled from his mind when he entered Mr. Pieffer's grounds and saw the old gentleman standing only half a dozen yards away, an angry look on his face, and his eyes glaring at a young negro who stood before him, looking sullen and defiant.

"You needn't deny it, sir," were the first words Stuart heard. "I wouldn't believe you on oath. You're the dullest fellow I ever had about my stables, but I did think you had sense enough to put the bars up when you turned a valuable horse like that out to pasture! You're discharged; and you needn't ask for a recommendation, for I won't give it!"

With a heart that seemed like a lump of lead in his breast, and hesitating footsteps, Stuart approached the angry pair.

"Mr. Pieffer," he said, in a low, shaken voice, "I want to speak to you, sir."

"Well, speak, and be quick about it," was the rough rejoinder. "You want work, I suppose, and big wages. You may as well leave, I haven't any work for you."

"No, sir; I don't want work," stammered poor Stuart. "I want to tell you that I took your horse out of the pasture—and—it got frightened and fell over the bridge."

For a moment, it seemed much longer to Stuart in his agony of suspense, the old gentleman stared at him in utter silence, his face fairly purple with rage.

"You—you young reprobate!" he exclaimed at last. "You ought to be shot!"

"Yes, sir, I know it," answered Stuart. "I was never so sorry for anything in all my life as I am for this. But we only wanted to have a little fun and never thought of hurting the horse."

"You were not alone then?" said Mr. Pieffer.

"No, sir."

"Who were the others?"

"There's no use in telling that, sir," answered Stuart, true to the promise of secrecy he had made. "I was the one who was on the horse when he fell over the bridge, and it was all my fault. I ought not to have tried to cross the bridge. I might have known he would be frightened at that old tree."

The angry flush left Mr. Pieffer's face and a very peculiar look came into his keen gray eyes.

"Nevertheless, you had better tell me the names of the boys who were with you," he said. "It will be wise for you to do so."

But the covert threat contained in these last words did not cause Stuart to waver an instant. He was very generous, as well as brave.

"I told the boys I wouldn't, sir," he answered, respectfully.

"They didn't offer to come with you, I suppose?"

"There was no need of it."

"Well, I am to look only to you to pay me for my horse?"

Pay him! Stuart stared at the old gentleman aghast. The thought of paying for the horse had never entered his mind.

He knew payment was out of the question. He had not a dollar of his own in the world, and it was only by the strictest economy that his mother managed to make her small income cover their necessary expenses—they did not indulge in luxuries of any sort.

"That horse was a thoroughbred," continued Mr. Pieffer, his keen eyes still fixed on the boy's white, distressed face. "I paid $600 for him the day before you broke his neck."

"Six hundred dollars!" gasped poor Stuart, his face growing whiter still. "O, Mr. Pieffer!"

"I can show you the receipt for the money, if you want to see it. I have it here," tapping his breast pocket. "Costly fun you had, eh?"

Stuart tried to speak, but his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth.

"You haven't any money, I suppose?" said Mr. Pieffer.

"No, sir; not a dollar."

"You must work it out, then. Are you willing to do that?"

"O, yes, sir," cried Stuart, the color coming back to his face. "I'd be glad to do anything to pay you."

"Very well; report to me tomorrow morning at my factory. I'll see what I can do for you."

Mr. Pieffer turned way, and without another word went into the house and closed the door.

With a feeling of profound relief Stuart went home and told his mother all about that piece of costly fun, its tragic ending, and the bargain he had made.

"Mr. Pieffer is a man to get the worth of the horse out of you before he lets you go," was Mrs. Willard's first comment, "but you did only what was right in going straight to him with the whole story, my son. It must have required a great deal of courage, and I am proud of you."

Stuart was deeply touched by his mother's praise, and the consciousness that he deserved it made him almost happy again, in spite of the load on his heart.

It was a load that grew less with every day, for he soon became very useful in the factory, and as he wrote a good hand and was quick at figures he was put into the office and taught how to keep books and invoice goods. In this way he learned every detail of the business.

It was very hard at first, of course, for Stuart's great fault stood in the way of his progress. But no one could be very lazy where Mr. Pieffer was, he was such an energetic, industrious man himself, and he seemed to take a peculiar pleasure in pushing Stuart along.

Stuart ascribed this at first to malice and a desire for revenge. But he thought different when he knew Mr. Pieffer better. He found out that a kind heart beat under that rough exterior and that the old gentleman appreciated at their full value the virtues of truth, sincerity, and manliness.

It was two years before the subject of the debt Stuart owed his employer was mentioned between them. Then one day Mr. Pieffer called the young man into his private office.

"I've been expecting for some time that you would speak to me about that $600 you owe me, Willard," said he, "but you have not mentioned it."

"I felt sure you would tell me when I had worked it out, sir," replied Willard.

"If I say I consider the debt paid now you will be wanting to leave me, I suppose," said Mr. Pieffer.

"Not if you want me to stay, sir. I shall not go to school again. I am 18 years old and it is time I began to help my mother. I'll stay here if you want me to do so, sir."

Mr. Pieffer gave a short laugh.

"That's modest, Willard, when you know as well as I do that I couldn't get along without you now. The day you came to me like the brave, honest boy you are, and confessed that you had killed my horse, I made up my mind that you were the boy I needed here. It was worth more than $600 to me to find some one on whose truth and honesty I could rely implicity. If you will stay with me, Willard, I'll allow you a good salary from this day forward and there'll be an excellent chance of promotion to something a good deal better."

Of course Willard staid, and the "something a good deal better" proved to be a junior partnership at the end of eight years' service.

So you see Stuart had reason to be thankful that the principles of honesty and truth instilled into him by his widowed mother led him to make the confession which resulted in curing him forever of his great fault, and placing him in a position of honor and trust.

Jingles of the Season.

She can't fall out of the hammock now,
For the hammock season's past,
And she can't fall out of the rocking-chair,
For the lover holds her fast.
—*Hartford Times.*

The poets that print of the beautiful snow
Have heads that are made of unbaked dough;
Had they shoveled their walks a couple of times,
They'd never have written their slushy rhymes.
—*Lowell Citizen.*

THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY.

LADY CAITHNESS ENTERS THE JOURNALISTIC ARENA.

Interview with a Brilliant Woman of the World—A Devotee to Psychology and Mysticism—Remarkable Account of a Visit from Her Guiding Spirit, Mary Queen of Scots—Her Enthusiastic Advocacy of the New Religion.

Baroness Salvador's Paris Letter in New York *World:* I had often met Lady Caithness in society, always wearing diamonds that a queen might have envied; always surrounded by hosts of friends; but now I cannot understand why I never suspected her to be more than a charming woman of the world, never thought her mentally superior to hosts of agreeable friends and multitudes of brilliant mondaines. When I heard of the publication of the new theosophical review I decided to know from Lady Caithness herself her motives, her opinions.

"When did you first think of publishing a review?"

"Months ago I fought against the idea. In the evening the difficulties appeared insurmountable; in the morning nothing seemed more simple. At last I decided, and my path was made clear before me. Theosophists are Buddhists; above all I am Christian. I have an inspiration. Come in the room where I write and I will show you my guardian angel, Mary Queen of Scots."

Lady Caithness led me to an immense, superbly-furnished room, and on the writing-table I saw a picture painted on ivory, a picture of the martyr Queen, more beautiful than any I had ever seen before.

"She often comes to me. Sometimes I only feel her presence; sometimes she is visible."

Naturally I was much interested and asked Lady Caithness for an explanation.

"Do you believe in the return of a spirit upon the earth? If not, you can hardly comprehend what I would say."

"Not a believer in name, but one who knows that only a thin veil separates us from the world of spirits."

"You know, perhaps, that we have a sixth sense called spirituality, a sense that slumbers, but a sense that it is our duty to awaken and develop. In the narrow path marked for us, we can only advance step by step; to us the things we see at first do not seem possible, but our watchword is always 'forward.'"

"When did you first discover the bond between you and Queen Mary?"

"Years ago. She makes herself known in various ways; and many times from her I have received oral communications which I have immediately put on paper. Although I am not the only one to whom Mary of Scotland appears, still she calls me her 'dearest of all.' Once she said to me: 'Ah, my beloved Mary, all do not believe in my purity as you do. Because I was light-hearted, gay, and ardent many thought that I forgot God and forfeited my eternal happiness for the vain pleasures of a day. They never dreamed of my devotion to my young husband during his illness.' My most wonderful interview with Queen Mary took place at midnight in the chapel of Holyrood, where Lord Caithness is buried."

"Will you tell me about this interview?"

"It was in 1874. I was in Edinburg, on my way to Caithness Castle, in the north of Scotland, when Mary promised to appear at Holyrood. A friend was to accompany me; how I overcame her fears would require too long a time to relate. With a lantern and matches we took our places in a cab, and on the box was a faithful servant. When the carriage stopped the gate leading to the ruined chapel was opened, we entered; when the gate was shut, and we were in the sepulchral gloom, my friend was seized with a sudden terror, and insisted that I enter the chapel without her. How glad I was, for I wanted to be alone with my beloved Mary. Never had the chapel seemed to me so beautiful and the silence was solemnity itself. No longer were the altars illuminated by torches and candles, but the stars of Heaven shed their light from above and there was no roof to separate me from their splendor. Where was once the high altar of Holyrood are now found broken tombstones, and kneeling upon one of these I prayed. Suddenly I said: 'Where now are Darnley, Rizzio? Where art thou, my beloved Mary?' 'Here, with you,' said a voice beside me, and turning my head I saw a vague form like a cloud, which gradually took a tangible appearance. 'I have kept my word,' she spoke to me in language whose beauty I could not transcribe. She said that spirits belonging to all periods of history are organized in society under the form of a star. This association, called Star Circle, was founded at the time of the appearance of modern Spiritualism, and has been developed since. During the period of the new dispensation this star rules the destiny of the world. Later Queen Mary told me that the real title of this circle is Circle of Christ. Since then I have received a diagram in the form of a star with six points and six rays, which exhibits in a wonderful manner this perfect philosophy.

"Sometimes I have met persons who were unconsciously members of this circle and I recognize them by seeing the star suspended above their heads or marked on their foreheads. While I was reflecting on what Queen Mary had told me of the circle, she said to me: 'More than twenty years ago you were chosen to be a part of this Circle of Christ, chosen because you have a well-balanced nature, which allows you to understand all sides of truth.' The Eternal said to you: 'Come higher, for I need thee, thou shalt drink of living waters,' and from that hour truth was communicated to you rapidly as you could receive it. Now, the time has come when I can ask you if you are willing to promise an entire consecration to the service of God.' Then I knelt upon the tomb, made my vow of consecration, and before it was finished I received a warm kiss upon my forehead. Mary continued: 'As my earthly representative, I charge thee to keep the banner of truth pure. We have placed upon thy shoulders the mantle of truth and on thy forehead a seal. Aspiration is inspiration. Without aspiration there can be no growth. Inspiration comes from God. Our breath is an aspiration, and inspiration answers it. Each one of our acts should be a prayer, and each act has a result. Thou art a vessel chosen of God, and the star we have placed on thy forehead will speak to all who approach thee and will tell them not to enter thy sphere with impure hands and heart.'

"Then Mary gave me minute details as to where I might find some of her jewels, among them a ring she was anxious I should possess. En passant, I may say that I own many jewels once the property of Mary of Scotland.

"All that Queen Mary told me I do not remember, but detached sentences come to me from time to time. Here is one: 'Use the Bible with respect,' she said, 'to be guided and instructed thereby. Read even with more respect the great Bible of Nature. Thou, my child, hast a mind capable of seizing the truths destined to inspire all nations and to make them free; and these events are taking place today. Mary, my beloved one, the faith that you have embraced possesses the rarest jewels the world has ever seen. Add something great to its literature. Be courageous, and remain in the high place which has been given you by the Star Circle. You may go on and never arrive at the end of your progress and your development, for the Father, whose perfection you should imitate, will inspire you and be your divine model. Be perfect, as your Father in Heaven is perfect.'

"Then she left me and all was silent. I hastened to rejoin my friend, who was alarmed in the greatest degree. The next morning I called my maid, seated myself before the dressing-table, looked in the mirror, and upon my forehead saw a round bright spot, which seemed like a red seal. That was the impression made by Mary's kiss, and I was willing the mark should remain always. It was the proof of her visit to me. As I gazed it disappeared, but with my spiritual eyes I always see the seal upon my forehead."

"And afterwards did Queen Mary appear as she promised?"

"Yes; rapidly as I could absorb the truths, they were given to me to understand. Each day I feel my soul expanding and passing to a new state, peace is mine, new horizons of grandeur and perfection open before me, and my happiness is complete. So intense is the light, so wonderful the joy of my life that nothing known by me until this day can compare with it. Art, society, nothing has ever given me such delight: 'The peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding,' a foretaste of Heaven, because 'the kingdom of Heaven is within you.' As Mary said to me, I live in the present without looking back to the past or forward to the future, and I know I shall inherit eternal life, because I am already in that life."

Never have I been so impressed. I have heard the greatest divines of the Catholic and Protestant churches give the reason for their faith; but this fearless woman, standing almost alone as the exponent of a doctrine ridiculed by some, misunderstood by others, deserves admiration for her bravery, respect for her sincerity.

Lady Caithness gave me a poem dictated to her by Queen Mary, a few lines of which I quote:

Truth embodied bears all sin away,
Fear not to die, for Death an angel is;
And thou must meet with death in many ways
Ere the finality of life begins to be a consciousness,
Which shall increase for aye.

SPARKLING JUVENILITES.

Bright Bits from the Brains of the Little Tots.

A little 4-year-old chubby-faced boy sat clinching his fingers around a silver dollar at the Sunday-school service at the Methodist Episcopal church in Tyrone Sunday afternoon, and later reluctantly surrendered it to the lady who collected the contributions to the church fund, saying afterward: "I didn't want to give it to Mrs. B.; I wanted to give it to the Lord."—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

Johnny was sick last summer and had to stay in the house while there was a circus in town. Naturally it did not sweeten his temper, and his mother had to talk to him. "My child," she said, "you must not complain because you are sick. It is very wicked. You want to go to Heaven, don't you?" "Yes'm," he growled, "but not till after the circus. A little boy can go to Heaven any time, but a circus ain't in town every day."—*Washington Critic.*

A neighbor's little son, two years older than my elder, when he heard that Vice-President Hendricks was dead, came to his mother and said: "Was he a Republican or a Democrat?" "A Democrat," answered his mother. "And died a Democrat?" said the little boy in a tone of horror lowered to a stage whisper.—*Babyhood.*

Little Julia is in the habit of saying "Amen" to the grace her papa asks at table, and she usually says it heartily and with unction. But she failed to say it altogether at breakfast a few mornings ago, and sat looking gloomily at the table, which had rather less on it than usual, and nothing that Julia likes. Some one at the table asked why Julia was silent. "Puh," she said with fine scorn, "I don't think I'll say amen for such a breakfast as this."—*Boston Record.*

Little Kit spent the day with her married sister Thursday, and her brother-in-law escorted her home at 7 o'clock. Kit was done up in furs and feathers, and trudged along cheerfully through the cold with her hand in the big brother's and her eyes on the stars, which she has not had much chance to study in her short life of early bedtimes. Presently she caught sight of the Pleiades. "O, Walter, see!" she cried. "What are those stars all together for? O, I know," she added in a breath. "They were so cold that they just cuddled up together to keep warm. The poor, dear, little things!"—*Boston Record.*

A little friend of ours was recently taken to the barber's shop to have his hair cut for the first time. As the barber cut and clipped the little fellow seemed to become considerable alarmed, for he suddenly said, in anxious tones: "You'll leave enough to grow, won't you, mister?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

A little Cass avenue girl came home from church greatly troubled over the bottomless pit. After a while she cheered up, saying: "I didn't think of it before, but if the bottom of the pit is out I could get out on the other side, couldn't I?"—*Detroit Tribune.*

A gentleman just returned from the Baptist convention in Wilmington tells the following of a bright little girl at that place: "At a Sunday-school mass-meeting Sunday afternoon a gentleman in speaking of the rare beauty and value of Christianity, spoke by way of illustration of the lustre of diamonds and how much they were prized as ornaments, and then asked: 'What do young ladies most admire?' To which question a little girl promptly replied, 'The young gentlemen.' The answer was so entirely unexpected that, notwithstanding its apparent truthfulness, there was a commotion in the house."—*Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

OLD MAIDS AND MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Two Classes Often Shabbily Treated by the Thoughtless.

Harrisburg *Telegraph:* A sharp-turned paragraph in a paper I have just laid down says something mean about old maids. Why guy the old maids? Every pert paragrapher flashes his wit at the defenseless maiden well up in years. It isn't right, and he ought to be ashamed of himself. Dog-gone a man, anyhow, who will poke fun at a woman. Ah, funny man, you little know the sorrow sometimes concealed beneath the prim exterior of the old maid. You cannot ken the blighted hopes, the withered love, the bright dreams unrealized, the apples of ashes that fell to her lot, and all that made her an old maid. Go on, funny boy; poke your cheap wit at the dear old girl; say alleged humorous things about her and make her feel bad in her loneliness. Some day you may need the old maid, and O! you mirth-provoking son-of-a-gun, may she be on hand when you want her, with every drop of Christian charity squeezed out of her heart, and gall and bitterness in its place to make it pleasant for you—O! so pleasant that you will wish you were dead and buried 1,700 feet underground before you ever poked fun at the old maid.

And there is the mother-in-law, Mister Funny Man—you poke fun at her, too. Some day, good sir, you will be married, and it's sheckels to dried apples that your wife will have a mother who knows you like a book, and who, to use the vernacular of the street, "has it in for you." I hope she will give you a regular red-paint razzle-dazzle me boy, and that she will make you walk the floor and groan and curse the day you were born. You know that the mother-in-law is not all she is painted. Why, what would we do without the mother-in-law? (Not me—what are you smiling at?) The dear, good, kindly old soul who overlooks the faults of her daughter's husband, and who smooths out the household wrinkles, and keeps things straight, and puts things to rights when they don't go straight, and takes care of her babies and sees that they are started in life properly, and often comes in handy when there is a bill to pay and nobody with money to pay it—what would some fellows do without a mother-in-law? Dear me! I sometimes wish that I had one. But——

EXTREME ETIQUET.

Rules Which Are Not Generally Observed in This Country.

Home Journal: In Sweden, if you address the poorest person in the street, you must lift your hat. A gentleman passing a lady on the stairs of a hotel must do the same. To enter a store or bank with one's hat on is a terrible breach of good manners. When a train leaves a platform or a steamboat a pier all the lookers-on lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment returned by the travelers. In aristocratic circles in Persia a visitor sends notice an hour or two before calling. If the visit is one of importance notice is sent the previous day. As the visitor approaches the house the servants, mounted or on foot, come forth to meet him, and one returns with speed to announce his coming. According to his relative rank, the host meets him at the foot of the staircase, at the door, or at the upper part of the room. The question of seats is also one requiring the utmost circumspection in observing the various shades of rank. If the visitor's rank is superior to that of the host the former is invited to occupy a sofa alone at the upper corner, while the host sits on a chair or on the floor at the right. The left is more honorable than the right in Persia. For a lady to lay her hand upon a lady friend's arm is considered a very great and objectionable familiarity by an Italian. "Never touch the person, it is sacred," is an Italian proverb. They have some very foolish customs in Holland, such as that, for instance, which compels a lady, whether alone or accompanied by other ladies, to avoid passing a club-house or other place of rendezvous for gentlemen. If a lady must needs enter a confectionery store, library, or other place where men naturally go, and finds a gentleman or two there, she feels compelled to retire as precipitately as if she had seen a case of small-pox. The men know this, but unless they have finished their business they will not retire. The lady retreats in the most undignified manner, and the human bear finishes his book or his chocolate, even though the lady is at the door waiting for him to leave.

The Daughter of the Confederacy.

New York *Sun:* Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, is a different woman from what would be imagined by reason of the sentimental interest surrounding her. In the first place, she is a grown woman, born during the War, at least twenty-four or twenty-five years ago. Of delicate health all her life, she has naturally become more soberly inclined than most young women, and this tendency has been increased by her long and close companionship with her father. Mr. Davis was in a great measure her tutor during her girlhood, and kept her sequestered until she went to Europe to finish her education. She dresses with extreme simplicity, and seems to concern herself very little about the modes. Her face is of the far Southern type—dark complexioned, brown eyed, and oval, and her hair is jet black. She is tall, and holds herself very erect. Her voice is soft and musical, and her movements are very graceful. She is interesting and intellectual rather than pretty, though she becomes pretty when she smiles. Study is at once her pastime and vocation, and it is said that she astonishes all who talk with her by her wide range and confident grasp of knowledge. Her friends say that she expects to adopt literature as a profession.

SOME TRUTHS OF LOVERS.

The Care the Young Man and His Girl Take to Look Well to Each Other

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The young man, when he goes to call on his lady love, puts on his best duds, makes his mother or his sisters fly around and help him to get himself up in the best form possible. He jaws them, gets mad, slams things around regardless of consequences, kicks the wall because his shoe pinches, and finally rushes out looking as cross as a teased terrier. He foregoes a drink or a cigar for fear of their spoiling his breath, and loads his handkerchief with the perfume best calculated to disguise and smother the taint of cigaret smoke. The young lady is expecting him, of course; has had her hair done up in papers all day; the afternoon has been spent in getting ready to receive him, and when the parlor lights are burning she looks a very angel. Had he seen her in the morning with a handkerchief tied around her head, heard her complaints of indigestion and nervous headache, seen her slovenly morning wrappings, and caught a few of her tartly-expressed views on the conduct of her mother and the family in general, he would have been in a quandary as to which region the angel belonged.

In the parlor all is smiles, tenderly lisped phrases, melting glances, and protestations against all that is rude or disagreeable and in favor of that which is gentle and long suffering. They deceive themselves as well as each other. Probably they do not mean it, but they do it. Of course the ardent youth who reads this will say it is not for him. Those who have had their wings singed in the delusive blaze are the ones who will read it with deepest interest and appreciate it most. They can only sigh and wonder why some one did not say as much to them, yet there is much satisfaction even in that sigh. If they are sufficiently philosophical to make the best of it, to keep the bright side out, and to persistently refuse to go behind the scenes, they may get along; but if they give way to regrets, take to drink or finding fault with their mothers-in-law, their days of happiness are done.

Persons of ardent dispositions, especially young persons, should be very careful not to allow themselves to be carried too fast or too far by what they consider true love. It may pan out nothing more enduring than infatuation. The sensations are so similar at first that an expert might be bothered for a while to determine which is which, but time will tell the tale. Love remains bright alike through sunshine and storm, and even time's corroding breath does not dim its lustre. On the other hand, infatuation flashes and burns with an intense, brilliant glare, dimming every other light, and paling the glories that have always been regarded as resplendent. As months pass, however, the glare becomes less intense, and finally the place where the fire was is marked only by smoldering embers or unhappy lives.

There are times in the life of every young man when he thinks his whole happiness, usefulness, and existence itself depends on marrying a particular lady. He is in earnest about it, although he may be ashamed of himself a few years later. How fortunate if something happens to prevent him giving way to his matrimonial impulses, because he is just as sure to be ashamed of his silliness married as single. If you can induce married folks to tell you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about their young days and their early love affairs, they will all, with rare exceptions, tell of sweethearts whom they regarded as heaven-sent, and that no amount of reasoning would have convinced them that they could live without their constant company.

First love is all right if the lovers are properly mated. The mere fondness for each other, and the lovesickness, which is usually developed in such cases, is not a sure sign of fitness for marriage. There are scores of bachelors and maids who are such from disappointment in their first love. It affected them so that they have been unable to banish that "fairest face and divinest form" from their hearts. There is always a vacant chair beside them and an invisible guest at their feasts. These are comparatively rare instances, yet enough to make a respectable exception to the general rule. It is not advisable to make an engagement until both parties have arrived at an age when they are able to be trusted with the transaction of important business. They should have a clear comprehension of the responsibilities they are assuming, have a well-defined course marked out through life, and a definit understanding with each other as to how they are to live. By following such a course there is not much danger of making a mistake.

LONG NECKS AND LOW DRESSES.

A Woman's Reason for the Prevailing Fashion in Bodices.

New York *Herald:* "My dear man," said a pretty woman, the other day, "when a woman is struggling hard to be the fashion, and her competitors often have both wealth and beauty to aid them, she will gladly stand on her head if that will make her go further than they. One must be talked about. Silence is death. Last winter Mrs. C—— took a turtle to the opera, and asked the men to come to her box to be introduced to the débutante; Mrs. N—— proposes to give a ball that will make the town ring, while Mrs. R—— intends to give a fancy ball which will eclipse anything of the kind ever given.

"If Mrs. So-and-so has a beautiful neck she proposes to show it. Why not? She has no brains to travel on, as you men say, so she travels on her shape, as the vulgar poet sings. No, no; Dr. Dix may preach, thin necked women may say it is 'a shame,' but, believe me, pretty women will show their necks as long as men find them attractive and crowd about them. Candidly, I think some of the dresses worn nowadays positively disgraceful; but that is the fault of the neck. Some women must wear lower cut dresses than others or they would look like picked chickens."

It is only fair to the young girls to say that the débutantes and many of the young married women are very decorous in the cut of their bodices. The matrons whose necks have long since passed into the ripeness—even the mellowness—of maturity and maternity, are generally the chief sinners. Upon these ample bosoms rows of diamonds rise and fall with every breath to the wonderment of the small boy from college and to the amazement of the sweet, soft-eyed girl fresh from her home. About these necks the drafts circling around the room play, but the good old veterans sit the evening out without ever thinking of covering themselves with a shawl or mantle however light.

Clothes for Beatrice's Baby.

London *Figaro:* For the exclusive benefit of my lady readers I publish the following details of the layet supplied for the infant Prince. The bassinet is wicker, with the usual arched top, much the same as the one used for the Queen herself and her own children. It is covered with white satin, and over this is the finest book muslin, edged with a frilling of the same, bordered with Scotch embroidery worked on the muslin itself, with dots exquisitly embroidered in the centre of each. The under blankets are of the finest thick downy flannel, stitched all round and worked with a monogram that appears on everything, "R. N." (royal nursery), and the crown. The pillows and sheets are bordered with fluted muslin, edged with lace, and crisp bows of thick white satin ribbon are introduced on the bassinet here and there. The basket is of the new three-tier kind most convenient for use, trimmed exactly to match, with satin and muslin and embroidered frilling. The tiny ivory brushes bear the "R. N." monogram and crown in black lettering on the back; the sponge bags are of white india rubber cloth, drawn on white satin ribbon, the cushions trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. The bibs, tied up in dozen with white satin ribbon, are of muslin completely covered with embroidery and edged with Valenciennes lace, and have the same monogram and crown finely wrought. There is not a space where a pin's point could be inserted that is not covered with embroidery. The face veils are all of Honiton lace, of large size. The dresses made low, with long skirts, are of the finest muslin, with row upon row, reaching almost to the waist, of lace and work insertion, edged with Valenciennes, with robings down the front, just the same in form as the christening robe in which her Majesty, as well as many of her own children, was christened.

SOME AMERICANS ABROAD.

MRS. SINGER, WHO BECAME DUCHESS OF CAMPOFELICE.

Prospective Litigation with Her Daughter by the Millionaire Inventor—The Story of Fanny Lear's Daughter, Granddaughter of a Pennsylvania Clergyman—One of Marguerite Bellanger's Escapades—A Daughter's Devotion to an Abandoned Mother.

Lucy Hooper's Paris letter: A case of family dissension, interesting from the high-sounding title of the principal party concerned, and also from his connection by marriage with American finance, is just now being widely discussed in the American colony. Some years ago one of the many widows of the late sewing-machine inventor, Singer, espoused in second wedlock a Belgian violinist, well known to the concert-goers of Brussels and Antwerp. This gentleman invested a portion of his wife's fortune in the purchase of an Italian title, having previously taken the precaution of becoming a naturalized subject of the King of Italy, and was afterwards known as the Duke de Campofelice. Like most of the wearers of newly-acquired titles, he was intensely Duke, far more so than those of Norfolk, or De Luynes, or Medina-Cœli. I remember once meeting him at the house of a charming English lady on whom he was making an afternoon call, it being her reception-day. He talked a good deal about his wife, whom he invariably mentioned by her title. "The Duchess," quoth he, "was not altogether pleased with our new ballroom, but now that the decorations are finished the Duchess is quite delighted with it. The Duchess, indeed, suggested that we should give a ball immediately, but I prefer closing the entertainments of the Parisian season with a grand affair at our house, so I determined to put it off till the end of May. At least that was my advice to the Duchess." The ball came off, and a very magnificent affair it was. The invitations were handed about Paris like ices upon trays for at least two months beforehand. Then the ducal pair gave several magnificent private concerts, at which the best artists of Paris appeared. But somehow the company never quite came up to the aspirations of the Duke and the Duchess or to the quality of the entertainment, and some of the titled gentlemen who condescended to become their guests indulged in strange liberties. For instance, on the night of the ball a party of gay young society Frenchmen feed the servants to light up the splendid stables of their host and to lead out his fine horses for their inspection.

Now the Duchess, formerly Mrs. Singer, is the mother of several children by her first husband. Among these there is a daughter, Miss Winnaretta Singer, now 22 or 23 years old, and an amateur artist of some note, painting pictures occasionally that are accepted at the Salon. Between this young lady and her titled stepfather a feud of gigantic dimensions has appeared to rage of late. The quarrel has reached such a pitch that Miss Singer has left her home and has gone to board at a convent. Lawyers have been engaged, members of the damsel's family have been summoned, and, while the cause of the dissension continues to be a mystery to the world at large, the noise of the conflict has become distinctly audible.

Touching the death of Marguerite Bellanger I recall an incident affecting the American colony. There resided in Paris some ten years ago an elderly and eccentric American widow who used to entertain a great deal and who was not as particular as she should have been respecting the company that she received. But her entertainments, though decidedly mixed, had never before contained the element that finally made its appearance there one evening in the person of "La Margot," as she used to be called. She got there through the medium of a very fast old Frenchman, since dead, who introduced her, I think, as his cousin. She was recognized by at least half of the gentlemen in the room, and her jewels were the envy of all the ladies. An American artist who was present told me that her necklace and bracelets of cobochon emeralds and diamonds were magnificent beyond description. The Emperor once gave her a necklace of pink pearls (refusing to let her enter into competition with the Empress in the way of white or black ones) which cost $25,000. I do not know why she cared to go to the American entertainment aforesaid, as her hostess was by no means wealthy and her receptions were very informal and not at all elaborate. I suppose it was out of sheer mischief and malice; a desire to play a trick on a woman of the world by imposing upon her a guest such as she should never have received.

La Margot left orders that her wonderful hair, of whose profuse tresses of silken paly gold she was justly vain, should neither be cut nor hidden away when she was prepared for burial, but should be left to flow loose and straight around her. Thus half-concealed amid those shining golden locks the woman of 48 seemed to renew her youth and to regain something of her old fascination.

But the annals of the demi-monde hold many a sad tragedy among them. The tales that they tell are not always of a washerwoman's daughter who captivated an Emperor and died surrounded with wealth and luxury. One of the most mournful histories that ever drifted to me from such a source was told to me the other day. An American gentleman, a wealthy bachelor, now residing in London, was invited one evening to a very superb entertainment given by one of the leading members of the half-world of that city. The utmost decorum marked all the details of the affair, which was further distinguished by the beauty of the female guests and the elegance of their toilets. At supper my countryman found himself seated beside a young girl, apparently but little over 20 years of age. She was not exactly pretty, but she was pleasing both in appearance and manners, and her conversation denoted a degree of refinement and education unusual in a member of that sort of society. In fact, she told him in the course of conversation how bitterly she loathed her mode of life and how she ardently desired to escape from it, adding that she had hopes of going upon the stage and in that manner supporting herself. "I can sing well," she said, "and I can dance well, and I am told that these accomplishments will be very useful to me in a theatrical career." "Then," asked the gentleman, "what caused you, a refined and educated girl, to be placed in such a position? How came you to take up the life you are now leading?" Her answer, the saddest that a young girl's lips can frame in that saddest of all situations in life, was simply, "My mother."

She was the daughter of Mrs. Hattie Blackford, the notorious "Fanny Lear," the worst and most beautiful of all the American adventuresses who at one time or another have made European society ring with the stories of their vice and their escapades. She died a year ago of drink and dissipation, not yet 40 years of age, her marvelous beauty utterly departed, her wealth all squandered, a drunkard and a pauper, and but for the devotion of her unhappy child, who pawned every article she possessed to pay for her food and medicines, and afterwards for her funeral, the woman who had queened it in palaces would have lacked the necessaries of life in her last illness and Christian burial after its fatal termination.

A Wife's Clever Ruse.

Washington Letter: The wife of a certain Senator in Washington, having for many years past suffered from the knowledge of her husband's frequent flirtations, has within the last season or two adopted a novel plan, which, in every instance so far, has been crowned with success. As soon as she becomes aware of the latest flame about which the attention of her errant spouse is fluttering, she invites the lady to visit her. This invitation, of course, the husband—falling at once into the trap—warmly seconds. Having accomplished so much, the Senator's wife now contrives upon every occasion whether or not it be in compliance with the mood of her liege lord, to throw him into the society of the guest. Fickle and superficial by nature, it takes but a brief season before he wearies of the constant companionship thus thrust upon him, and his ardor cools in proportion as he sees the obstacles in the way vanishing out of sight.

Their Canine Escorts.

Washington Letter: The Misses Patten, daughters of the wealthy Mrs. Patten of California, who last season completed and now occupies a palatial house on Massachusetts avenue, have attracted considerable attention recently by the fact that they are rarely to be seen upon the street unaccompanied by their dogs, each one of which is a handsome specimen of the canine tribe. The eldest daughter's (Miss Gussie Patten's) special pet is a huge St. Bernard, which trots along as obedient to her call as a spaniel. A light, graceful greyhound bounds along as attendant on the walks of Miss Josephine Patten, while Miss Mamie Patten owns a Maltese dog, diminutive in size, of altogether comical appearance. Gray as to color, he would be mistaken at first sight for a fluffy Maltese cat, were it not for the bright eyes and intelligent-looking face. This little fellow answers to the name of "Jumbo," his cognomen having been conferred no less on account of his form than coloring.

HOLIDAY TOILETS.

Silver Taking the Place of Gold in Ornamentation.

Harper's Bazar: Silver rivals gold as a decoration of holiday dresses, and is used on white tulle with pink roses, on black velvet, and on yellow satin of genuine golden shade. For holiday dances are white tulle dresses, with the ribbons of the sash and that on the flounces lined or striped with silver, making a pure toilet that retains its cool appearance through the long heated hours of the ball. More elaborate silver passementeries are on black velvet corsages that are now worn with lace, tulle, Brussels net, or velvet skirts. For such a waist the neck is cut out round or in V shape, and the fronts are sharply pointed below the waist, while the back is a pleated postilion basque. Silver ornaments of cord and spangles in points extend down the fronts, around the sharp point, along the edges, and in set shapes at the top, spreading wider under the arms. The sleeves of velvet reach nearly to the elbow, and are open down the middle, with silver points on the end, and straps diagonally across the opening made of moiré and satin ribbon ending in bows. A skirt of black Brussels net is made demi-trained for such a waist, the back full and flowing, with stripes its whole length formed of wide velvet ribbon that has picot edges of fine jet beads. The front and sides are covered by two aprons of net, edged with thread lace festooned in deep scallops, with a long-stemmed pink rose pendent in the lace between the festoons, and above the curves a silver ornament representing a double bow of ribbon with curled ends. Similar skirts are made of white net with white satin ribbon edged with silver, and silver bows on the aprons. Yellow satin corsages and skirts are ornamented in the same way. Black satin with silver or with steel gimps in points or in blocks are very handsome dresses for receptions and for dinner dresses for young matrons as well as for those who are older.

Plush reasserts itself as the season advances, and rivals velvet in midwinter toilets. For instance, black plush is preferred to seal brown for cloaks, because it does not appear to imitate seal fur, and because it is more becoming than black velvet. It is made up in long full cloaks for those who find fur cloaks too heavy; these are lined with soft quilted satin and trimmed with fur only where it is most needed—around the neck, the wrists, and on the soft muff of plush. Short plush mantles for young ladies have jet ornaments in V shape that almost cover them at the neck, but slope sharply to the waist; these are merely shoulder capes behind, reaching only to the waist line, but have long slender fronts and may be edged with fur rolled to look like a boa. Only black furs are used on black mantles, but for the colored plush mantles of golden brown, moss green, or blue there are more youthful trimmings of the light badger, silver fox, natural lynx, or of raccoon fur.

Green cloth coats, terra-cotta, golden brown, and English pink coats are worn by young ladies with various dresses. The green coats are in moss shades, with fur trimming that may be either black or brown. Terra-cotta cloths are trimmed with jet and with black fur. The so-called pink coats are of the light scarlet shade of mixed red and white worn by Englishmen in their hunting suits. The covert coats introduced during the summer with lapped and strapped seams are made in darker brown and navy-blue cloths, with two rows of horn buttons down their double-breasted fronts; these buttons are sewed on through eyes in the middle and are preferred to braid buttons for such jackets.

OUR GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

An Uncomplimentary Picture of Queen Victoria.

It was at the Princess of Wales' first drawing-room after her marriage that I was presented, and the Queen did not receive; but afterward I had a capital opportunity to see her. It was at the launching of the Victoria, at which I was invited to be present by the Duke of Somerset. A brilliant company was assembled, awaiting her Majesty. At last there was a commotion, and I supposed the Queen was coming. I looked earnestly for some appearance of royalty, but saw only a stout, elderly lady, whose self and toilet I thought would have made a good caricature for Punch as "The British Matron Abroad." She was very short, both of stature and of breath; and her face was red and cross. Her toilet consisted of a large, gayly-plaided poplin, so short in the skirt as to expose the tops of a pair of heavy walking-shoes. A long, loose velvet sack fitted so tightly over the full dress that it gave the wearer's figure a barrel-like appearance; and a dark green hat of uncut velvet, its plumage draggled by rain and blown by the wind, was worn on a head that did not suggest familiarity with a crown; but the finishing blemish was a huge muff of royal ermine suspended round the lady's fat neck by a cord, which, not being in use, wabbled helplessly back and forth over her well-rounded body.

"Who is that funny, fussy woman?" I asked laughingly of my naval escort, a British officer.

"Good heavens, madame!" said he, in a low voice, "that is our Gracious Sovereign!"

For a moment I was speechless, but not half convinced, until I noticed that all the gentlemen were standing, hats off, and a fine-looking man, whom I recognized as Prince Albert, joined the lady in plaid, also standing uncovered. The day was cold, bleak, and cheerless; the wind whistled around us, and great raindrops fell. I really felt my first gleam of admiration for her Britannic Majesty when she ordered the gentlemen present, including her husband, to put on their hats.—*Martha J. Coston.*

PRETTY POLLY AGAIN.

Some Malapropos Remarks from the Household Pest.

Detroit *Free Press:* Apropos of parrots, the people who own them and are accustomed to their noise and contradiction are seldom disturbed by them, but it is far otherwise with the unhappy visitor who encounters them. A lady on Jefferson avenue who owns one of these silly pests was entertaining some callers the other day, when Polly struck into the conversation from her place of ambush. One lady had just remarked:

"So glad you were at home today, Mrs. ——."

"That's a lie!" responded a hoarse voice.

The visitors started, but as their hostess seemed not to notice it, resumed the conversation.

"I saw Mr. —— and told him to——"

"Kiss me! kiss me!" screamed Polly.

"——say that I would call soon."

"You're another! Shut up!" yelled the parrot.

At this juncture the lady of the house observed how disconcerted her guests were, and, guessing at the cause, dragged Polly into sight. The mischievous bird did not utter another word until the ladies rose to leave, when they were most affectionate and profuse in their farewells. Polly balanced rapidly from one foot to the other, gave a series of smacks, and, in a tone of complete disgust, croaked:

"You make me sick!"

An Imposition on Baby.

The Boston *Courier* thinks that too many demands are made on the emotional nature of children. "Who," it says, "has not seen children badgered and harassed with: 'Kiss your Auntie, because you love her; now kiss Grandpa; now put your arms round Grandma's neck and show her how fond of her you are; and you do love your own dear mamma, don't you?' and the unfortunate baby is forced to go through successive demonstrations of affection, getting through the round of the circle only to have it started over again. How many grown people could endure being continually called upon to give proof of fondness?"

Timely Suggestion.

Wall Street News: He was a young man who had been talking loudly of his father's riches and his own prospects, when an old woman leaned over the seat and asked:

"Young man, did you say your paw was rich?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"He'll be apt to found some charity, won't he?"

"I think so."

"Settled on anything yet?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then please call his attention to an idiot asylum."

THE INTER-STATE BILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE CULLOM-REAGAN CONFERENCE REPORT.

The Provisions Concerning the "Long and Short Haul"—Pooling and Preferential Agreements Prohibited—Publicity of Rates Required—Remedies to Shippers—Penalties for Violation of the Law—The National Railroad Commission—How Created and Governed.

Dec. 15, 1886, Mr. Cullom, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1,532) "to regulate commerce," submitted the following conference report:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1,532) "to regulate commerce" having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment and agree to the bill of the Senate, with the following amendment thereto in the nature of a substitute, and that the Senate agree to the same:

The Substitute Bill.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry in the United States or an adjacent foreign country; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property, wholly within one State, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

Reasonable and Just Charges.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Discriminating Rates Forbidden.

SEC. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons fordoing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

No Preferences.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business.

The Long and Short Haul Clause.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: Provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Pooling Unlawful.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

Publicity of Rates.

SEC. 6. That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places upon its railroad between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railroad, and shall also state separately the terminal charges and any rules or regulations which in any wise change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates and fares and charges. Such schedules shall be plainly printed in large type, of at least the size of ordinary pica, and copies for the use of the public shall be kept in every depot or station upon any such railroad, in such places and in such form that they can be conveniently inspected.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act receiving freight in the United States to be carried through a foreign country to any place in the United States shall also in like manner print and keep for public inspection, at every depot where such freight is received for shipment, schedules showing the through rates established and charged by such common carrier to all points in the United States beyond the foreign country to which it accepts freight for shipment; and any freight shipped from the United States through a foreign country into the United States, the through rate on which shall not have been made public as required by this act, shall, before it is admitted into the United States from said foreign country, be subject to customs duties as if said freight were of foreign production; and any law in conflict with this section is hereby repealed.

Notice of Advance in Rates.

No advance shall be made in the rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published as aforesaid by any common carrier in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after ten days' public notice, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force, and the time when the increased rates, fares, or charges will go into effect; and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept for public inspection. Reductions in such published rates, fares, or charges may be made without previous public notice; but whenever any such reduction is made notice of the same shall immediately be publicly posted, and the changes made shall immediately be made public by printing new schedules, or shall immediately be plainly indicated upon the schedules at the time in force and kept for public inspection.

And when any such common carrier shall have established and published its rates, fares, and charges, in compliance with the provisions of this section, it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of passengers or property, or for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule of rates, fares, and charges as may at the time be in force.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the commission hereinafter provided for copies of its schedules of rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published in compliance with the requirements of this section, and shall promptly notify said commission of all changes made in the same. Every such common carrier shall also file with said commission copies of all contracts, agreements, or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any traffic affected by the provisions of this act to which it may be a party. And in cases where passengers and freight pass over continuous lines or routes operated by more than one common carrier, and the several common carriers operating such lines or routes establish joint tariffs of rates or fares or charges for such continuous lines or routes, copies of such joint tariffs shall also, in like manner, be filed with said commission. Such joint rates, fares, and charges on such continuous lines so filed as aforesaid shall be made public by such common carriers when directed by said commission, in so far as may, in the judgment of the commission, be deemed practicable; and said commission shall from time to time prescribe the measure of publicity which shall be given to such rates, fares, and charges, or to such part of them as it may deem it practicable for such common carriers to publish, and the places in which they shall be published; but no common carrier party to any such joint tariff shall be liable for the failure of any other common carrier party thereto to observe and adhere to the rates, fares, or charges thus made and published.

If any such common carrier shall neglect or refuse to file or publish its schedules or tariffs of rates, fares, and charges as provided in this section or any part of the same, such common carrier shall, in addition to other penalties herein prescribed, be subject to a writ of mandamus to be issued by any Circuit Court of the United States in the judicial district wherein the principal office of said common carrier is situated or wherein such offense may be committed, and if such common carrier be a foreign corporation, in the judicial circuit wherein such common carrier accepts traffic and has an agent to perform such service, to compel compliance with the aforesaid provisions of this section; and such writ shall issue in the name of the people of the United States, at the relation of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act; and failure to comply with its requirements shall be punishable as and for a contempt; and the said Commissioners, as complainants, may also apply, in any such Circuit Court of the United States, for a writ of injunction against such common carrier, to restrain such common carrier from receiving or transporting property among the several States and Territories of the United States, or between the United States and adjacent foreign countries, or between ports of transshipment and of entry and the several States and Territories of the United States, as mentioned in the first section of this act, until such common carrier shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions of this section of this act.

Combinations to Prevent Continuous Carriage.

SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by change of time schedule, carriage in different cars, or by any other means or devices, the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination; and no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being and being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to place of destination, unless such break, stoppage, or interruption was made in good faith for some necessary purpose, and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

Liability for Damages.

SEC. 8. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case.

Complaint to Commissioners or Action in Court.

SEC. 9. That any person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act may either make complaint to the commission as hereinafter provided for, or may bring suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of the damages for which such common carrier may be liable under the provisions of this act in any District or Circuit Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction; but such person or persons shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies, and must in each case elect which one of the two methods of procedure herein provided for he or they will adopt. In any such action brought for the recovery of damages the court before which the same shall be pending may compel any director, officer, receiver, trustee, or agent of the corporation or company defendant in such suit to attend, appear, and testify in such case, and may compel the production of the books and papers of such corporation or company party to such suit; the claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Penalty for Violation of This Act.

SEC. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, shall willfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not to exceed $5,000 for each offense.

The National Railroad Commission.

SEC. 11. That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which shall be composed of five Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioners first appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1887, the term of each to be designated by the President; but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired time of the Commissioner whom he shall succeed. Any Commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Not more than three of the Commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. No person in the employ of or holding any official relation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or owning stock or bonds thereof, or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested therein, shall enter upon the duties of or hold such office. Said Commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. No vacancy in the commission shall impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission.

Powers of the Commission.

SEC. 12. That the commission hereby created shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, and shall keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and shall have the right to obtain from such common carriers full and complete information necessary to enable the commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it was created; and for the purposes of this act the commission shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements, and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this section.

And any of the circuit courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpœna issued to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or other person, issue an order requiring such common carrier or other person to appear before said commission (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Application to Commission.

SEC. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, or association, or any mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society, or any body politic or municipal organization, complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof may apply to said commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts, whereupon a statement of the damages thus made shall be forwarded by the commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission. If such common carrier, within the specified time, shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done said carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carrier shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

Said commission shall in like manner investigate any complaint forwarded by the Railroad Commissioner or Railroad Commission of any State or Territory, at the request of such Commissioner or commission, and may institute any inquiry on its own motion in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made.

No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

Reports of Investigations.

SEC. 14. That whenever an investigation shall be made by said commission it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall include the findings of fact upon which the conclusions of the commission are based, together with its recommendation as to what reparation, if any, should be made by the common carrier to any party or parties who may be found to have been injured; and such findings so made shall thereafter, in all judicial proceedings, be deemed prima facie evidence as to each and every fact found.

All reports of investigations made by the commission shall be entered of record, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained, and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

Notice to Railroads.

SEC. 15. That if in any case in which an investigation shall be made by said commission it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the commission, either by the testimony of witnesses or other evidence, that anything has been done or omitted to be done in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any law cognizable by said commission, by any common carrier, or that any injury or damage has been sustained by the party or parties complaining, or by other parties aggrieved in consequence of any such violation, it shall be the duty of the commission to forthwith cause a copy of its report in respect thereto to be delivered to such common carrier, together with a notice to said common carrier to cease and desist from such violation, or to make reparation for the injury so found to have been done, or both, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission; and if, within the time specified, it shall be made to appear to the commission that such common carrier has ceased from such violation of law, and has made reparation for the injury found to have been done, in compliance with the report and notice of the commission, or to the satisfaction of the party complaining, a statement to that effect shall be entered of record by the commission, and the said common carrier shall thereupon be relieved from further liability or penalty for such particular violation of law.

Petition in United States Courts.

SEC. 16. That whenever any common carrier, as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act, shall violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the commission in this act named, it shall be the duty of the commission, and lawful for any company or person interested in such order or requirement, to reply, in a summary way, by petition, to the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in equity in the judicial district in which the common carrier complained of has its principal office, or in which the violation or disobedience of such order or requirement shall happen, alleging such violation or disobedience, as the case may be; and the said court shall have power to hear and determine the matter, on such short notice to the common carrier complained of as the court shall deem reasonable; and such notice may be served on such common carrier, his or its officers, agents, or servants, in such manner as the court may direct; and said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity, and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity, but in such manner as to do justice in the premises; and to this end such court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such persons as it may appoint, all such inquiries as the court may think needful to enable it to form a just judgment in the matter of such petition: and on such hearing the report of said commission shall be prima facie evidence of the matters therein stated; and if it be made to appear to such court on such hearing or on report of any such person or persons that the lawful order or requirement of said commission drawn in question has been violated or disobeyed, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such common carrier from further continuing such violation or disobedience of such order or requirement of said commission, and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of any disobedience of any such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, it shall be lawful for such court to issue writs of attachment, or any other process of said court incident or applicable to writs of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, against such common carrier, and, if a corporation, against one or more of the directors, officers, or agents of the same, or against any owner, lessee, trustee, receiver, or other person failing to obey such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and said court may, if it shall think fit, make an order directing such common carrier or other person so disobeying such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to pay such sum of money, not exceeding for each carrier or person in default the sum of $500 for every day after a day to be named in the order that such carrier or other person shall fail to obey such injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and such moneys shall be payable, as the court shall direct, either to the party complaining or into court to abide the ultimate decision of the court, or into the Treasury; and payment thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be enforced by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovered by a final decree in personam in such court. When the subject in dispute shall be of the value of $2,000 or more, either party to such proceeding before said court may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the same regulations now provided by law in respect of security for such appeal; but such appeal shall not operate to stay or supersede the order of the court or the execution of any writ or process thereon; and such court may, in every such matter, order the payment of such costs and counsel fees as shall be deemed reasonable. Whenever any such petition shall be filed or presented by the commission it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, to prosecute the same; and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. For the purposes of this act, excepting its penal provisions, the Circuit Courts of the United States shall be deemed to be always in session.

Manner of Conducting Business.

SEC. 17. That the commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no Commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceeding in which he has any pecuniary interest. Said commission may, from time to time, make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisit for the order and regulation of proceedings before it, including forms of notices and the service thereof, which shall conform, as nearly as may be, to those in use in the courts of the United States. Any party may appear before said commission and be heard, in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the commission shall be entered of record, and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of either party interested. Said commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. Either of the members of the commission may administer oaths and affirmations.

Salaries, Etc., of Commissioners.

SEC. 18. That each Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of $7,500, payable in the same manner as the salaries of Judges of the courts of the United States. The commission shall appoint a Secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $3,500, payable in like manner. The commission shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employés as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The commission shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior with suitable offices and all necessary office supplies. Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

All of the expenses of the commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the Commissioners, or by their employés under their orders, in making any investigation in any other places than in the City of Washington, shall be allowed and paid, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Chairman of the commission and the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 19. That the principal office of the commission shall be in the City of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held; but whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby, the commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. It may, by one or more of the Commissioners, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties, in any part of the United States, into any matter or question of fact pertaining to the business of any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act.

Annual Reports from Railroads.

SEC. 20. That the commission is hereby authorized to require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such carriers specific answers to all questions upon which the commission may need information. Such annual reports shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor, and the manner of payment for the same; the dividends paid, the surplus fund, if any, and the number of stockholders; the funded and floating debts and the interest paid thereon; the cost and value of the carrier's property, franchises, and equipment; the number of employés and the salaries paid each class; the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expended, and the character of such improvements; the earnings and receipts from each branch of business and from all sources; the operating and other expenses; the balances of profit and loss; and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year, including an annual balance-sheet. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations concerning fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements, or contracts with other common carriers as the commission may require; and the said commission may, within its discretion, for the purpose of enabling it the better to carry out the purposes of this act, prescribe (if in the opinion of the commission it is practicable to prescribe such uniformity and methods of keeping accounts) a period of time within which all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act shall have, as near as may be, a uniform system of accounts, and the manner in which such accounts shall be kept.

Report to Secretary of Interior.

SEC. 21. That the commission shall, on or before the 1st day of December in each year, make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be by him transmitted to Congress, and copies of which shall be distributed as are the other reports issued from the Interior Department. This report shall contain such information and data collected by the commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the commission may deem necessary.

Reduced Rates for Government.

SEC. 22. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States, State, or Municipal Governments, or for charitable purposes, or to or from fairs and expositions for exhibition thereat, or the issuance of mileage, excursion, or commutation passenger tickets; nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from giving reduced rates to ministers of religion; nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their own officers and employés, or to prevent the principal officers of any railroad company or companies from exchanging passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employés; and nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies: Provided, That no pending litigation shall in any way be affected by this act.

Expenses.

SEC. 23. That the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated for the use and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June 30, anno Domini 1888, and the intervening time anterior thereto.

To Take Effect on Passage.

SEC. 24. That the provisions of Secs. 11 and 18 of this act, relating to the appointment and organization of the commission herein provided for, shall take effect immediately, and the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Managers on the part of the Senate:
S. M. CULLOM,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Managers on the part of the House:
JOHN H. REAGAN,
CHARLES F. CRISP,
A. J. WEAVER.

JUDGE COOLEY AND THE WABASH.

The New Receiver Talks About His Appointment.

Judge T. M. Cooley of Ann Arbor, Mich., lately appointed receiver of the Wabash under a decision of Judge Gresham, and who was Saturday last appointed receiver for all the lines of the Wabash east of the Mississippi, with the exception of a small branch running up to Detroit, is at the Grand Pacific. Judge Cooley yesterday invited a TRIBUNE reporter to his room and talked over the situation so far as his knowledge is concerned up to date. "I did not know of my appointment," said Judge Cooley, "until a newspaper reporter hunted up my wife and told her of it. I was away from my home at the time, and as I had made no effort to secure the place it took me by surprise. There is going to be a tremendous amount of work in connection with this receivership, because the road's affairs are very complicated from all that I can learn.

"The circumstances, however, under which I received the appointment would not permit me to refuse the offer, as I consider it a public duty as well as a trust to accept. I accept it simply on the basis of doing justice to the public and all parties concerned. I do not go into it with the view of money-making either for myself or any one else connected with the system. What will be my remuneration? That I know nothing about, nor has that question agitated my mind. The courts will decide that matter afterwards, and, I judge, reward me as they see fit. All that I care to say in the matter at present is that I shall endeavor to perform my duties to the best of my ability and to the best interest of the public and all parties therein concerned. I do not know positively, but I presume that I shall have 800 or 900 miles of road under my supervision, but I don't expect to have anything to do with the system west of the Mississippi. My territory will probably cover Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. I think the report to the effect that Iowa will be included in my jurisdiction is incorrect, but I have heard nothing concerning that point."

"Will you be obliged to abandon your duties at the Michigan University?"

"I will, and have so done already."

Judge Cooley further said that he intended to pursue the work before him as he would a business concern. There was no one around him seeking appointments, nor had he any one in view just yet for any position. He would look around him and where he needed assistance he would select some one whom he knew to be competent and whose appointment would give public satisfaction. He had no idea of removing any one if he found them capable and honest and fitted for the work. Judge Cooley was asked about the alleged sharp practices of Jay Gould and his clique in defrauding the bondholders, and he replied that he was entirely without knowledge of the working of that faction which led up to the case before Judge Gresham. He had told the Judge yesterday morning that he knew less of the Wabash system of roads than of any other railroad corporation in the land. Mr. Ledyard had said to him that in three weeks he would be master of the situation and become fully conversant with all the details of this intricate case. In reply he had said to Mr. Ledyard that if it was the affairs of the Michigan Central he was to take hold of he could do it tomorrow and experience no trouble. Judge Cooley had not made up his mind where he would make his headquarters. They would be somewhere the most convenient for the discharge of the duties attendant upon the receivership and where the best interests of all concerned could be subserved. Thus far Jay Gould had made no sign to him or given any recognition of his appointment. He would take possession Jan. 1 next.

Judge Cooley left last night for St. Louis to look over papers and confer with some of the former managers.

Upon the appointment of Judge Cooley Judge Gresham mailed him a bond. Judge Cooley brought it with him already filled out, and it was mailed yesterday to Springfield. It was for $100,000, and the sureties were ex-Gov. Alger of Michigan and Messrs. Day and McMillan of Detroit. The bond bore an indorsement by District-Judge Brown of Detroit to the effect that he knew the sureties and that the bond was beyond question.

THE SCAVENGER-CONTRACT ORDINANCE.

It Is Placed on File by the Council Committee on Health.

The Committee on Health and County Relations of the Council met yesterday afternoon to consider the ordinance for letting the scavenger work of the Health Department by contract. Dr. De Wolf strongly advocated the contract system. Under the present plan the city was paying at least from $35,000 to $50,000 more per year for imperfect and unsatisfactory work than good work could be done for under the contract system.

Ald. Whelan thought the present system was good enough. The kicking about it all came from the Eighteenth Ward, and Ald. Manierre had nineteen teams at work there—more than in any other ward.

Ald. Yore said Dr. De Wolf did not know that the city could save any money under a contract system, but simply gave his individual opinion to that effect. He did not believe any good could come out of changing the present plan.

Ald. Severin thought it would be a good idea to advertise for contracts and see whether the work could be done cheaper or not. It would do no harm to make the experiment, and then if the contractors wanted more money than the city was now paying for the work, the contracts need not be let.

After considerable discussion a motion was made to place the ordinance on file, and it was adopted, Ald. Yore and Whelan voting aye and Ald. Severin against. Ald. Severin announced that he would present a minority report on the subject. Ald. Hull here entered, and, after listening to the others, said he would join with Ald. Severin in his report.

The ordinance transferring the scavenger work from the Health Department to the Board of Public Works was also placed on file. After this action Ald. Yore grew sarcastic, and said if Ald. Manierre wanted the contract system inaugurated he would be willing to make a temporary trial of it for Manierre's benefit in the Eighteenth Ward only. "Or," continued the Alderman, "I will vote to try this experiment on the North and South Sides, but we West-Siders want to be let alone as we are."

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: L. W. Toggy, 2 cases manufactured wood; Heiner & Brocheimer, 1 case dry goods; Edson Keith & Co., 25 cases dry goods; Charles Dennehy, 5 pipes gin; J. H. Walker & Co., 2 cases linen, 5 do. dry goods; A. Magnus, 35 bales hops; Bare & Turner, 5 kegs casings; S. H. Hyman & Co., 2 cases sundries; J. S. Kirk & Co., 25 cases perfumery; Mourad, Pushman & Co., 5 bales jute carpeting; Ph. Bonte, 3 cases paper; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 1 case earthenware; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 12 cases dry goods; A. Hillmer, 2 cases terra cotta; I. F. Leonard, 17 bags seed; Theo. Kochs, 2 cases razors; D. B. Fisk & Co., 46 bales plaits; Lyon & Healy, 6 cases musical instruments; Burley & Co., 1 case earthenware; B. Roessing, 1 case earthenware; Theo. Kochs, 1 case dry goods; Gormelly & Jeffrey, 1 case hardware; Root & Sons Music Company, 1 case musical instruments; Otto Young & Co., 1 package watch-cases; J. D. McNabb & Co., 100 one-half barrels anchovies; C. M. Larsen, 39 packages codfish; L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, 14 crates earthenware; Adams, Smith, Sherwin & Co., 120 packages brandy; Anglo-American Provision Company, 375 sacks salt; Kenley & Jenkins, 14 drums caustic soda; Pitkin & Brooks, 9 packages earthenware; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 14 drums caustic soda; Adams & Westlake Company, 75 cases tin sheets; G. F. Kimball & Co., 5 cases plate-glass; F. Madlener, 10 barrels whisky; A. Magnus, 65 bales hops; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 11 cases dry goods; Hutton & Anda, 18 cases cheese; R. B. Boak, 160 barrels mackerel; D. B. Fisk & Co., 12 cases straw plaits; J. H. Lesher & Co., 8 cases dry goods; W. A. Prior & Co., 1 case dry goods; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 case samples; Mullen Bros. & Co., 1 case dry goods; John L. Lincoln, 3 cases champagne; J. H. Marks, 25 kegs casings; Charles Scherfig, 3 cases porcelain. Collections, $12,565.

THE IRISH LAND FIGHT.

PROGRESS OF THE TORY POLICY OF OPPRESSION.

Conservatives Gloating Over What Is Called "The Admirable Attitude of the Government"—The Irish Are Not Without Their Causes of Self-Congratulation—Another Insulting Attack Upon Mr. Gladstone by the "Pall Mall Gazette"—The French Ministerial Crisis.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—[Cable to New York Sun.]—The Tory policy of the oppression and suppression of the Irish, openly declared a few weeks ago, is progressing in a manner that is very pleasing to its short-sighted advocates. The arrest of Dillon, O'Brien, and others at Loughrea on a charge of conspiracy, because they accepted money deposited with them by the peasants as evidence of their willingness to pay promptly any living rent for their holdings, is followed by a general reaching out for Irish members of Parliament who are encouraging their constituents in their struggle. Your Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the text of the documents issued by Justice J. C. O'Donnell, and addressed to Dillon, O'Brien, William K. Redmond, and others, orders them to come to court next Thursday to show why they shouldn't be tried for conspiring to keep harmless landlords out of their rent in a way that is harmful to the peace of her Majesty the Queen, her crown, and dignity.

Dillon requested the Judge before whom he was taken to compel the drunken official who arrested him to show cause why he should not be made to account for the peasants' bank notes which he tore as well as for the gold unaccounted for. The Tory press gloats over what it is pleased to call the admirable attitude of the Government. Its tone is most venomous against the Irish. It reaches out to comical lengths for evidences of Irish wickedness. Yesterday the *Telegraph*, in a long and tearful leader, begged Englishmen to observe that all but two of New York's wicked Aldermen were of Irish descent, and to observe how dreadful it would be to have such men governing Ireland. The Government is congratulated upon its pluck in going ahead on a tyrannical basis without waiting for the approaching Parliament to confer special powers of oppression, and is assured of joyful aid in getting all the power it may want. When Parliament does meet the Tory camp will be as peaceful and happy as possible, like Charleston before the earthquake.

At the same time the Irish are not without their causes for self-congratulation. *United Ireland*, while moving a part of its plant to some spot where the Tories are unable to find and confiscate it, is urging Irishmen on, and is reminding the leaders that it will be easier to try them for conspiracy than to find a jury that will convict them. Dillon fights every step of the way toward prison with a degree of gameness that drives even the Tory press to acknowledge he has the courage of his fanaticism. Everybody feels that the Tories, in spite of their energy, have bitten off a good deal more than their teeth can take care of. First, they will have to put in jail the entire bunch of patriots in Parliament. Then there will be hundreds of priests ready to take the places of the political leaders. Finally, there is the body of the people, which much prefers fighting to starving, and which may be driven, in spite of the desire of the leaders, to renew those acts of criminal violence which at times have weakened sympathy for the Irish, but which of late have been virtually unknown.

A telegram from Hugh McFarrar announcing the manifestation of Pennsylvania's sympathy to the extent of $80,000 brings the cheering news that America's financial support may still be counted upon. Patriotic Irishmen who see ahead are quite as much pleased as the Tories possibly can be, and predict the inauguration of a jubilee year by the restoring of Gladstone to power as the only loophole by which England can find it possible to creep out of the Irish business. Should that come about, and Gladstone's friends believe he anticipates it, he would be Premier for the fourth time, beating all previous efforts in that direction, and would have a fitting recompense for a public life that has been considerably longer than that of the Queen.

AN ATTACK ON GLADSTONE.

The French Cabinet Crisis Also Considered—The Channel Tunnel.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—[Cable to New York Tribune.]—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has another insulting attack on Mr. Gladstone. Quoting the story that Mr. Gladstone is engaged in writing a book about Olympian religion, it says he is so busy analyzing the subtle theological significance of the amours of Zeus that he cannot spare a thought to the fate of thousands of poor tenants in Ireland who believe he has been overflowing with passionate sympathy. Mr. Stead's public utterances are too often governed by private animosities. He has never forgiven Mr. Gladstone for rejecting his appeal to support him in publishing the infamous "Maiden Tribute" articles. Mr. Gladstone not only refused, but when Mr. Stead pressed it caused him to be informed that he had given orders that the *Pall Mall Gazette* should not be allowed to enter his house. With this clew you can follow a great number of Mr. Stead's continuing attacks on people and papers.

The French Ministerial crisis has come and gone for the present without raising a ripple on the surface of English opinion. The newspapers have published the usual obligatory articles, but the public cares not a straw whether M. de Freycinet or M. Goblet be the nominal ruler of France. M. Goblet is completely unknown outside of France, and so are most of his Cabinet, except the irrepressible Gen. Boulanger. The best-known man in it today is precisely the one who last week was the least known, Mr. Flourens, and this is simply because his political obscurity was so complete that unusual efforts were made to throw light on it and him. M. Blowitz contributed his share in an interview where more than the usual space was conceded to M. Flourens and less than usual to M. Blowitz. The attitude of France towards the Egyptian question remains the same. Whether M. de Freycinet's complaints had anything to do with the movements of the English troops down the Nile is an open question.

The Saxe-Coburg candidature for the Bulgarian throne makes no headway. Russia ridicules it, and Berlin will have nothing to say till Russia approves of it. The Bulgarian delegates now in Berlin are told in plain terms that they must make their peace with Russia before they can expect anything beyond civility from Germany.

Complaints continue to come from Russian partisans that Prince Alexander is styled in "The Court Circular" Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. Remonstrances from high quarters are without effect on the Queen, who with her own hand wrote in the words "of Bulgaria," which were wanting in the manuscript presented to her. Family quarrels arising out of the Queen's partiality for the Battenbergs have not been appeased. The postponement until today of the christening of Princess Beatrice's boy has been due to the difficulty of finding sponsors for him. The Prince of Wales, who makes no secret of his dislike for Prince Henry and his brother, positively refuses to serve in spite of something very like a royal command from his mother.

Sir Edward Watkin is once more pushing his Channel Tunnel scheme. He tells his shareholders in substance that they have a better chance with the present Government than before. Mr. Chamberlain's opposition was, in Sir Edward's opinion, the main cause of their former defeat, while his successor in the Board of Trade, Lord Stanley of Preston, is a more "squeezable" person. Besides, Sir Edward Watkin has long been a Tory in Liberal clothes, and now thinks the time has come for the Tories to reward his services. Possibly they will, but not in that shape.

UNITING GERMANY AND FRANCE.

How Belgium and Holland Should Be Divided Between Them.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your proposed solution of the Franco-German unpleasantness, by giving to France Belgium, and to Germany Holland, will undoubtedly be accepted by a majority of TRIBUNE readers as the best and easiest way out of the difficulty and peril now menacing Europe. France is continually and persistently striving to make up for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, the idea being uppermost in the French mind; but to do this she would either have to regain the lost provinces or make conquests elsewhere.

[France is also making tremendous preparations for a war of revenge and reconquest of the lost provinces. A cablegram says:

Frenchmen feel that Germany may at any moment demand a serious explanation as to the now rapidly-increasing fighting strength that France is achieving under the leadership of Gen. Boulanger. Rightly or wrongly, the French people feel that they have not finished with Germany yet, and, while holding out their arms to Russia, look forward to the spring with confidence. In fact, never before has Gen. Chanzy's famous saying been more keenly appreciated by the French people:

"The Frenchman who talks of revanche should be shot, but the Frenchman who does not think of it should be hanged."]

This policy has led to the annexation of Tunis, of Tonquin, of the mouth of the Congo, and to the venture in Madagascar, but still they are not satisfied. It is a question whether these acquisitions are a source of strength or of weakness, quite a number of French politicians inclining to the latter belief, and for this reason look to something nearer home—i. e.: Belgium and Luxemburg. The annexation of Holland to Germany, or, to put it better, its rehabilitation as a factor in the great German Empire, as of old, would certainly be very acceptable to the latter country, of which it is by nature and otherwise a part, and would not be without advantage to Holland. The question arises, would the Germans be content to let France have all Belgium, including the very important seaport of Antwerp? Certainly not. When the treaty of peace between Germany and France was being arranged by Bismarck and Jules Favre and the victors demanded the concession of a certain amount of territory besides the money indemnity, it was agreed that the language-line should be used as far as practicable as the line of demarkation between the two countries, and this was but little diverged from.

Now the inhabitants of the provinces of West and East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, Brabant, and parts of Liege and the Hainault are as purely Teutonic as the Hollanders, and a certain small portion of the Belgian province of Luxemburg is German. Whatever of the Gallic attaches to them is educational and acquired. French is the official language of the country, but is certainly not the predominating one, as can be proved by the census. According to the census of 1866 Flemish was spoken by 49.8 per cent of the population, French by 42.3 per cent, and both languages by 6.4 per cent. The census of 1876 showed a population of 5,412,731, with language as follows: Flemish only, 2,659,890; French and German, 22,700; French only, 2,256,860; Flemish and German, 1,790; German only (near Arlon), 38,070; Flemish, French, and German, 5,490.

It will be seen that the majority speak Teutonic languages. In Belgium today it is figured that of 1,000 Belgians 570 are Flemish (Vlaansch) and 421 French. The Walloon is but a very poor patois of the French. The Flemish language, an offshoot of the German, is slowly but surely assuming its right as the language of the country. Up to fifty years ago there was no Flemish literature; everything was French when Jan Frans Willems began writing in his mother tongue, and so became the father and founder of the literature of his fatherland. He had a number of disciples, who have increased to legion, occupying the field in all branches of science. This, with the "question flamande," brings the time near when Flemish and not French will be the official language of Belgium. The Flemish movement is on the increase; they feel and know that they are not French; and if ever Belgium and Holland are parceled out between France and Germany, the language line running from west to east, from Tournay (Doornik) to Liege, will form the boundary and no other. Germany would get Luxemburg without doubt. This division will give Germany at least four times as much territory as France, and the equilibrium less established than at present. Germany would also have a seacoast and a number of harbors only second to Great Britain, and would be in good trim to fight for the commercial supremacy of the world.

H. E. KERBY.

[The French lost about a million and a quarter of inhabitants when Alsace-Lorraine were annexed to Germany, and if they regained the half of Belgium described by our correspondent they would be recouped twofold for their loss. Besides, they would claim a much larger slice of that territory than he assigns them, and it would be no "deal" unless they got what would be satisfactory. After that the Powers would feel safe in reducing their mighty devouring armies, as peace and friendship would be assured as well as they can be in that part of the world.]

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

1881.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me in what year the last revision of the Municipal Code of Chicago was made.

C. H. F.

The Nineteenth Century.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A claims we entered the nineteenth century Jan. 1, 1800. B claims we entered it fifty years later, or in 1850.

A CONSTANT READER.

[Jan. 1, 1801, was the first day of the nineteenth century].

The Qualification of Voters.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you state whether a foreigner can vote in certain States of the Union on the Presidential election not having his so-called second papers but has given his intention to become a citizen?

THOMAS GREIF.

[In some of the Northwestern and Western States a residence of a year in the State is the only qualification exacted of voters.]

A New Vessel—Fred Archer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in your paper that the Lehigh Coal Company is going to build an iron steamboat this winter. In what part of the country or town will they build her?

How did Fred Archer, the jockey, come to his death?

A READER.

[(1) Probably Buffalo; possibly Cleveland or Detroit. (2) Archer shot himself while in the delirum of typhoid-fever.]

Astrakhan Fur.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state through the columns of your valuable paper whether "Astrakhan fur" is the hair and hide of an animal or simply an imitation of fur; also, what animal it comes from, if any?

IGNORAMUS.

[Astrakhan is the fur and hide of a lamb raised in Astrakhan, which is a government in the southeast part of Russia. The hide of the Persian lamb is similar but finer. The imitation Astrakhan is simply a woven woolen cloth.]

Where Is Chicago's Stock Exchange?

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in today's TRIBUNE that the estimated sum lost in shares in Chicago last week was $3,000,000 and that it was sent to New York. I wish to know why this amount, or at least three-fourths of it, should not have been distributed in Chicago. I understand there is a Stock Exchange here with something like 700 members. I have just recently come from a city with about the same population as Chicago—viz.: Glasgow, Scotland. They have a Stock Exchange there with a membership of 150, and the business they do is very large—in fact, next to London. They have all got from one to six correspondents in London; telegrams pass between them all day, and prices very seldom vary more than ⅛ per cent between the markets. There are brokers who are called "shunters" who do nothing else but trade between the two places, so they always keep the price very even. Of course in times like last week the margins would be much greater, and naturally the "shunters" would have a good time of it. Why shouldn't the brokers here do their business in Chicago? If they have any surplus orders, then send them to New York. I may mention that in Glasgow they deal in British, American, and Canadian railways, British and foreign mines, and oil-company shares. I notice by this evening's paper they have begun to deal in shares in the Open Board of Trade.

STOCK BROKER.

The State Street Dives.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The reform that our greatest Mayor undertook a few days since, in closing the disreputable doggeries and vile dens of iniquity, like all of his former attempts in this direction, has proved a big fizzle. Jerry Monroe's Garden, "The Alcazar," and all of the other dens of vice and corruption are again in full blast. The Mayor defends his action by alleging that the Police Department recommended that all of these dives be again licensed, and that it was actually necessary for the welfare of the city; also, that Jerry Monroe presented a petition signed by every business-man on both sides of State street from Eldridge court to Twelfth street. Now I would like to ask how many reputable business-men are there in the territory mentioned. Did our elegant Mayor scrutinize the names affixed to said petition? I am afraid that it was a petition not likely to carry much weight with any person other than the Mayor.

That State street, one of our grandest thoroughfares, should be given up to the thieves and cutthroats that infest it to ply their nefarious trade is a shame, and the press of this city should commence a warfare upon the authorities that will tend to arouse public indignation to that extent that will compel the Mayor to institute a lasting reform and drive these dens from State street.

Where is our Law and Order League? Lying low, no doubt, until "Parson Davies" attempts to give an innocent athletic entertainment. They better let the "Parson" alone and turn their attention to the larger field of purifying State street.

CHARLES R. CALHOUN.

Cast-Off Clothing for the Poor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is a great and urgent call upon us for the suffering poor for second-hand or cast-off clothing. They come to the Pacific Garden Mission from all parts of the city. We need clothing, boots and shoes for men, women, and children, and if any of your readers have cast-off clothing that they can spare and will notify us we will send for the same and see that they are properly distributed.

GEO. R. CLARKE AND WIFE,
Founders of the Mission.

Address Pacific Garden Mission, No. 100 East Van Buren street.

Shipping in the United States Navy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please let me know through your paper: (1) What is requisit to join the United States navy? (2) At what ports do you join? (3) Does it require influence? (4) Are you allowed any baggage, such as a trunk?

A SUBSCRIBER.

[(1) Knowledge of seamanship. (2) Any port where you can find a vessel afloat. (3) No. (4) It would incite sneering remarks to take a trunk or even umbrella; a bag or sea-chest is preferable.]

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

A Chicago Pulmonary Expert Makes It the Site of a Sanitarium.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Tenn., Dec. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Two things happened here last week of considerably more than passing and local importance, the testing of the railway incline to Lookout Point and the final location of a sanitarium on the mountain. The site for the latter was selected long ago by Dr. Ross of Rush Medical College, Chicago. He has for many years been seeking the best place for consumptives, determining by observation and experiment the best point for the building up of constitutions broken down by our overcivilization. As the result of all his travels and investigations he set his sanitary stake on this mountain, and only waited for the steam wagon to help the short of breath up the hill to carry out his well-matured plans. That day has come. Thursday last Maj. King, the planner and presiding genius of the railway scheme to scale Lookout, and Col. Barlow, the Government engineer in charge of the Muscle Shoals improvement, made the trial trip over the incline. It was a complete success, and the first fruitage of the triumph is the permanent establishment of an invalids' home on these famous hights.

The far-reaching effects of this event can hardly be overestimated. The lame of lung must go somewhere. "Length of days" to the short of breath can only be assured by a "change of air," as Charles Dudley Warner's dragoman said he was after in going up the Nile. Where shall we transplant our pulmonary patients is the perplexing problem of the medical profession throughout all our Northern land. Hundreds, not to say thousands, of these anxious physicians are graduates of Rush Medical College and former students of Dr. Ross. They have confidence in his judgment and "Go to Lookout" will hereafter be their regular prescription for patients with impaired respiration. The very sound of this medical mandate inspires hope in the invalid's breast—a place to interest his mind as well as recuperate his body. There is no doubt that a large division of the grand army of sick folk will occupy these hights, now that a sanitary station is located here.

Having secured his pet place to build, it is to be hoped Dr. Ross will enlist an architect who knows what to build—one with eyes both for the peculiar climate and topography of this upper region. Let him take time to study these slopes and stretches, these cliffs and outlooks, and the sunshine and shadows, the calms and breezes of the days from dawn to dusk. The grounds are likely to have ample justice done to them. It is understood that William Webster, the accomplished landscape engineer of Rochester, N. Y., is the gentleman selected for the work. He is a genius in his calling, as shown in adorning the suburban villas of San Franciscan millionaires, in the public and private parks of Buffalo, at Monteagle, the Chautauqua of the Cumberlands, and, more recently, at the new villa park, adjoining the premises of the sanitarium. The drives and walks of the convalescents' home will be arranged with due regard to the natural suggestions of the region. The cliff drive, and, in fact, all of the roads and paths in both the health and pleasure resorts will be made continuous from one to the other. Those who come to seek and those who come to keep and enjoy their health will be near enough to be good neighbors and yet not nuisances to each other. High hopes are entertained of this hygienic undertaking, and with good reason. The same spirit of enterprise and pertinacity which has inaugurated and completed the railway project is a guarantee of the wise and successful issue of the whole scheme—the development of the natural hospitalities of Lookout Mountain.

It will not diminish confidence among the great bulk of TRIBUNE readers to know that the syndicate of five which has furnished the sinews of this railway war against gravity—Messrs. King, Evans, Temple, Marshall, and Woodworth—is composed of Northern men, of whom Temple (a son-in-law of the late Dr. Egan) is from Chicago, and H. Clay Evans from Wisconsin. Chicago may be said already to have put her seal of success upon this always salubrious and now accessible resort. When a capitalist of Chicago origin puts his financial faith in anything, and a Chicago physician stakes his professional reputation upon a site for a hygienic home, there must be something in it. Mr. Temple thinks the railway will pay and Dr. Ross believes there is balm for the weary and worn invalid on this grand mountain-top. That is enough to set a good many thinking up and looking up Lookout. At any rate it is believed that the facts in the case cannot fail to be of interest to a large class in the Northwest reached by the ubiquitous TRIBUNE.

J. A. BREWSTER.

Holiday and Fashion Notes.

New Pocketbooks are long and slender.

Black plush wraps are the rivals of seal plush.

Among new toys for boys are boats run by electricity.

A pretty holiday novelty in dolls' furniture is a folding swing cradle.

Shopping and work bags of velvet, plush, broche, and various art fabrics are shown among other holiday goods.

Silver tinsel is found to be as effective on yellow satin and yellow tulle as on white, pink, blue, or any other color.

Silver and steel trims black satin gimps and black plastron fichus for evening wear over plain black satin frocks.

Russian bronzes are the rivals of the handsome French bronzes that come among rich holiday goods this year.

To make the tailor suit of cloth light and comfortable the best tailors use silk for the foundation of the entire costume.

Scarfs for chairs and tables, Turkish embroideries, and art draperies of all kinds are sought eagerly by holiday gift-hunters.

Silver braid, passementerie, spangles, and silver-thread embroideries are seen on handsome holiday gowns of tulle, crêpe gauze, and velvet for evening wear.

Table scarfs should be long and narrow, so as not to hide all the pretty wood, yet serve as a mat while forming a background for the pretty bric-à-brac on the table.

Seeking a Free Waterway.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Thirty leading business-men, representing the Coal Exchange and the Monongahela Navigation Company, and Majs. King & McKenzie for the Government, had a free and full exchange of ideas today concerning the purchase by the United States Government of the rights and franchises of the navigation company with a view to making the Monongahela a free waterway. The price fixed by the company is $4,000,000. The matter will be laid before the Secretary of War for further action. Maj. McKenzie expressed the opinion that Congress would object to the price as extortionate.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10 cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3088, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Abert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Bachman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson F. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 128—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 609, cor Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaeller.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 841, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 683, gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Seibness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 381, Fred. P. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722.—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—DOG—YELLOW-BROWN HAIR, NEW-foundland race. 255 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, assistant, or cashier; steady habits; four years' experience. Good references. P 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age to learn the hardware business; is willing to work the first year for very small wages. Address W 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UNREGISTERED drug clerk; 4 years' experience; speaks Bohemian and English. City reference. W 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced bookkeeper. First-class references; salary, $40 per month. Address W 64, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT GENtleman stenographer, experienced in railroad and commercial work, unexceptionable references, owns typewriter, will engage for next year. W 29, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 32 YEARS of age, having always lived in Chicago; ten years' experience as salesman, both in and outside; best of references. Address H. S. D., 253 South Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 KID GLOVE and mitt salesman to represent New York and Chicago importing house in the Northwest Territory; 8 years' experience. First-class references. Address W 63, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN (28) WITH EXperience in both manufacturing and sales departments of iron and steel mills wishes a position as city or traveling salesman in merchant iron, tin-plate, sheet-iron, etc., or would take in-door position. Address W 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT PATent right salesman on the road. Address J. H. COOK, 174 Centre st., city.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY FOR 1ST of January by a young lady with several years' experience in glove trade; understands fitting perfectly. Please address 235 State-st.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—CHAMBER WORK, DISHwashing, or janitress; colored woman. 148 Sherman-st. PAYNE.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper by an intelligent, respectable woman of 32. Good references. Address X X, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants with good references, of all nationalities, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES NEEDING good Scandinavian or German female help. G. DUSKE, 156 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—MAIL AND FILING CLERK ABOUT 16 years old in banking house. Address, stating age, experience—if any—and references, W 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE NO. 1 GROCERY CLERKS. CHARLES H. SLACK, Madison-st. and Wabash-av. Apply after 9 a. m.

WANTED—SMART INVOICE CLERK, ALSO first-class stenographer and correspondent, by established wholesale house. W 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A POLICY CLERK IN AN INSURance office; must write a good hand. W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD CANDY CLERKS; $1 PER day. 241 West Madison-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—NO. 1 MEN WITH ESTABLISHED special-order shirt trade on the road for Jan. 1. F. Cone Shirt Co., 200 Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman for Northern Illinois for a leading notion house in Philadelphia, Pa. Address, with references, O 145, Philadelphia P.-O., Pa.

WANTED—BY A LARGE CORSET MANUFACTurer an experienced salesman for the large retail trade in the State of Illinois. Address, with references, Lock-Box No. 1639, New York.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN HAVING good trade to represent an Eastern house celebrated for its productions. Must be a Gentile and perfectly reliable in all respects. References and address to CLOTHIER, care Tribune. General line.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESman in a wholesale liquor house at St. Paul, Minn. Best of references necessary. Inquire at room 179 East Madison-st., between 10 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—CLOAK SALESMAN FOR WISCONsin and Minnesota; none but first-class, experienced men who command trade need apply. L. HEILPRIN & CO., 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

WANTED—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE salesman for Wisconsin and Northern Illinois; none need apply unless they have a trade. Weber Boot & Shoe Factory, 116 and 118 Illinois-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 16 years old, who lives with his parents, writes a good hand, is neat, and does not use tobacco. Address, in your own handwriting, stating wages required, G 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKkeeping to assist in office. Reference required. Address W 18, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—TEN GOOD VAMPERS FOR MEN'S and women's fine shoes.
J. B. TARBOX & CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN OR WOMAN MAKing less than $30 per week should investigate our new and only practical plan of making money. Persons who are alive to favorable opportunities need not want if they will but make an effort. 41 samples free. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEsires the services of a gentleman of large acquaintance and good standing in commercial circles. Address W 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN WITH SMALL capital to control the city of an entirely new article. Inquire Brown's Hotel, corner State and Van Buren-sts., Room 16.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN TO COLlect; one who writes a good hand and can figure well. W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO GET SUITS or overcoats made to order on installments. References required. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED — DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; state full particulars by letter only. Clerks' Co-operative Association, 70 Monroe-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER. APPLY AT once at 58 and 60 Lake-st., corner State.

WANTED—5 SALES-GIRLS. C. A. FOSTER, 234 South State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL. BRING good references. 335 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRLS IMMEDIATELY, AT 124 South Sangamon-st.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHER; RAPID, accurate, well educated; experienced preferred. References required. The Electrical Supply Co., 171 Randolph-st.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER—MUST BE thoroughly competent to take dictation and transcribe on No. 2 Remington. W 65, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL TO assist cook do the kitchen work. 1328 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work. Apply at northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; MUST be a good cook and laundress; good references required. Apply 3220 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small private family; good references required. Call between 10 and 12 today, 271 Huron-st., 1st flat.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AND cook; German or Swede. 2566 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their homes; $1 to $5 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Co., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170.

WANTED — WOMEN TO CROCHET. WORK can be taken home, city or country. Instructions given. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF HALLET & DAVIS, Emerson, and Kimball pianos in holiday casings of rosewood, mahogany, and French walnut will be found at our warerooms at reasonable prices and favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—SHONINGER PIANOS.
Pianos to Rent or Exchange.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 State-st.

CALL IN THE EVENING—UNTIL AFTER Christmas we will keep our warerooms open evenings for the convenience of piano and organ buyers. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO cheap, on account of leaving the city. 350 West Randolph-st.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

HOLIDAY LOOKERS SHOULD CALL AT ESTEY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 STATE-ST., FOR PIANOS; GOOD AND CHEAP.

LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT PIANOS, USED but little; nearly all the leading makes included; $40, $75, $100, and up; Kranich & Bach new scale upright; easy payments; pianos $5 to $10 per month; rent cheap; see the Kranich & Bach before buying. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS AND ORGANS possess the highest excellence,
—including not only—
the best attainments common to all
First-class Instruments,
but also
Special Improvements of the Highest Value
found only in the
Mason & Hamlin Instruments.
Sold for Cash or on Easy Payments.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

PIANOS—VOSE & SONS' PIANOS—
THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR DURABILITY, AND FULLY WARRANTED.
We have on exhibition a large stock of upright and square pianos in great variety of styles that are unsurpassed in quality of tone and action, elegant finish, and durability.
Intending purchasers are specially invited to call and examine.
We are selling at low prices, either for cash or on easy payments by installments. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$125 $145, $160, AND $175 CASH—UPRIGHT pianos, every instrument in perfect order and fully warranted; terms $5 to $10 per month. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan; open evenings.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1328 AND 1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE family hotel; everything first-class; warm rooms; very moderate rates to permanent parties.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PLACE to board. Highest references. Call and examine rooms.

3123 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE OR single room, with or without board.

3828 ELLIS-AV.—TWO PLEASANT SOUTHeast front rooms, single or en suite; bath room attached; private family; excellent board if desired.

MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished alcove, with good board. B L 27, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND A LARGE room; also single room well heated.

222 EAST OHIO-ST. — ROOM AND BOARD; front alcove and single room.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD ALcove; also single room, warm; day board.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED south front rooms; table board.

349 ELM-ST., FLAT 1—GOOD WARM ROOM AND board for two young men.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $5 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORLEANS—MRS. McFARLAND HAS REmoved from 192 Julia-st. to the large brown-stone residence, 249 Camp-st., formerly occupied by the Harmony Club. Guests will find large and elegantly furnished apartments, single or en suite. Cuisine the best the market affords.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations.
The Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 63, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLORIDA BOARDERS FOR THE winter. Reasonable. Particulars in full of
47 Portland Block.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN ON NORTH SIDE, in private family where no other boarders are taken; references given and required. Address, giving full particulars, terms, etc., W 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE board and accommodations; must be first-class; private family preferred; will pay liberally. Best of references given and required. Address H E 49, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, NEARLY NEW TOP delivery wagon, harness as good as new; cost last spring $275; will sell for cash, the whole rig, $100. In rear of 21 East Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, TWO-seated sleighs; 1 3-seated, suitable for livery or hack; 100 cutters of good makes, prices from $10 up; sleighs to let by the day or for the season, cheap. Come and see the largest assortment in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CUTters, swell-body Portlands; also some find speeding cutters, new and second-hand; ten two-seated sleighs. Will sell at a reasonable offer. 346 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HARNESS—2 DOUBLE SET TEAMing harness and one saddle. 335 West Randolph-st.

HORSES WINTERED—I WILL WINTER A LIMited number of horses with my own at my farm and residence, Downer's Grove, 17 miles from city; prime upland hay and grain; a well sheltered run of 300 acres of blue-grass; warm barns and ground floors. Terms moderate. Horses taken from and returned to city free of charge. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

I HAVE A FINE T-CART AND A PAIR OF runners for it; it makes a nice sleigh. Eighteenth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.
HAYDE.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PORTland, swell-sides, jump-seat, and 2-seated cutters from $18 upwards at my new carriage and wagon repository, 317 State-st. FRED G. WALKER.

INSTRUCTION.

JUDD'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
116 Monroe-st., Chicago,
Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, etc.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL — BUSINESS houses supplied with competent graduates. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP BALANCE OF THIS month—One fine burglar-proof bank chest with time-lock; several sets of vault doors and time-locks at half price; also a number of Hall, Diebold, and Herring safes at greatly reduced prices. We carry a large assortment of the justly-celebrated Chicago Safe & Lock Co.'s safes, the best in the market. See us before you buy. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

$500—PARTNER WANTED—REAL ESTATE, law, collection, and business agency; unless you have the cash and mean business don't apply. WELCH & CO., 194 South Clark-st.

OPTICIANS.

OPTICIANS—$1 BUYS THE FINEST SPECTACLES in the market. MANNING & BURNS, Opticians, 113½ Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS IN the different divisions of the city at greatly reduced rents; send for or see our list before renting.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3024 CALUMET-AV., NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms; all modern improvements. W. E. TAYLOR, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS IN the different divisions of the city at greatly reduced rents; send for or see our list before renting.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., NORTHeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.—Two 11-room and three 9-room houses on Eugenie-st., one block from Lincoln Park; elegant hardwood finish; everything first-class; rents, $67.50 to $70 per month. 743 North Park-av., 10 rooms, $30.

TO RENT—FURNISHED NEW HOUSE, 20 ROOMS, south front, on Superior-st., near lake shore. Servants will remain. W 55, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS IN the different divisions of the city at greatly reduced rents; send for or see our list before renting.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN the best neighborhood on the West Side, within 20 minutes by street-car of City-Hall. Address W 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST FLATS ON WEST SIDE, of 3 to 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, in stone-front building; West Madison-st., east of Ashland-av.; $12 up.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
233 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT; seven rooms and bath; Southeast and West exposures; State-st., near Chicago-av.; for the winter at moderate rates to family without children; must be rented at once. Address W 32, Tribune Office.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts.—Three elegantly hardwood finished flats; two at 614 Wells-st., at $37.50 each, and one at 843 North Clark-st., at $40; 7 and 8 rooms; gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR FRONT, 3-ROOM flat, beautifully furnished, for housekeeping, at 178 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS in the Beaurivage, No. 134 Michigan-av., flat 17. Gentlemen.

TO RENT—FINEST SUITE OF FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, $4; second floor, front suite, $3.50. 2 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM; GAS and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 503 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2247 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED large and small rooms; heated; gas and bath.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—92 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL FURnished and heated rooms.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT ROOMS, STEAM heat and bath. Flat "O," The Albany, 101 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR, $4; also single rooms. 68 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 DEARBORN-ST., NEW and elegant offices, single or en suite. Water and steam heat in every room; passenger and freight elevators. The above building has been entirely renovated and refitted throughout, and will be occupied hereafter as a first-class office building. Prices low to good tenants. BARNARD & CALKINS,
100 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM IN CENTRAL MUSIC-Hall to physicians. Call at Room 35.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 50X100 EACH, WITH power and steam heat, suitable for any kind of manufacturing; splendid light. Apply to ROTH & McMAHON, corner Clinton and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Side, ready for occupancy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. track. GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, EAST OF Halsted, convenient to all the railroads and river; no waiting for bridges. For light and convenience our new factory buildings cannot be equaled. Can give you any amount of floor room, 2,000 to 150,000 feet.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—LOFTS, STORES, AND BASEMENT; plenty of room, light, and power. Inquire of
R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS,
224–232 Kinzie-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM, CENTRALly located, in railway supply office preferred, no high rent. W 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room by gentleman; give full particulars. W 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMFORTABLE FURnished room with or without partial board, within twenty minutes of Court-House; state fullest particulars. Address W 62, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS AND CATTLEMEN—63,000 acres splendid grazing land in Chihuahua, Mexico, 60 miles southwest from El Paso, between Lake Guzman and San Miguel River. This tract is in the only region remaining of North America where the stockman can acquire land in fee at a price to let him out in interest and with sure appreciation of land investment, whilst his stock care for themselves. More than two million acres of this particular section have been bought within two years by foreign and home speculators in surety of great early profit. Price $20,000. Title perfect. For all particulars apply to EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR VACANT LOTS IN CHICAGO. A nicely furnished flat on Wabash-av., near panorama, gas, bath, and range, 8 rooms, clearing $35 per month; must sell on account of sickness; have to go South. Address W 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE AND LEASE of a modern 14-room house; also horse, with phaeton, cutter, etc.; monthly receipts $150; easy terms. 92 La Salle-st., basement. HECKMAN.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, GOOD LOCATION, hardwood fixtures and everything first-class. Bargain for desirable party. W 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms on one of the best corners on the South Side; no agent. For particulars address S 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CLOTHING BUSINESS, 219 BLUE Island-av. The entire stock and fixtures at 65c on the dollar. Invoices about $2,000. Have engaged in manufacturing business. Store for rent.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—
The leading paper published at the Capital City of one of the Territories is offered for sale. Oldest paper in the Territory. Complete job office attached. Office doing a good business.
A RARE CHANCE
to purchase a good newspaper property in a rapidly-growing Territory. For particulars, price, and terms, address EDITOR, P.-O. Box 672,
New York City.

PRINTING BUSINESS, DOING $1,000 PER MONTH; five presses and choice material; terms to suit purchaser; also flourishing trade journal. H. 15, Tribune office.

TO CAPITAL—A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORAtion, capital entirely paid in, engaged in the most promising enterprise of the day, finding its business advancing so rapidly that its expansion at distant points cannot be adequately and successfully handled at the home office, desires to offer an interest, with full management of local business, in any one of the leading cities of the United States for ready cash.
No similar opportunity for large returns on a moderate investment is likely to occur for many years. The business is strictly legitimate, highly remunerative, and has a large capital. Strict investigation invited from any suitable party disposed to invest $5,000 to $50,000. Address P. O. Box 1978, Boston, Mass.

WILL SELL MY TWO PLANTS IN A MANUfacturing business, well established, with the large dry goods trade; price $500; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address M 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH MONEY TO INvest in a legitimate and scientific business; large profits; excellent opportunity. O 68, Tribune.

$300 WITH SERVICES, AS LOAN OR PARTner; cafe or any paying business; want particulars; no brokers. W 56, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT ADVICE ON LOVE AFFAIRS, marriage, business, etc., full names given, friends traced, list free. MME. DE MONDE, 47 North Clark-st., opposite Casino.

"DR. PAUL" WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant. 437 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE—LADIES CONSULT FREE, PERSONAL or letter. MRS. GRAY, 631 Van Buren-st.

L. PET. ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 ANN-st., near Madison; middle door, third floor.

MRS. FRANKS CAN BE CONSULTED AT 14 Laflin-st.; take Madison-st. cars.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER, gives names; cures rheumatism. 1913 Wabash-av.

PEARL HUNTLEY—CLAIRVOYANT—317 STATE-st., suite 2, one flight; 10 to 7.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY MACHINERY—WASHER, extractor, and mangle; new; will sell on time. Address M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED — GOOD SECOND-HAND HOISTING engines; give make and price. Address W 54, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEARLY NEW DOMEStic, six drawers, and very latest improved; all attachments and warranted. 490 Webster-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEARLY NEW WHEELer & Wilson No. 8, all attachments, and warranted. 490 Webster-av.

WEARING APPAREL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SET OF MINK FURS. Call and examine at 2106 Wabash-av.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON installments. References required. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 833 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopts infants.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, ON MICHigan-av., near corner Twenty-first-st. $18,000
Store, on East Randolph-st., 2-story brick building 31,000
300x300 feet, n. w. corner St. Lawrence-av. and Forty-fourth-st. 18,000
Six frame houses, on Washington-boulevard, on leased ground, to exchange; rent, $2,700 per annum.
Frame house and 25 feet, Washington-boulevard, corner Staunton 4,500
B. A. ULRICH,
Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CORNERS, MICHIGAN-AV., 29TH, and 60th-st. Prairie-av., 3 fine corners, north of 31st., and corner 51st-st. Calumet-av. and Ray-st. Also 50 feet on Vernon-av., south of 34th-st., $125.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON CALUMET-AV., E. F., NO. of 42d-st.; $1,200 this week
JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE ON ELLIS-av., corner 37th-st., near cable cars and Ill. Central trains; one of the best corners on the avenue; house in good order; 10 rooms, and only $5,800; small payment down, balance as desired. J. B. BREESE, owner, 306 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 38th-st., only $102 if closed at once.
JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
VACANT LOTS.
$3,000—West Washington-boulevard, lot 24x125.
$110 per foot—Lots west of California-av.
$150 per foot—Near California-av.; 200 feet deep; south fronts.
$60 per foot—30 feet on Warren-av., near Albany.
Several fine lots on Adams-st., Wilcox-av., and other streets, West Side. Now is the time to secure a good building lot before the advance. Call for a list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IF TAKEN this week—Adams-st., near Oakley-av., a 2-story cellar and attic modern house; only $5,500. The house alone cost $5,000 to build, making the property cheap by $1,500 on a fair valuation.
JOHN V. HAIR,
Room 30, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ON WEST WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD.
9-room stone-front, east of Union Park, $9,000.
14-room brick, with 50-foot lot, $25,000; east Union Park.
10-room frame, finest on the street, 75 feet of ground, deep lot, $35,000.
Several corners, 40 and 60 feet, fine building lots.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SELECTION OF WEST Side real estate of every description; we are at present offering some special, genuine bargains. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., n. w. cor. Madison and Sangamon-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Side ready for occupancy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway track. GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW DOUBLE FLAT HOUSE, 1019 North Halsted-st. H. M. PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NEAR Oak Park, lot 80x220, $3,500; easy payments. PHILIP MYERS, Room 18, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—ST. JAMES PLACE, near Lake-Shore drive, south front, 50x125 feet, $90 per foot. JAMES A. McLANE, Room 40, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., E. F., NEAR STAtion, 90 ft. to alley; choice; bet. $25,000 improvements. Bargain. E. A. BURGE, 17 Portland Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—TO EXCHANGE—$34,000; AN ELEgant farm, 430 acres; one of the finest improved farms in Illinois; 8 miles east of Joliet and 2 from New Lenox, Will County; every acre under fence and cross-fenced into 8 fields; a large line brick house of 12 rooms, nearly new; 4 large barns for stock; lasting running water; fine orchard; in fact, it is the finest improved farm in Will County. It is 27 miles south of Chicago, free and clear of all incumbrance whatever. Will exchange for business property on any good street in Chicago; will assume or pay $25,000 cash and give farm clear and free. This is the best chance you will ever get to trade Chicago property incumbered for a clear farm so near Chicago. Some one can get a great bargain. T. B. BOYD, 128 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—$18,500—$11,000 DOWN, BALANCE 3 years, at 6 per cent—200 acres just 10 miles from Chicago Court-House; Ogden-av. crosses one corner of the farm, it adjoins Riverside. C., B. & Q. R. R.; it is fenced and cross fenced, three large barns, fine frame 10-room dwelling, not one acre of waste land, fine orchard. Being only 10 miles west of the Court-House in Chicago and on one of the principal thoroughfares from the city and joining Riverside, a nice town of 3,000 population, this is the cheapest land ever offered and ought to sell without delay. I was offered $20,000 last spring for this farm and refused it. The owner now needs money and offers it for $18,500. It is certainly a cheap piece of property, being so close to Chicago. Some one will get a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 128 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A 200 ACRE PLANTATION WITH A good house of eight (8) rooms, in Central Georgia, can be bought cheap for cash; a desirable climate for consumptive and rheumatic persons; good society. Address P.-O. Box 86, Madison, Ga.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 120 OR 160 ACRES IN Lee Co., 3½ miles from Amboy. Call on or address for particulars M. J. KENT, Amboy, Lee Co., Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—EAST FRONT LOT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., or State-st., between 40th and 47th-sts., for cash. Give location and price. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 9.

WANTED—BETWEEN CALUMET AND WAbash-avs. and 51st and 63d sts., 100 feet, e. f. Must be bargain. E. A. BURGE, 17 Portland Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—BARGAIN, BRICK OR frame, 6 to 10 rooms, between Sangamon and Robey-sts. W 60, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS AND WILD LAND FOR merchandise. C. J. CASWELL, Room 19 Iron Bank, Omaha, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—NO. 1 IMPROVED FARM NEAR county seat; also good Western land; want stock of goods. A. J. MILLER, Hillisburg, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, HERmosa, new, vacant lots, city, suburb, and country, 160, 320, 640, and 775 acre farms, Iowa and Minnesota, with 64 head blooded stock, 20 Jersey cows, improved land, any for merchandise from $1,000 to $25,000; will give good trades. TOWNSEND SMITH, 160 Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NATE: AM GOING EAST FRIDAY. Can I see you before that time? Answer.
TATE.

PERSONAL—JOHN BURKE: SEND YOUR ADdress at once to your sister. Mother is dead. The estate must be settled. JENNIE BURKE,
Box 90, Pullman, Ill.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—CAUTION.

A proper amount of caution will tell that
THE ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLOR, 232 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, FORMERLY 111 MONROE-ST.
is the only place where you can buy
GENUINE MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS.

The fine quality of our garments and extreme low prices have made us hosts of friends, but we are not satisfied with a good trade, we want to do a great one. We have just received a lot of MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS from leading tailors of this and other cities consisting of satin and silk lined overcoats, dress, and business suits, reefer coats and vests, nobby styles of pants.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
$75.00 custom-made overcoat $35.00
$60.00 custom-made overcoat $30.00
$50.00 custom-made overcoat $25.00
$40.00 custom-made overcoat $20.00
$30.00 custom-made overcoat $15.00
$25.00 custom-made overcoat $12.00
$20.00 custom-made overcoat $10.00
$70.00 custom-made suit $30.00
$50.00 custom-made suit $25.00
$40.00 custom-made suit $20.00
$30.00 custom-made suit $15.00
$20.00 custom-made suit $10.00

ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLOR, 232 SOUTH CLARK-ST. 22,
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, FORMERLY 111 MONROE-ST.

Opening evenings until 9 o'clock. Saturdays until 11 o'clock.

PERSONAL—IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT you should remember that you get a Christmas present of an "alligator leatherette wall-pocket" with every corset bought at the "City of Paris," 100 and 102 State-st., this week.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 4579.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—WILL FIT out room complete with 4 to 6 tables and give time or sell separately. 355 West Randolph.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—A FEW LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL specimens of amethyst crystals from Yellowstone National Park. Can be seen at Windsor Hotel.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Address C. J. KERSHAW & CO., 87 Board of Trade, Chicago.

ACCOUNTANTS.

F. F. JUDD, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—
Room 5, 116 Monroe-st.

COWS, DOGS, BIRDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FINE PUG PUP, CHEAP; 16 MONTHS old. 357 Division-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON furniture, pianos, teams, etc., without removal, at 97 Clark-st., Room 2, corner Washington.

CAN FURNISH $75,000, $50,000, AND $25,000 AS building loans. H. M. PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

ILLINOIS FARM LOANS MADE PROMPTLY AT current rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON commercial paper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, and collateral security of all kinds. Rooms 19 and 20, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 6 and 7 per cent in sums to suit. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 5½ and 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS, Loan, and Building Association, 133 La Salle-st.—Call and arrange for money to build a home, to pay off your mortgage, or to buy real estate; easy monthly payments. CHARLES G. FRENCH,
Secretary.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MATRIMONY.

THE OLD STYLE AND THE NEW.

Half the terrors of assuming the matrimonial relations are swept out of existence now by the provident care of such houses as the

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,

381 AND 383 WEST MADISON-ST.

In former years the processes of hymeneality were slow and discouraging—the women getting together towels, sheets, linen, and a feather bed, while the men delved and toiled to scrape together the needed furniture, stoves, and other etceteras of house-furnishing.

Nowadays all a fellow has to do is to meet the right girl, fall in love with her, and propose marriage to her instanter, or, at most, at a day's notice, for it only requires that much time for the Empire Parlor Bedstead Company to furnish a house from parlor to kitchen with carpets, stoves, furniture, beds, bedding, mirrors, china, crockery—in short, everything—and if the happy husband hasn't the ducats to pay down he can pay so much a month, and all care off his mind, and, besides all this convenience and accommodation, buy cheaper than elsewhere. Of a verity this is an age of progress. Call now and make your selections.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,

381 and 383 West Madison-st.

Established in 1872.

HOW TO SETTLE THE QUESTION!

The vexed problem, What shall I select as a holiday gift? is solved never so easily as by a visit to the great furniture warehouse of the

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
381 and 383 West Madison-st.

If it be a Parlor Suit that is wanted, there they stand, awaiting inspection, in latest designs, upholstered in plush, brocatelle, or silk tapestry. If it be an Easy Chair—a patent rocker or any sort of fancy chair—here are no less than a thousand different styles to choose from, embracing patterns in fine carved woods and trimmed in leather, plush, brocatelle, silk, etc. The display of Writing Desks and Book Cases also sums up in wide variety of designs simply elegant. An added delight in selecting from this rare assortment is the conviction that the prices quoted are 15 to 25 per cent below South Side prices—and 30 per cent below the scale of former years. West to the Star of Empire take your way.

YOU CAN HAVE TIME!
YOU CAN HAVE CREDIT!
GO AS YOU PLEASE!
AND PAY AS YOU GO!

TYPEWRITERS.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS, NEW AND SECond-hand, for sale by ROGERS & ROSS, 168 Washington-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—LAMPS, CROCKERY, GLASSware, chandeliers, holiday goods; great bargains. J. D. MACLEAN, Assignee, 23 Washington-st.

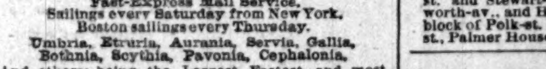
ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, SULPHUR VApor, lobster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths; polite and skilled attendants. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 to 8.

FUR TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS AT SUCH prices as only a large manufacturer can offer. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—ALL WHO DESIRE THEIR MEMOries improved to know that Prof. A. S. Boyd can be seen for a short time at Room 29 Dore Block. Entrance 75 Madison-st. and 126 State-st. All needing his aid are invited to call.

WANTED—A STEREOPTICON OR MAGIC LANtern, suitable for parlor use, with views; must be of a good make. Address A. E. G., 253 West Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—ONE DOLLAR WILL BE PAID FOR Chicago Tribune, Oct. 27th, 1881. Address Stanley's Western Detective Agency, 177 La Salle-st., Chicago.

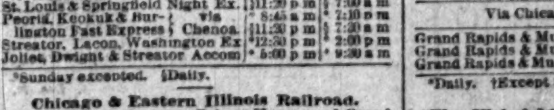


TO EUROPE
In a trifle over SIX days
BY THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
Established 1840.
Fast-Express Mail Service.
Sailings every Saturday from New York.
Boston sailings every Thursday.
Umbria, Etruria, Aurania, Servia, Gallia, Bothnia, Scythia, Pavonia, Cephalonia,
And others; being the Largest, Fastest, and most Magnificent Fleet in the World. Many of the above are over 520 feet long, 55 feet wide, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 horse-power, and have made the fastest time on record. This line is the oldest in existence and has never lost a passenger. Rates as low as by any first-class passenger line.
F. G. WHITING, Manager West'n Dep't,
(Under Sherman House.) 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.
U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK for Glasgow and Londonderry.
Rates of Passage to or from
New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $45 and $55; Second-Class, $30.
Steerage outward or prepaid, $15.
For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information,
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—
EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m / §11:20 p m	* 7:10 p m / § 7:20 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 p m	* 9:20 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 a m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 p m	§10:00 a m
Cairo Through Car Line	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS
—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued).

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m / §10:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m / § 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m / §12:00 m / §10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m / § 2:15 p m / § 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m / §10:30 p m / * 8:30 a m	§ 2:15 p m / § 6:50 a m / * 6:15 p m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	*12:00 m / * 3:45 p m / * 4:45 p m / * 5:15 p m / *10:15 a m	* 2:15 p m / *11:00 a m / *10:30 a m / * 8:45 a m / * 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 p m / *11:30 p m	*10:30 a m / *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	§ 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§ 3:00 p m / §10:35 p m	§12:45 p m / § 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and...	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:50 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m / x 8:30 a m / *11:30 a m / § 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m / x 1:45 p m / * 2:00 p m / § 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m / x 8:30 a m / *11:30 a m / § 3:00 p m / * 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m / x 1:45 p m / * 2:00 p m / § 7:00 p m / *10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m / § 9:05 p m	* 2:00 p m / § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m / * 3:15 p m / * 4:15 p m	* 5:50 p m / * 9:55 a m / *10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	a 7:05 a m
Milwaukee	b11:30 a m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee	a 3:00 p m	a12:45 p m
Milwaukee	b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Milwaukee	a10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Milwaukee		b 9:30 p m
Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	d 7:05 a m
Waukesha	b11:30 a m	a12:45 p m
Waukesha	a 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Waukesha	c10:30 p m	b 9:30 p m
Racine	b11:30 a m	a 7:05 a m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Elgin	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Rockford	c10:40 p m	
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 p m / a10:30 p m	a 7:05 a m / a12:45 p m
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 p m / a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m / a 2:15 p m
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m
Des Moines	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 a m / b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m / b 4:00 p m
Madison & Janesville	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	c10:30 p m	d 7:05 a m
Green Bay & Iron Mountain	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	a10:30 p m / b12:05 p m / c10:30 p m	d 7:05 a m / a 7:10 a m / b 2:15 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls	c10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m
Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc	b11:30 a m / b12:05 p m	a 7:10 a m / b 7:00 p m

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 9:00 a m	b 6:50 p m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	b11:30 a m	b 6:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	a 3:00 p m	a 7:50 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 3:40 p m	b 7:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:50 p m
Rochelle, Rockford, Ottawa, Streator & Mendota Express	b 4:50 p m	b10:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b10:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Marshalltown Ex	c 9:10 p m	d 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:00 p m	b 6:47 a m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex	a10:30 p m	a12:45 p m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:40 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:40 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
Sioux City trains leave from and arrive at Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:30 p m	* 6:35 pm

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Wisconsin Central Line.
Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Waukesha	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	b 8:30 a m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	a 5:00 p m	10:40 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m

a Daily. b Except Sunday.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av., and Thirty-first-st. and Stewart-av., State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & C. Bluffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleeping-cars for Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:30 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:30 p m
Peoria Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:30 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:[illegible] p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Kankakee Line
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	* 6:50 a m	* 5:15 p m
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	* 4:40 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:05 a m
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:15 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr	† 9:10 p m	† 7:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 2:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 121 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS
—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.
(Continued.)

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, Fort Wayne Route.
Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Night Express	* 8:30 p m	7:05 a m
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:15 a m	† 6:45 p m
Fast Line	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Eastern Express	* 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:50 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:10 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	
New York & Boston Fast Ex		§ 9:30 p m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 a m	*12:40 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:45 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Special	§12:00 m	§ 3:35 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling & Pittsburg Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Wash'gton & Phil'delphia Limited	* 9:25 p m	* 5:40 a m
Baltimore & Phil'delp'a Limited		*10:35 a m

*Daily.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 5:15 p. m. train runs through to Washington in 24 hours.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	* 6:35 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:55 p m	* 9:50 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	* 7:45 p m	* 6:55 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Kouts Accommodation	† 6:00 a m	†11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	† 4:30 p m	† 7:35 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily.

CREAM CITY NOTES.

An Attempted Assassination—An Alleged Boodle Alderman.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Information of an attempted assassination in the Town of Oak Creek was given in this city today. Several months ago Michael Bodtke, a young farmer in Oak Creek, separated from his wife, to whom he had been married four years. Mrs. Bodtke took her two children to the residence of her father in the Town of Lake, and a week ago Bodtke visited there, forcibly took the eldest child from its mother, and placed it in the care of a respectable family near his home. Late Friday night, while Bodtke was passing near the residence of his father-in-law on his way home from this city, three persons—a woman and two men—called to him to stop. Suddenly a dark-lantern was flashed in his face and at the same instant a pistol was fired, the ball whizzing close to his face. He whipped his horses to a run, and two more shots were fired after him in quick succession, both balls passing close to his ears. The following day Bodtke laid the affair before a Justice of the Peace and an investigation is now being made.

At a meeting of the City Council this afternoon the special committee appointed to investigate charges against Ald. La Grande—that, as Chairman of the Committee on the Fire Department, he had operated to his individual profit in the purchase of horses and supplies for the department—submitted its final report. The report announces that ample evidence has been produced to warrant the impeachment of the accused Alderman, and recommends that proceedings of this kind be instituted and a special committee appointed to try the case.

Postmaster Paul is now preparing a memorial to the new State Legislature, to be presented at the coming session, asking that payment of $23,000 be made to John Bentley, a contractor of this city, for the construction of the State Capitol building's south wing. This wing, when nearly completed, collapsed, several workmen being killed. Contractor Bentley again raised the structure, but could receive only the amount provided for in the original construction.

STOCK-BREEDERS' PLANS.

A Project to Advertise Sales—Boring Deep in the Earth.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—There are about fifty breeders of thoroughbred cattle in this county, and a movement has been started among them to organize an association for the purpose of publishing catalogs and advertising public sales of stock next summer. The object is to reduce the aggregate expense and make the benefits of the enterprise reach all members of the organization who desire to offer stock for sale. Many cattlemen in the county are promoters of the scheme. They will hold a preliminary meeting at an early date.

A citizen of Jacksonville identified with the sinking of the experimental gas well at that place states that the drill is now down 1,470 feet, and that the work has been temporarily stopped on account of water, which now stands over 1,200 feet in the bore. This will be cased off this week and the boring will then proceed. The water is highly impregnated with gas, and the operators confidently expect to strike a good vein within the next 500 or 600 feet. Experts say that all the indications are favorable.

A Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Miss Elizabeth B. W. Grund, an intelligent young lady of 17 years, daughter of Louis Grund, Chairman of the Republican City Central Committee, died yesterday from hydrophobia. Her dissolution was accompanied by the horrible convulsions and excruciating agony that mark the malady. The young lady had just made her début in society, and her terrible death was not made public until today. Ten months ago a Spitz dog, which was a popular favorit in the family, was picked up by dog-catchers and taken to the city pound. The animal was redeemed next day, and five weeks later gave birth to a litter of pups. When one of the pups was a month old Miss Grund was playing with it, and the little animal bit her on the end of the middle finger of the right hand. No attention was paid to the matter, and the wound rapidly healed. One week ago she was seized with a violent pain in the head while attending an amateur dramatic rehearsal. The pain grew worse, and physicians were called. Friday she showed symptoms of hydrophobia. The sight of water produced frightful convulsions, and she passed from one attack to another until her death yesterday.

Archbishop Elder's Order Denounced.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Henry Willeke, a prominent Catholic tenor singer in St. Xavier's Church, resigned his position in the choir of that church yesterday. This is one of the results of the recent orders of Archbishop Elder, commanding the Catholic vocalists to give up their positions in non-Catholic churches. Willeke occupies a lucrative post in one of the Hebrew synagogs, and he refuses to obey the prelate's demand, and, in an interview, declares that he will submit to no such intolerance. He said he had a wife and family to support, and he would not give up his place as a singer in the synagog. Willeke was very bitter in his criticism of the Archbishop, and asserts that the members of the Catholic churches are very indignant about the order. Joseph Scheid, who sings in the Mound Street Temple, and J. F. Dunnie of the First Presbyterian Church choir, will follow Willeke in disobeying Elder's commands.

Duty first, then pleasure; take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to cure your cough and cold.

E. S. DREYER & CO.,

Who have lately visited the Quarries and properties of the

GEORGIA MARBLE CO.,

Would be pleased to meet any parties interested at their office,

N. E. Cor. Washington & Dearborn-sts.

Edwin F. Getchell. Bruce B. Barney.

EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans,

125 Dearborn-st.

Business property sold, bought, and rented. Loans negotiated on first-class improved business and residence property at lowest rates of interest.

Interests of non-residents carefully managed. Correspondence solicited.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,

Mortgages, Building Loans, Investments.

No. 115 Dearborn-st.

Topeka Constitution Scrip.

All persons having scrip issued under the Topeka Constitutional Convention, or the State Government under said convention, during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, are requested to immediately notify Col. S. S. Prouty, Topeka, Kas., of the amount in their possession, as an effort will be made at the ensuing legislative session to secure its payment. Give the names of officers who issued the scrip. JOEL K. GOODIN, Secretary Territorial Executive Committee.

NOW—THE TIME TO SPECULATE.

ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS in the Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds, and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our Book, which will be forwarded free on application.

H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker.

38 Broad and 34 New Streets, New York City.

S·A·KEAN·&·Co BANKERS

(Suc. to Preston, Kean & Co.) 100 Washington St., CHICAGO. Deposit Accounts Solicited. Interest allowed on time deposits. Investment Securities. Send for Lists.

PROPOSALS

Will be received up to noon Dec. 27, 1886, at the office of the County Clerk of La Salle County, Ottawa, Illinois, addressed to the Chairman of the County Board or Treasurer of said county, for the purchase of the bonds of said county, to be issued as follows:

$15,000 to mature in 6 years,
$15,000 to mature in 7 years,
$15,000 to mature in 8 years,
$15,000 to mature in 9 years,
$15,000 to mature in 10 years.

Said bonds to be dated January 1st, 1887, and to bear interest at four and one-half per cent per annum payable semi-annually.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

EDWARD C. LEWIS, Chairman County Board.
ASA M. HOFFMAN, County Treasurer.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 16, 1886.

Partner Wanted,

With a capital at command of $25,000 to $50,000, to invest in the extension of an established and profitable interior furnishing and decorating business in this city. The fullest investigation solicited. Address R 54, Tribune.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States for yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 13.
New York	$142,205,098	$160,419,093
Boston	16,730,610	15,854,123
Chicago	10,075,000	10,679,000
Philadelphia	10,663,871	10,276,460
St. Louis	3,280,598	3,459,359
Baltimore	2,275,193	2,356,216
New Orleans	2,269,576	2,331,148

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 17@25c premium; St. Louis, par.

There was no decrease in the demand for money in this city yesterday. The total of loans by the banks of Chicago thus far this month is probably as large as for any corresponding period in the history of the city. The only trouble the bankers have had was the lack of sufficient funds to meet the calls of the people, but recently many loans have been paid up by merchants and others and thus means have been furnished for supplying new-comers. When the bankers are asked where all the demand comes from they cannot answer definitly. They say that it is from all classes and conditions of men who ever go to banks for accommodation. In this fact is the strength of the market. It is legitimate business and not speculation that makes the market stringent. The firmness of other markets of this country and the Old World is pretty good evidence that this state of things is not ephemeral. London is the latest to come into line. The open market there is almost up to the Bank of England rate, the quotation yesterday being 4¾ per cent. One of the immediate causes of the stringency in this country is the flow of specie into the United States Treasury, which received $7,000,000 more than it disbursed the first half of this month.

The quotations in this city were about as heretofore, but a good many loans have been called in the last few days. The amount of low-rate money out has decreased materially since the 1st of the month. The figures uniformly given by the bankers are 6 to 7 per cent for call and 6, 7, and 8 for time. The country orders for currency are quite large in the aggregate, but they were in small amounts from a good many points. Eastern bills were strong at par. Sterling was steadier, but the supply in this city was good. The following were the quotations of foreign bills:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	480½	484½
Bankers' actual	479½	483½
Commercial sterling	478½	482½
Bankers' francs	523¾	520⅝
Commercial francs	527½	525
Bankers' marks	94¾	95¼
Commercial marks	94	94½

There was little trade in securities. A sale of 50 shares of First National Bank stock at 227½ is reported.

Most of the brokers who were asked the cause of the decline in the New York stock market the latter part of the day responded, with characteristic modesty, "I don't know." The staple reason of these days, tightness in the money market, did not fit, for the market was not specially stringent as compared with that of preceding days. A broker who usually gets good information had received advices from New York that the scheme for the reorganization of Reading had fallen through. If this is correct it is enough to account for the decline. A leading Chicago operator now in New York telegraphed that the bears were gunning for the foreign holders of our stocks. This seems quite probable, and if they get on the run there is no knowing where prices will stop. Foreigners certainly did sell pretty freely, and the market took their stocks easily early in the day. The trade in this city was small. The decline in St. Paul of course made some losses to Chicago people, but the speculative holdings of that security here were not large. Repeated warnings have been made by New York correspondents lately of something unfavorable to come out in regard to St. Paul, and the crowd have accordingly fought shy of it. There was some short selling of Western Union.

The earnings of the Northwest Road increased $129,200 the second week of this month; those of the Omaha increased $30,900.

The experiment of trading in stocks on the Open Board of Trade started off very hopefully yesterday, and the projectors of the enterprise are much encouraged. The traders appropriated a part of the floor of the exchange to themselves, and the transactions went on as in the wheat pit. Operations were confined to St. Paul and Western Union. It is not known how many shares changed hands. The estimates range from 3,000 to 6,000 shares, and the lots were from 10 to 100 shares. The stocks will be cleared today, and then it will be known just how much was done. The idea is to take a few stocks at first, making the trading in them active, and increase the number gradually. The system adopted is the one devised two years ago by H. E. Hosford of New York and in use on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of that city. It is a system of fortnightly settlements for cash delivery, with a daily contract clearance through the clearing department of the exchange. Mr. Hosford has been in this city the last week perfecting the scheme. Arrangements have been made with the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank to receive and pay out all money balances, so that no currency need be handled. There will be an abundant supply of stocks for those who have sold short and want to borrow. This new departure of the Open Board is the result of no little study, and it is thought that the progress already made insures a good degree of success.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The market declined throughout the day. The impetus was given in the first hour this morning by London selling. After that it was dull and a little firmer up to about 1:30, when the selling was renewed by local speculators both for long and short account. The bull cliques offered money down to 3 per cent in the last half-hour, but they could not check the decline in the stock market, which was very weak in the last hour, the close being at near the lowest prices of the day and making a net decline for the day of ⅛@3⅛ points from the closing figures of Saturday. The conspicuous net declines for the day were: Canada Southern 1½, Burlington & Quincy 1, Canada Pacific 1⅜, Colorado Coal 1⅜, Hocking Valley 2¾, Consolidated Gas 1⅝, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 2¼, Central Pacific 2¾, Lackawanna 2¾, Delaware & Hudson 1¾, Denver preferred 3, Erie 1⅛, East Tennessee first preferred 1⅜, second preferred 1¼, Lake Shore 2, Louisville 1⅜, Missouri Pacific 2, Chattanooga 2, New York Central 1⅛, New England 2⅝, Nickel Plate 1¼, New York, Susquehanna & Western 1, preferred 3¼, Jersey Central 1⅜, Norfolk & Western 2, preferred 3, Northwestern 1⅝, Northern Pacific 1⅜, Ohio & Mississippi 1⅜, Oregon Transcontinental 1⅜, Pacific Mail 1⅛, Reading 2⅝, Richmond & West Point 2⅝, Rock Island 1, San Francisco second preferred 1⅛, St. Paul 2⅝, Omaha 2⅛, preferred 1, Manitoba 1¼, Tennessee Coal 3⅛, Texas Pacific trusts 1¼, Union Pacific 2⅜, Western Union Telegraph 2⅝, Wabash preferred 1⅛, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1.

The market opened heavy and lower this morning, in consequence of London selling. Some of the most conspicuous opening declines were: Central Pacific 2 points, to 42½; Memphis & Charleston 2, to 47; Lake Shore 1⅛, to 94; Missouri Pacific 1⅛, to 105⅛; New England, 1⅝, to 51¼; Norfolk & Western preferred 1¼, to 48½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅛, to 60; Reading 1⅛, to 34¾; Union Pacific ¾, to 61¾; St. Paul & Omaha ¾, to 46; Louisville & Nashville ⅝, to 60; Erie ⅝, to 33⅝; Kansas & Texas ⅝, to 32. All other stocks also opened from ⅛ to ¼ lower than they closed Saturday. The weakness of the Union Pacific was due to the failure of the House to take up the bill for refunding its debt, though it is understood that another effort will be made by the friends of the company to have the bill called up after the holiday recess. The recent New England election is believed to indicate its probable connection with the Manhattan Elevated, consequently it was about the only stock which up to 1 o'clock recovered much of its early decline. Rates for sterling exchange advanced this morning in consequence of the demand for remittances against the sales of stocks for European account. The selling movement in stocks, however, appeared to last only during the first hour, and after 11 o'clock the market became a little firmer, but excessively dull, and remained so until after 12, when it was generally weaker, though the only conspicuous declines between 12 and 12:30 were Manhattan 2¾, to 156, and Union Pacific ⅞, to 59¾. There was no special news this morning to influence the market in either direction, except the favorable report of the increased earnings of the Northwestern and the Omaha for the second week of December. This helped to make the market a little firmer in the second hour. There were also advices of the shipment of 2,225,000 francs from Paris. This makes altogether something over $6,000,000 of gold afloat for New York, but the latest advices from London are that no gold has been engaged there for shipment today, and it may be assumed that the movement of gold from Europe to this country has ceased. Money was easy enough on call on the Stock Exchange this forenoon at 6 and 7 per cent, but it is argued that the Canadian and other out-of-town money sent here last week to be loaned at high rates will be called home if rates remain below 10 or 15.

Money on call quiet at 2@7 per cent, closing offered at 2. Prime mercantile, 4@5. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 479½ for 60-day bills and 483½ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 416,808 shares, including: Canada Southern, 9,362; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 40,820; Erie, 13,785; Kansas & Texas, 5,580; Hocking Valley, 8,515; Lake Shore, 11,990; Louisville & Nashville, 18,025; Missouri Pacific, 5,065; Northwestern, 3,900; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,832; Oregon Transcontinental, 3,400; Reading, 67,230; St. Paul, 53,227; St. Paul & Omaha, 3,600; Texas & Pacific, 4,445; Union Pacific, 19,040.

The stock market was sold down on heavy liquidating orders for London account today. There was talk in the board that Jay Gould was breaking the market to force London liquidation. The fall in Missouri Pacific of 2 per cent was ascribed to this cause. The heavy sales of London, it is thought, will put an end to the shipments of gold. I. & W. Seligman & Co., who have $1,300,000 of French gold afloat consigned to them, today cabled an order to London ordering the shipments to stop on this account. New England was the exception to the general list, and was strong on Boston buying.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec 20	Closing—Dec 18
Am. Cot. S. T.	5,300	67¾	64¾	64¼	67
Atlantic & Pacific	250	11	11	11	11¼
Buff. R. & P.	100	34	34	34	
Canadian Pacific	300	67¾	66	66	67½
Canada Southern	9,060	63	61⅜	61⅜	63¾
Central Pacific	1,295	44¼	42¾	41½	44¾
Ches. & Ohio	110	9	9	9	9
Do 1st pfd	100	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
Do 2d pfd	100	10	10	10	10
C., B. & Q.	225	135¾	134¾	134¾	135¾
C., C., C. & I.	1,850	65	64	64	66¾
Con. Gas	1,250	77¾	76¼	76¾	78⅜
Col. Coal & I.	1,650	36	34½	34½	35⅝
Cameron Coal	2,230	33¾	33	33	33¾
Den. & Rio G.	514	32¾	32	32	33
Do pfd	300	57¾	55	55	58
Del. & Hud.	2,325	101⅞	101	101	101⅞
D., L. & W.	40,120	134⅝	132¾	132¾	135⅜
Erie	15,295	33⅝	32¾	32¾	33⅝
Do seconds	75,000	99⅝	97¾	97¾	99¾
E. T. & Ga. (new)	20,035	15	14¾	14¾	15¼
Do 1st pfd	1,517	74¾	73⅝	73⅝	75
Do 2d pfd	2,722	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28⅞
Ev. & T. H.	100	81	81	81	
G. B., W. & St. P.	800	12¼	10⅞	10⅞	12½
Hocking Valley	8,000	38⅜	35½	35½	36⅜
Houston & Texas	100	39	39	39	39
I., B. & W.	600	17¼	16¾	16¾	
Jersey Central	5,910	51¾	50¼	50¼	51¾
Kansas & Texas	5,000	32	30⅞	30⅞	32⅞
Lake Shore	12,630	94⅜	93	93	94⅞
Louis. & N	16,925	61⅛	59¾	59¾	61⅛
L., Na. & C.	204	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	
Manhattan Con.	350	156	155	155	158
M., L. S. & W. pfd	815	102⅜	101	101	102⅜
Michigan Central	916	93⅜	92⅜	92⅜	93⅜
Minn. & St. L.	325	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	19¾
Do pfd	200	48⅛	46	46	48
Missouri Pacific	4,955	105⅜	104⅛	104⅛	106⅜
Mobile & Ohio	300	17¼	16	16	17⅜
Memphis & Chas.	2,300	48⅜	47	48⅜	49
N. Y., Sus. & W.	3,100	12	11⅜	11⅜	12⅛
Do pref	2,360	33⅜	30⅞	30⅞	32⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	18,160	52⅜	50⅝	50⅝	52⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	4,830	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	14
Do pref	1,050	26⅞	26	26	28⅛
N. Y. Central	3,340	113	112⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Nor. & W.	1,230	21⅛	20	20	22
Do pref	3,070	48⅞	46⅞	46⅞	49⅞
Northern Pacific	1,980	27	26⅜	26⅜	
Do pfd	6,255	60⅜	59⅜	59⅜	61⅛
Northwestern	3,860	113	111⅛	111⅛	113⅛
Nash. & Chatt.	4,449	80	78	78	80
Ont. & West.	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
*O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	101	101	101	103
O. Trans-Con.	3,500	32⅞	31	31	33⅞
Ohio Southern	300	18	18	18	17⅜
Ohio & Miss.	1,553	28⅜	26⅞	27⅞	28⅜
Pacific Mail	3,000	49	48⅜	48⅜	49⅜
P. P. C. Co.	100	140	140	140	139
Peoria, D. & E.	1,785	29⅞	28	28	29
Reading	68,180	34⅛	32⅞	32⅞	35⅜
Rock Island	300	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	126
R. & W. P. T.	4,230	35	33	33	36
St. L. & S. F.	350	30	30	30	32
Do pfd	350	63⅞	62	62	63⅞
Do 1st pref	100	113	113	113	114
St. Paul	52,617	89⅞	87⅞	87⅞	90⅛
Do pref	750	118⅞	118	118⅞	119⅜
St. Paul & Duluth	500	56⅞	55	55	56⅞
Do pfd	100	107	107	107	
St. Paul & Omaha	3,300	46	44⅞	44⅞	46⅞
Do pref	215	110	110	110	111
Tenn. Coal	900	76	72⅞	72⅞	76
Tex. Pac. Trust	4,455	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅞
Union Pacific	37,180	61⅜	59⅜	59⅜	61⅞
Wabash	1,660	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Do pref	1,800	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34⅞
Western Union	19,890	70⅞	68⅞	68⅞	71⅞

*Ex-dividend 1¼ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Fargo	126
American	106	United States	61

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100½	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	99¼
U. S. 4s coupons	128¾	Northern Pac. firsts	118
U. S. 4½s coupons	110⅝	Northern Pac. 2ds	103⅜
Pacific 6s of 1895	129¾	Northwestern consols	137½
Louisiana stamped 4s	82½	N. W'n deb. 5s	108
Missouri 6s	103	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	112⅜
Tenn. 6s settlements	108	St. Paul consols	132
Tenn. 5s settlements	108	St. P., C. & P. firsts	119
Tenn. 3s settlements	79¼	Tex. Pac. land grants	56¼
Central Pacific firsts	116	T. P. R. G. ex coup	75⅛
Den. & R. G. 1sts	118¼	Union Pacific firsts	117
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	75	West Shore	104
Erie seconds	97¾		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4½s cp. 110⅛@110⅝	2000 M&SP1s—Trm 5s. 104¼
5000 N Car sp tax 12⅛	1000 MK&T gn 5s 87
20000 A & P inc 26¾@27	1000 MK&T cn 7s 111⅛
6000 A & S con 6s 119¾	5000 Met El 1st 118⅛
20000 C H V&T 5s 83⅛@83⅜	1000 Met El 2d 109⅜
10000 CSt L & N O 5s 115⅛	20000 NYS&W 1st x cp. 91@94
5000 C C & I 6s 98	1000 Ogn Imp 1st 92
1000 Can S 1s gtd 107	10000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp (cash) 91
3000 C & O cur 30¼	
1000 C&Alt 1st 118⅛	
10000 C C C & I g m 110	25000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn. 98⅛@98⅞
3000 C B & N 5s 104⅛	
30000 D & R G 4s 78⅛@78⅜	31000 NYC&StL 1st trst. 97@97⅛
1000 D & R G 1st 118⅛	
6000 E T cn gld 5s 98	10000 do (b 30) 98⅛
10000 Erie 7s con gld 134	5000 N Y L & W cnsm. 108⅛
5000 Ft W & D 1st 88⅛@88⅜	5000 N J C 1st 1890 108@108⅛
16000 GC&S F 1st 124	2000 Ogn S L 6s 106⅛
10000 G B W & St P inc. 38⅛	2000 Pac of Mo 1s 104⅛
3000 Ill Cen 4s 109	15000 R& A 1st tr. 71
3000 I B & W 1s 91⅛	7000 St J & G I inc. 73
1000 L&W B cn ast 110	4000 Tol & O C 1st 101
5000 L&N con 118⅛@119	17000 W S gtd 4s 104⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s reg 127⅛	1000 NYLE&Wfd 5s cp. ex cp. 98⅛
10000 U S 4s cp 128⅛	4000 NYC&StL 1st trst 97⅛
10000 U S 4½s cp 110⅛	10000 N Y C & St L 2d 66
48000 A & P inc 26⅛@26⅛	50000 NYS&W db x cp. 70
5000 do (cash) 26⅛	4000 N P trm 1st 107⅛
4000 A&P—W 1st 88	6000 NOPac 1st tr. 80⅛
2000 BCR&N 1st 106⅛	3000 N J So gt 6s 98
5000 BCRNis-Col Tr 5s 102⅛	1000 N J C 1st cn 106⅛
5000 C&O 6s 1911 97⅛	1000 N P 2d cp 103⅛
12000 C H V & T 5s 83⅛@83⅛	12000 Ogn S L 6s 106
3000 CStPM&O cons 121@121⅛	1000 Ogn Imp 1st 92
2000 Cen Pac gld bds 116	1000 O Tran 6s 92
19000 D & R G 4s 78⅛@78⅛	1000 do (cash) 98⅛
5000 E T cons gold 5s 98	1000 O So inc 41
5000 Ft W & D 1st 88⅛@88⅛	1000 do (cash) 41
4000 G C & S F 1s 124	6000 Pa Co's 4½ cp 106@107
5000 H&TC1s-WD xcp 105	4000 RW&O con 101⅛@102
3000 I B&W 1st 92	10000 R&A 1st trst 71@71½
1000 I B&W cn inc 29	10000 Rich&D deb 109
2000 L & N tr bd 6s 103⅛	2000 SL&IM-ArBr 1st 110½
7000 L S cp 2d 122⅛@123	10000 Shen V 1st 95
4000 M&SP1s C&PW 5s 109	5000 St L & S F g m 113
2000 Mut U 6s 85	5000 T P Rio trst 72¼
5000 MK&T gn 5s 86½	2000 TP&W 1s tr 104¼
1000 MK&T gn 6s 99⅛	1000 Va Mid inc 97⅛
1000 Met El 1st 119	10000 WSL&P-DetrD 92
3000 W & S P 2d 129	13000 W S gtd 4s 104⅛

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 U S 4s reg 127¼	2000 Mut U 6s 84⅛
10000 U S 4s cp 128⅛	50000 NYLE&Wfd 5s cp 91
1000 U S 4½s cp 110⅛	40000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn ex cp 97⅛@98¼
9000 La cons 4s 82½	
20000 Tenn set 3s 78⅛	20000 NYC&N g m trst. 65½
20000 Va 6s d14 tr 12⅛	5000 NY C&St L 1st tr. 97
1000 Can S 1st gtd 107	1000 NPac 1st cp 118
1000 CB&Q db 5s 105	2000 O S inc 40
5000 DetM&M l g. 49⅛@49⅛	5000 R & D deb 109
63000 D & R G 4s 78@78⅛	2000 Shen Val 1st 95
25000 E T c gld 5s 97½	5000 SPM&M1st cn 6s 120
12000 Ft W & D 1st 88@88½	7000 T P Rio trst 72
1000 GC&SFgld 6s 102½	1000 Un Pac 1st 117
6000 GBW&SP inc 37@37⅛	20000 Va Mid inc 96@97
1000 Int&GtN 1st 116	8000 WSh gt 4s 104⅛@104¼
4000 IB&Wcn inc 28½	15000 W S reg 4s (ex-in) 101½
10000 K Pac 6s 1895 112	30000 WSL & P-Det D. 91@92
2000 M&SP1st—SMD 118	50 Adams Ex 138¼
5000 MK& T gn 5s 86⅛	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,725	94¼	94¼	93⅜	93⅜
Bell Telephone	165	196	196	195½	195½
Central Mass.	485	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12¼
C., B. & Q.	241	135½	135¼	134½	134½
Erie Telephone	25	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
Flint & P. M.	100	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅛
Do pfd	225	94½	94½	94	94
L. R. & Ft. Scott	600	48	48	48	48
N. Y. & N. E.	2,777	51	53	50⅜	50⅜
O. Trans.	150	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Union Pacific	[illegible]	60⅜	60⅜	59⅜	59⅜
Wis. Cent.	250	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼

Bond sales and quotations:

35000 Mex. C. 4s 52½@53¼	4000 Mex. scrip 80
68000 N Y&N E 2ds 105½	4000 Sonora 7s 101⅛@101⅛
1000 C B & Q Den 4s 97¼	3000 Cal So inc 64@65
1000 A & P 6s 85½	100 CK&W 5s 100⅛
18000 C B & N 5s 103@103⅛	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The market closed weak: Pennsylvania, 55⅜@55⅜; Lehigh Valley, 55@56⅛; Lehigh Navigation, 49@49⅜; Reading, 16 7-16@16⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 20—4 p. m.—Consols, 100 3-16 for money and 100⅝ for the account; United States bonds, 4s, 131¾; do 4½s 113¾. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 51⅞; do seconds, 14¼; Canadian Pacific, 68¾; Erie, 34⅜; do seconds, 101⅛; Illinois Central, 136; Mexican ordinary, 49¼; St. Paul common, 92⅜; New York Central, 118¼; Pennsylvania, 58; Reading, 18¼. Spirits turpentine, 28s 6d per cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 57½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Sales of mining shares were small: Hale & Norcross, $3.10; Amie, $3.00; Alice, $1.55@1.60; Sutro, $25.00; Bodie, $2.50; Silver Cliff, $57.00; Standard, $1.35; Iron Hill, $1.05.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The closing prices are: Allouez Mining Company (new), $2.12½; Calumet & Hecla, $216.00; Franklin, $13.75; Huron, $3.25; Osceola, $26.00; Quincy, $55.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $2.50; Bulwer, $2.50; Best & Belcher, $1.12½; Bodie Consolidated, $8.00; Chollar, $5.25; Consolidated Pacific, 35c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $22.00; Crown Point, $4.37½; Eureka Consolidated, $4.75; Gould & Curry, $4.00; Hale & Norcross, $4.00; Mexican, $5.37½; Mono, $3.00; Mount Diablo, $3.50; Navajo, 75c; Ophir, $10.00; Potosi, $6.75; Savage, $8.12½; Sierra Nevada, $5.00; Union Consolidated, $3.75; Utah, $5.12½; Yellow Jacket, $7.75.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very dull yesterday both on cash lots and for future delivery. Grain again averaged lower, while provisions were sustained by a stronger market for hogs. The visible supply of the cereals is on the increase yet and at a more rapid rate than was generally expected would be the case. There is usually a little holding back by country shippers at the approach of the holiday season, but very fine weather may be the reason for a departure from the rule this year. Whatever the cause, the cash offerings exceeded the wants of buyers.

Provisions were more active and stronger. Hogs were higher, with only 25,000 received and a smaller number looked for during the remainder of the week than was estimated last Saturday. The shipping demand for cash product was light, the advance in freight rates to the seaboard restricting business. Cables were steady and unchanged, but Eastern markets were firmer. The speculative offerings were small, and, under a good demand, prices ruled higher on all the leading articles. Pork was quite active, most of the trading being for May delivery, but the nearer months were in good demand, especially December, which sold within 5c per brl of January. May opened 10c higher, at $11.90, sold up to $12.12½, and closed at $12.05 bid, with January at 52½c discount and February at 37½c discount. Lard was quiet and firm. It opened 2½c higher, at $6.25 for January, sold up to $6.27½, and closed at $6.25 bid, with December at 5c discount and February at 10c premium. May sold at $6.65@6.67½. Ribs were firmer, but only moderately active. They opened 7½c higher, at $5.77½ for February, sold up to $5.85, and closed at $5.82½ bid, with March at 10c premium. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 tcs lard at $6.20; 50,000 lbs green hams (20 lbs) at 8c; 25,000 lbs green shoulders at 4½c; and 200,000 lbs do at 4⅝c.

Flour was firm and unchanged. The local trade was light, and exporters bought very sparingly. Sales were reported of 200 sacks low grades at $1.75, also 1,300 sacks and 6[illegible] brls on private terms. Total equal to about 1,685 brls.

Wheat was dull and averaged lower. The volume of business was smaller than usual, only a few orders being received from the seaboard, and those that did come were principally to sell. The Northwest continued to offer rather freely, the receipts there being large, with no immediate prospect of their falling off. Cables were firmer, an advance of ½d per cental in California wheat being reported in Liverpool and 6d@1s per quarter advance quoted in the London cargo market. The feeling here was weak, the local crowd selling freely. The increase of nearly a million and a half bushels in the visible supply caused the market to decline a trifle, and in the afternoon there was heavy selling, led by Jones-McCormick, and the market closed weak at the lowest point of the day. Clearances from the seaboard were equal to about 160,000 bu for Saturday and to 2,035,000 bu for last week. The export business at the seaboard was rather light, only 16 boat-loads being reported taken. May opened ⅛c lower, at 84⅛c, sold up to 84⅜c, and declined to 83⅞c at the close, with January at 7⅝c discount and February 6⅝c discount. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 at 75⅜@75⅝c and of No. 3 at 70c. Free-on-board lots sold at 73@73c for No. 3 and 62@66c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 79,000 bu.

Red winter wheat was very quiet. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 red at 76c and No. 3 red at 72c. Free-on-board lots sold at 74½c for No. 2 Turkish, 75c for No. 3 red, 72c for No. 3 white, and 67c for No. 4 red. Total cash sales about 6,600 bu.

Corn was quiet and weaker. Cables were easier, and the shipping demand was checked by the advance in freight rates, causing the low grades to rule ⅛@⅜c lower. There were but few orders from outside points on the market, and the local crowd sold cautiously on the increase in the visible supply, and the weak tone to the wheat market. In the afternoon the feeling was quite heavy, and a great deal of long corn was disposed of. Jones-McCormick and R. Warren were the principal sellers. Receipts were not large, with only 410 cars expected for today. May opened unchanged, at 42⅝c, sold up to 42⅝c, and closed at 42⅛c, with January at 6@6⅛c discount and February at 5⅛c discount. December was offered freely at ⅛@⅜c below January. Cash sales in store, were reported of No. 2 yellow and No. 2 at 36⅛@36⅜c, No. 3 yellow at 34½c, and No. 3 at 34⅛c. On track ear corn sold at 41c, No. 3 yellow at 35⅛@35⅜c, and No. 3 at 35⅛@35⅜c. Free-on-board lots sold at 3[illegible]c for No. 2 white, 35⅛@35⅜c for No. 3, 35@36⅛c for No. 3 white, 34@35⅛c for No. 3, and 33⅛@34⅛c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 82,000 bu.

Oats were dull on futures and easier. May sold at 30⅛c, and at the split above, closing at 30⅛c, with December and January at about 5c discount. These were ⅛c below the latest prices of Saturday. No. 2, to go to store, was nominal at about 25c. Samples declined ⅛c on the average, the supply being full, and the advertised advance in freight rates going into effect yesterday. They sold free-on-board at 31⅛c for barley oats, 30@31⅛c for No. 2 white, 28⅛@30c for No. 3 white, 28@28⅛c for No. 2 mixed, and 26@29c for good to choice No. 3 do. Total cash sales about 130 cars.

Rye was very dull and about ⅛c lower on the longer futures, May selling at 59⅛c and closing nominal at 59c. December and January were nominal at 53c. No. 2, to go to store, sold at 53@53⅛c, closing at the inside, and choice No. 2 white sold at 55c free on board. Total cash sales only 3 cars.

Barley was slow and steady, the fact of light offerings preventing a decline in sympathy with other cereals. No. 2 to go to store sold at 52c, which was the nominal price for December. January sold at 52⅛c, and February at 53@53⅛c, closing at the inside. Samples sold at 54@55c for No. 2, with 45@52c for No. 3, and 42@46c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 32 cars.

Flaxseed was about ⅛c lower, and very quiet. A total of 24 cars cash sold at 93@94c for No. 2, mostly at the inside, and at 91@92c for rejected, all on track. January was inactive at 93c asked and 92⅛c bid, and $1.01 was asked for May, with no bid for the latter.

Timothy seed was firmly held early in the day, but fell off about 2c, as buyers held back, seeing the weakness elsewhere. About 950 bags sold, cash, at $1.81@1.88, with prime quoted at the inside at the close. March delivery was offered at $1.93, with $1.91 bid, and other futures were not mentioned. Clover was nominally steady at $4.65@4.70 for prime, Hungarian do at 60@65c, millet at 62½@65c, German do at 70@75c, and buckwheat not mentioned.

Millstuffs were very quiet and generally steady, with sales of 2 cars bran at $12.50 on track and free on board, 6 cars middlings at $11.00 for coarse, $11.50 for medium, and $11.75@12.00 for fine, which was easier; 1 car shorts at $11.00 free on board, and 1 car wheat screenings at $7.50.

Dressed hogs were nominally firm at $4.90@5.00 for good to prime lots, with none offered.

Trading on the street markets was only moderate, and nothing like up to the average, looking at the close proximity of the holidays. Both poultry and game were dull, but it is anticipated that there will be an active all-round demand for the balance of the week. The dry-goods jobbing trade is rapidly assuming a quiet condition, as is usual towards the close of the year; still the order demand for small parcels of staple and fancy department goods is of fair proportions. At the retail houses there is general activity, and considerable difficulty is experienced in attending to the wants of buyers, as each establishment is crowded to its utmost capacity. The pig-lead market opened at 4⅛@4.15c, with small jobbing sales, and closed at 4⅛@4.10c. The railroad rate East from Chicago is to be raised to a 50c basis on and after next Monday. Just what effect this will have on this market remains to be seen.

The largeness of the reported increase in the visible supply of wheat from last week was a genuine surprise to very many persons in the trade. From hanging just below the limit of 60,000,000 bu we have suddenly passed it with a bound, and now that the barriers are down there is no telling where the quantity may go to if the weather continues favorable for deliveries by farmers in the Northwest.

Neither dressed hogs nor live hogs are coming here freely thus far this winter. The latter might be suspected of hanging back because they do not want to be killed, but the others have no choice, and yet they do not move. A beggarly total of 32 head of dressed is all that was reported yesterday as having arrived within the compass of twenty-four or forty-eight hours, as the case may be.

The statement that a large quantity of wheat had been sold in St. Louis for export via Newport News was rather extensively laughed at towards the close of last week. Some stories had it that the wheat is already at Newport News and has been there for a long while, and others were bold enough to characterize the whole story as something like what King Dick III. called "A weak invention of the enemy." It was definitly ascertained yesterday that the wheat referred to is still in St. Louis, has been sold for export, and only awaits the required carrying facilities to have it moved out. At least there is one straightforward piece of export business on the carpet, however it may be with the rest.

Michigan fine salt has taken another jump of 10c per brl, and is now quoted at $1.05. Bulk salt has advanced 50c per ton.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	$11.17½	$11.32½@11.50	$11.50
January	11.27½	11.37½@11.60	11.52½
February	11.37½	11.50 @11.72½	11.67½
May	11.80	11.90 @12.12½	12.05

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	$6.17½	$6.20 @ 6.22½	$6.20
January	6.22½	6.25 @ 6.27½	6.25
February	6.32½	6.35 @ 6.37½	6.35
March	6.40	6.42½@ 6.47½	6.45

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
January	$5.65	$5.75 @ 5.80	$5.75
February	5.70	5.77½@ 5.87½	5.82½
March	5.80	5.87½@ 5.92½	5.92½

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	76⅛	75⅝@ 76⅛	75⅝
January	76⅝	76⅛@ 76⅝	76¼
February	77⅝	77¼@ 77⅝	77¼
May	84⅛	83⅞@ 84⅛	83⅞

CORN.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	36⅛	36 @ 36⅛	36
January	36½	36⅛@ 36½	36⅛
February	37	36⅝@ 37⅛	36⅝
May	42¼	42⅛@ 42⅝	42⅛

OATS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	25⅛	25⅛@ 25⅛	25⅛
January	26	25⅛@ 25⅛	25⅛
May	30⅛	30⅛@ 30⅛	30⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 84¼	84⅛	90⅛
No. 2 corn	37⅛	38⅛	39⅛
No. 2 oats	27⅛	27⅛	30⅛
Pork	9.70	9.75	10.20
Lard	5.92½	5.95	6.25
Short ribs	4.77½	4.80	......

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of last week:

	Dec. 18, 1886.	Dec. 11, 1886.	Dec. 4, 1886.	Dec. 19, 1885.
Wheat, bu	12,386,240	11,853,984	11,418,248	14,404,843
Corn, bu	4,057,879	3,681,990	3,300,337	1,073,483
Oats, bu	987,624	973,653	972,851	169,548
Rye, bu	146,978	135,043	134,982	390,345
Barley, bu	328,877	317,790	349,538	221,080
Total	17,907,598	16,962,460	16,175,956	16,189,299

These figures show an increase during last week of 532,256 bu wheat, 375,889 bu corn, 13,791 bu oats, 11,935 bu rye, and 11,087 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	21,603	15,289	26,331	12,887
Wheat, bu	94,333	56,241	10,840	11,278
Corn, bu	120,706	215,302	105,695	43,913
Oats, bu	146,201	140,569	72,647	56,627
Rye, bu	1,620	4,974	429	4,368
Barley, bu	51,421	61,440	29,930	35,465
Grass-seed, lbs	89,430	117,360	171,897	26,000
Flaxseed, bu	18,597	26,698	10,110	10,680
Broom-corn, lbs	101,060	21,500	128,780	33,730
Cured meats, lbs	833,340	941,740	2,905,389	2,419,606
Canned meats, cases	......	......	6,295	300
Dressed beef, lbs	560	1,685	1,542,325	2,722,551
Beef, tcs	......	......	......	249
Beef, brls	......	......	582	426
Pork, brls	1,547	100	1,378	883
Lard, lbs	305,210	178,090	1,180,110	475,090
Cheese, lbs	67,365	161,264	41,020	124,900
Butter, lbs	321,929	340,848	252,630	250,752
Dressed hogs, No.	32	371	535	302
Live hogs, No.	23,480	30,156	6,103	2,353
Cattle, No.	1,508	1,368	775	1,071
Sheep, No.	1,436	2,570	951	379
Hides, lbs	500,628	359,815	541,900	486,360
Wool, lbs	33,830	50,429	139,855	38,475
Coal, tons	16,002	10,145	2,937	3,462
Lumber, m ft.	1,207	725	1,554	2,010
Shingles, m	......	97	......	......
Salt, brls	5,568	1,080	5,824	5,811

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	8	6	......	14
Spring wheat	127	35	6	168
Corn	83	119	15	217
Oats	87	16	2	105
Rye	......	1	......	1
Barley	13	23	5	41
Total	318	200	28	546

Total about 330,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,905 bu wheat, 42,711 bu corn, and 6,418 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 400 cars wheat, 410 cars corn, 130 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts Dec. 20	Receipts Dec. 18	Receipts Dec. 17	Shipments Dec. 20	Shipments Dec. 18	Shipments Dec. 17
Chicago	94,500	94,500	101,000	11,000	21,500	29,500
Milwaukee	34,500	26,500	31,500	20,500	9,000	7,500
St. Louis	15,500	15,500	12,000	3,000	500	......
Toledo	33,500	47,500	43,000	10,500	17,000	8,500
Detroit	37,000	38,500	19,000	3,500	6,500	6,500
Kansas City	14,000	14,000	18,500	22,500	17,000	21,500
Min'eapolis	289,000	121,500	130,500	95,000	47,500	40,500
Duluth	25,500	88,000	46,000	......	3,000	500
Total	593,500	446,000	401,500	166,000	122,000	114,500

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Dec. 18, 1886.	Dec. 11, 1886.	Dec. 4, 1886.	Dec. 19, 1885.
Wheat	61,460,330	59,989,660	59,539,331	58,388,469
Corn	12,064,642	11,626,820	11,738,884	5,215,643
Oats	5,098,542	5,122,607	5,260,898	2,440,064
Rye	440,432	403,475	420,613	749,157
Barley	2,951,754	2,725,576	2,794,220	2,197,584

These figures show an increase during last week of 1,470,670 bu wheat, 437,822 bu corn, 36,957 bu rye, and 226,178 bu barley, and a decrease of 24,065 bu oats.

The following were among the exports from the Atlantic seaboard for the week ending the dates named:

	Dec. 18, 1886.	Dec. 11, 1886.	Dec. 19, 1885.
Flour, brls	132,800	151,790	145,200
Wheat, bu	1,159,200	1,342,400	227,800
Corn, bu	680,200	378,000	1,208,500
Oats, bu	15,400	52,400	20,900
Pork, brls	5,010	3,850	4,970
Lard, lbs	5,420,500	7,166,900	4,058,000
Bacon, lbs	11,465,900	10,376,600	8,652,000

The Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago reports that the stock on hand Dec. 1 was as follows: Lumber and timber, 608,416,940 feet; shingles, No., 483,123,712; lath, 63,564,346 pcs; pickets, 1,912,289 feet; cedar posts, 267,746 pcs; hardwood in pine yards, 5,615,364 feet. As compared with the stock on hand Nov. 1 lumber and timber increased 8,539,293 feet, shingles, No., 34,417,724, lath 6,266,300 pcs, pickets 299,179 feet, and cedar posts 5,596 pcs. The total receipts, sales, and shipments from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1886, were as follows:

	Receipts Lumber.	Receipts Shingles.	Sales and Shipments Lumber.	Sales and Shipments Shingles.
1886	1,617,308,000	764,837,000	1,646,822,896	714,776,188
1885	1,674,947,000	757,024,000	1,609,767,056	647,994,033
Inc.	......	7,813,000	37,055,840	66,782,155
Dec.	57,639,000	......	......	......

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This market exhibited a little more firmness for fancy selections of creamery, but there was no advance in values, 25@26c per lb being given as the range, although it was claimed by some of the commission men that they were getting 28@29c for it in lines. The butterine manufacturers are buying small quantities of this grade, which is very scarce. The demand for medium and low grades was moderate. Fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes of creamery, 23@25c per lb; fair do, 20@22c; choice to strictly fine roll, 15@18c; fair do, 12@14c; fancy dairies, 21@23c; choice do, 15@18c; ordinary do, 9@13c; common and packing stocks, 9@12c.

CHEESE—It was the same old story with reference to this market. Values ruled firm and a good volume of shipping orders were received, and altogether the situation is much better than was anticipated for this season of the year for all grades. Everything sells, in fact. Fine full cream cheddars and flats (2 in box), 12@12½c per lb, and Young Americas, 12¾@13c; choice skims, 9@10½c; ordinary to good do, 5@8c, and poor do, 2@4c.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and steady. Sales were 2 cars pork barrels at $1.00. Lard tierces are quotable at $1.07½@1.10.

EGGS—There was only a moderate local inquiry for these products and the supply was ample. Guaranteed new-laid stock ranged at 22@23c per doz; ice-house do, 19@21c; and pickled do, 15@16c.

GAME—The receipts were light and all varieties in limited request at about former prices.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand was active, especially from the outside, but nothing could be moved except by express, owing to the cold weather. Prices were unchanged and firm.

HAY—Was very dull, especially for poor lots, with which the market is heavily overstocked. Choice timothy is steady. Sales were: On track, 1 car choice No. 1 timothy at $10.00, 14½ cars Iowa upland prairie at $8.00@9.00. Free-on-board lots sold $9.50 for choice No. 2 timothy and $9.00 for not graded. Receipts, 321 tons; shipments, 30 tons.

POTATOES—The situation in this market remained the same as for several days past by reason of the continued small receipts. There was a good demand and prices ruled very firm. Choice to fancy Burbanks, Rose, and Beauty of Hebron, 48@50c per bu on track, and ordinary to fair stocks 40@45c. Lots from store 5c higher all round.

POULTRY—Dull for dressed stock with heavy receipts, while live birds were in good request and scarce. Dressed—Turkeys, 7@8½c per lb, outside for selected dry-picked; chickens, 5@7c; ducks and geese, 6@8c. Live—Chickens, 5@6c per lb; turkeys and ducks, 6@7c; geese, $3.50@5.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—The trade for local consumption was fair, with a good shipping inquiry for cabbage and celery at full former prices.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Orders were light and of a hand-to-mouth character, manufacturers buying only for their immediate wants. Previous prices ruled steady. The London December sales have closed, and the values that prevailed there have had no material effect on this market.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 26c; extra firsts, 23½c; firsts, 21½c; extra dairy, 22c; extra firsts, 2[illegible]c; choice roll, 17c; packing stock, 12½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 12c; do flats, 12½c; do Young America, 12¾c; good skim cheddars, 8c; do fancy flats, 8c; fancy imitation Swiss, 11¾c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid, cash, 23½c; do, first in fresh, 22c; do December, 22c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 20	7,200	60	25,000	5,000
Monday, Dec. 13	7,068	13	36,856	7,159
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 20	1,600	......	4,000	1,000
Monday, Dec. 13	1,451	60	3,983	2,022

Hogs advanced 10c in Chicago yesterday, while Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and other markets underwent but slight change. Best heavy hogs sold in Chicago at $4.50@4.60; Kansas City at $4.10@4.20.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago continue to surprise the boys, as everybody got left on yesterday's arrivals. Last Saturday's estimates for Monday ranged from 30,000 to 45,000, but the number received was 5,000 short of even the lowest estimate. A leading hog buyer remarked, "The country is very bullish, but there is such a thing as holding too long." Shippers coming to market say that the marketable hogs are pretty well out of the country, and that farmers talk $5.00 for heavy hogs.

Today's (Tuesday's) receipts are estimated at 30,000 to 35,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep, against 32,768 hogs, 6,834 cattle, and 4,621 sheep received Tuesday of last week.

Actual receipts at Chicago last week were as follows: Cattle, 37,286; calves, 413; hogs, 181,200; sheep, 28,707; horses, 258. Shipments were: Cattle, 11,971; calves, 268; hogs, 34,457; sheep, 9,368; horses, 303. We received 4,933 car-loads and shipped 1,120 car-loads of all kinds of stock.

Thomas Moughon, the brand inspector of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, has finished his season's work here and has been called to Fort Worth. He secured about sixty head of estrays during the season.

The Northwestern and Milwaukee Roads brought in 248 cars of stock Sunday and Monday, and the fact that they arrived on 24 different trains was a matter of comment. The trains averaged only 10 cars apiece, with ten trains bringing less than the average. This seemed to indicate that a few cars were coming from all along the lines, with not very many from any section, especially as nearly all the other incoming roads had equally small trains.

Yesterday's cattle market was active at about former prices. The highest sale reported was at $5.07½ for 64 head of 1,502-lb steers. Most of the native cattle sold to dressed-beef men at $3.60@4.35. Eighteen hundred Texas cattle sold at $2.00@2.65.

During last week fair to choice shipping and dressed-beef cattle averaged about steady; good to fancy Christmas beeves ruled 15@30c lower; native butcher stock ruled stronger; stock cattle advanced 15@20c; hogs advanced 25@30c, but closed only 15@20c higher. Sheep underwent but slight alteration.

Hog packing in the West since Nov. 1 is estimated at 3,150,000, or upwards of 130,000 less than the number returned for the same time last year. Chicago packers have so far this winter slaughtered about 950,000 hogs, which shows a shortage as compared with 1885 of 370,000 head. Packers have been prevented by the light marketing of hogs to make up for the loss of time in the November strike.

CATTLE—Moderate receipts, a good general demand, and steady outside markets caused a firm feeling in cattle yesterday. Prices underwent but slight alteration and a good clearance was made. Fresh arrivals included 1,800 through Texans and 500 cattle from the West consigned to dressed-beef men. Eastern shippers and exporters purchased about 800 common to prime beeves at $3.25@5.07½. The outside price was obtained for 64 head of 1,502-lb Missouri cattle, which go to New York alive for fine trade. Thirteen head of 1,673-lb cattle sold at $4.95, and the next highest, $4.85, for a car-load of 1,564-lb steers. The highest paid by dressed-beef men was $4.70, with the bulk of "killers" to them at $3.80@4.35. Six car-loads of 951-lb Nebraska yearlings sold at $3.75, and 22 Illinois yearlings, averaging 859 lbs, at $3.60. Old-fashioned 1,535-lb steers sold at $4.45, handy 1,204-lb steers at $4.35, coarse 1,358-lb steers at $3.75, and common 1,020-lb cattle at $3.25. Texas cattle sold about 10c lower than last Friday, at $2.00@2.35 for cows and $2.45@2.75 for steers. Most of the native cows sold at $1.75@2.50, with real choice bunches at $3.00@3.15. Stock cattle sold freely to yard dealers at steady prices: poor to choice lots quotable at $2.20@3.40. Quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves, 1,700 to 2,100 lbs.	$5.00@ 5.50
Prime steers, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs.	4.70@ 4.95
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs.	4.00@ 4.70
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.	3.60@ 4.45
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs.	3.10@ 3.60
Poor and medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	2.90@ 3.40
Through Texans, 600 to 1,100 lbs.	2.25@ 3.50
Fair to choice native cows	1.50@ 2.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@ 1.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs.	1.40@ 2.60
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs.	2.00@ 2.80
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs.	2.85@ 3.60
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs.	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Monday's receipts amounted to about 25,000, against over 36,000 the same day last week. Fresh arrivals were 12,000 to 15,000 below average estimates made last Saturday. The supply of desirable hogs was light, as the quality graded quite poor. Prices for heavy packing grades advanced 10c, and in some cases ruled 15c higher. Light and other varieties ruled fully 5c higher. Speculators were among the principal buyers, as they carried several thousand over for today's market. Prime heavy sold at $4.60; many choice 320@400-lb hogs sold at $4.55, with the bulk of 250@350-lb packers at $4.40@4.50. Prime 210@230-lb butcher pigs sold at $4.25@4.30; selected light bacon grades at $4.15@4.25; fancy light at $4.05@4.15; and poor to fair light at $3.85@4.10; mixed grades sold at $4.05@4.30; rough to fair heavy at $3.85@4.20.

SHEEP—Monday's market ruled active on local and outside account, and values underwent little if any change. The quality of the offerings was poor. Only one car-load sold above $3.90, and the bulk of desirable grades changed hands at $3.25@3.65. Eighty-three head of 130-lb sheep sold to a Boston shipper at $4.65. Over 300 head of 75-lb Nebraska sheep sold at $2.65. Common 81-lb natives sold at $2.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 20.—BEEVES—Receipts, 227 car-loads; the market opened a fraction higher and after a fair clearing was made closed with an easier feeling; poorest to best native steers, $3.70@6.00; common to prime, $4.50@4.60; bulls and dry cows sold at $2.25@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,900; firmer for good and choice offerings, dull for common and inferior; poor to prime sheep sold at $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs, poor to extra lambs at $4.25@7.00, with one car-load at $7.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,600; steady at $4.40@4.70, with three car-loads of Western hogs sold at $4.40@4.45.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 519; shipments, none. The market was strong; good cows active and 10c higher; good to choice, $3.95@4.35; common to medium, $3.25@3.85; stockers, $3.25@2.75; feeding steers, $2.85@3.40; cows, $1.50@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,071; shipments, 1,397. The market was active and 5c higher; good to choice, $4.20@4.35; common to medium, $3.40@4.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 278; shipments, none. The market was steady; good to choice, $2.60@3.25; common to medium, $1.50@2.40.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,250; shipments, 600. Market strong on good, slow on common; Christmas beeves, $4.90@5.40; choice heavy native steers, $4.25@4.70; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.00@4.20; feeders, fair to good, $2.50@3.20; stockers, fair to good, $2.00@2.75; Texans, common to prime, $1.80@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,600; shipments, 1,200. The market ruled active at Saturday's closing figures: all sold; choice heavy and butchers', $4.30@4.60; packing, fair to good, $4.10@4.30; Yorkers, medium to fancy, $3.95@4.15; pigs, common to good, $2.80@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,450; shipments, none. The market was steady; common to very good, $1.75@4.00; Christmas muttons, $4.10@4.60.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 760 head; shipments, 323; market active, 15@25c higher than last week's opening prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,400 head; shipments, 5,600; market active; Philadelphias, $4.50@4.60; Yorkers, $4.25@4.35; common and light, $4.15@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 5,000; market dull at last week's prices.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; quiet and steady; dressed beef steers, 1,250@1,400 lbs, $3.80@4.20; cows, $2.50@3.00; feeders, $2.90@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, none; active at advance of 10c on heavy and 5@10c on light; heavy hogs, $4.10@4.20; light, $3.95@4.10; mixed, $4.00@4.15.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; no demand; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 5d@7s 7d; spring, 7s 5d@7s 6d; club, 7s 8d@7s 10d. Corn quiet; poor demand at 4s 6½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 34s. Long and short clears, 32s 9d. Cumberlands, 30s. Long-cut hams, 47s.

CHEESE—62s 9d.

3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—In poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 62s 6d; do Western, 50s, dull. Lard—Is in fair demand; spot, December, January, or February firm at 34s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand has fallen off; new No. 2 winter red, 7s 6d; do spring, 7s 5½d. Flour is in poor demand; firm at 9s 10d. Corn is in poor demand; spot, 4s 7d, firm; December or January, 4s 6½d, firm; February dull at 4s 5d.

The receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports were 17,800 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 30,000 qrs. Receipts of American corn, 25,300 qrs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter wheat in the futures line drifted to increased depression, and on a comparatively moderate and very fitful speculative movement further yielded here for the day ⅛@⅝c a bu, partly as influenced by the reported large addition to the visible supply, and left off barely steady; and for early delivery prices of wheat also receded about ⅛@⅝c, though not offered with much eagerness, while the inquiry was on a restricted scale; though mainly for export, some local milling demand noted. No. 2 red for December closed at 88⅛c; do, for January, 1887, closed at 88⅝c asked; February at 90⅛c; March at 92⅛c; and May, 95c bid; and August at 97c. Sales: Extra red, delivered from elevator, at 90⅛c; No. 2 red, in elevator, 88⅛@88⅝c, closing at 88⅛c; No. 2 red, afloat, from elevator, at 90@90⅛c, closing at 90c; No. 1 white, in elevator, at 89⅛c; No. 1 hard spring, in store, at 97⅛@98⅛c.

CORN—Pressed to sale and gave way about ⅛@⅛c a bu, resulting in increased activity, closing weak. Export call good, but readily met. Sales: No. 2 in elevator at 47@47⅛c, mostly at 47@47⅛c, closing at 47c; delivered at 48@48⅛c, mainly at 48⅛c, closing at 48c bid; do free on board from store at 47⅛c.

OATS—Also declined a trifle on a moderate business. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator at 39c; No. 2 white in elevator at 37@37⅛c, closing at 37c; No. 2 in elevator at 33⅛@33⅜c, mainly at 33⅛c, closing at 33⅛c bid.

RYE—Dull and unchanged.

BARLEY—Without important movement; held as before.

PROVISIONS—Slight changes occurred in prices of hog products, which, in the instance of lard, exhibited increased activity in the speculative line, otherwise ruling quiet. Pork steady. A restricted business noted in cut meats, including pickled bellies, 12 lbs, at 6¾c. Bacon very dull; values uncertain. Western steam lard inactive for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close at $6.53 asked.

BUTTER—Wanted and up to 31@32c for Elgin creameries and 30c for best Western do.

CHEESE—In some demand, with best Eastern factory at 13c.

TALLOW—At 4¾c.

SUGARS—Raw very tame, but held as before; refined unchanged, but dull.

FREIGHTS—Continued urgency in the demand for accommodation for grain led to a further partial hardening in rates, beyond which the market presented little change, on a restricted buying on berth and charter. Of the contracts by steam carriers on berth the most important were for Liverpool, hence, grain 5d; cheese, local, at 27s 6d@32s 6d; and provisions, bulk local and via New York, at 22s 6d@27s 6d; London, hence, grain (mostly wheat) 5¼@5½d, closing at 5½d, an advance; and corn from store 5¼d; Glasgow, wheat 5½d; Avonmouth, from store, grain, 5¾d; Antwerp, grain at 5¾d; Gothenburg, corn on private terms, 4s 6d; Hamburg, wheat and corn, 60@62½ pfennigs; Genoa, grain 3s 9d.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—COTTON—Quiet; uplands, 97-16c; Orleans, 9⅝c; sales, 162; futures opened steady; December 9.34c, January 9.39c, February 9.50c, March 9.62c, April 9.73c, May 9.83c, June 9.93c, July 10.02c.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Fair Rio nominal 14¼c. Options lower and fairly active; sales, 66,250 bags; January 12.05@13.15c, February 12.10@12.20c, March 12.10@12.25c, April 12.20@12.30c, May 12.15@12.35c, June 12.25@12.35c. Rice steady. Molasses steady.

RESIN—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,059 brls; wheat, 133,650 bu; corn, 33,550 bu; oats, 45,600 bu; rye, 2,750 bu; barley, 31,250 bu; malt, 8,550 bu; corn-meal, 396 brls and 482 sacks; pork, 1,457 brls; beef, 2,711 pkgs; cut meats, 3,493 pkgs; lard, 5,151 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 830 brls and 9,218 sacks; wheat, 82,833 bu; corn, 90,295 bu; oats, 350 bu; pork, 1,679 brls; lard, 409,896 lbs; bacon, 2,132,742 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy; opened at 69¼c, broke to 68⅛c, remained steady till last hour, when it fell to 67⅛c, and closed steady at 68c; sales, 1,963,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 68⅛c; highest, 68⅛c; lowest, 68c; closed at 68⅛c; sales, 729,000 brls; clearances, 1,750,000 brls; charters, 25,398 brls; shipments, 118,000 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull but steady; Transit opened at 69c; closed at 68c; highest, 69c; lowest, 68c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 69⅛c, closed at 68⅛c; highest, 69⅛c; lowest, 68c. Clearances, 754,000.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 28@29c for choice to extra, 23@27c for firsts; Western creamery at 22@29c for firsts to extra; Northern dairy, 20½@26c per lb for firsts to choice and 12@15c for seconds; Western dairy, 13@18c for firsts to extra, 9@10c for seconds; imitation creamery, 18@23c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 15@22c for firsts to extra and 8@12c for common to good.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra, 12¾@13c; firsts, 10½@11½c; seconds, 7@9c; Western extra, 12@12½c; firsts, 10@11c; extra sage, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@29c per doz for near by and cape, 24@28c for Eastern, 25½@28c for Northern, 17@22c for Western, and 23½@25c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opening prices were ⅛c lower, with sales of May at 85c, but were soon enhanced ⅛c. A falling off to 84⅞c gradually occurred, but advanced to 85c, then declined to 84⅞c, closing firmer at 85⅛c bid. December sold at 77c and January at 77⅞@77⅛c. Cash No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅛c. The afternoon opened quiet at 85⅛c, declined to 84⅞@84⅞c, and closed weak, with sellers at 84⅞c. Receipts, 95,000 bu. In store, 8,573,000 bu, an increase for the week of 363,000 bu.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Sold today for 30½@30⅝c, with a fairly active market, there being 28,620 lbs sold, the total sales reaching $8,344.70. No cheese was sold.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—FLOUR—Was quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but weak and lower; the market opened weak and ⅛@⅜c lower, ruled easy during the greater part of the session, but closed firm, ⅛@⅜c lower than Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 79¼c; December, 79¼c; January, 79⅝@79⅞c, closed at 79⅝c; February, 81⅛@82c, closed nominal at 81⅜c; May, 86⅛@86⅜c, closed at 86⅛@86⅜c. Corn was dull and ⅛@⅜c lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35@35⅜c; January, 35⅛@37c; February, 36⅛@36⅜c, closed at 36⅛c bid; May, 39⅛@39⅜c, closed at 39⅛c. Oats very dull and barely steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28⅛@28⅜c; February, 29⅛c bid; May, 30⅛c. Rye nominally firmer at 54c. Barley dull at 61c for Iowa Scotch.

LEAD—Was weak; $4.05 offered for all grades.

HAY—Dull and weak; prairie, $7.50@10.50; timothy, $10.20@12.50.

BUTTER—Quiet, but steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 21c.

FLAXSEED—Easy; 92@93c.

BRAN—Easy; 60c.

CORNMEAL—Firm; $2.00@2.05.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.13.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active and firm. Pork higher; $11.75. Lard steady; $6.05@6.10. Bulk meats firm; loose lots, long clear, $5.60; short ribs, $5.70; short clear, $5.85; boxed lots, long clear, $5.65; short ribs $5.75@6.00; short clear, $5.87½. Bacon firm; long clear $6.50@6.60; short ribs, $6.70@6.75; short clear, $6.87½@6.90. Hams firm; $9.75@11.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 104,000; oats, 41,000; rye, 14,000; barley, 25,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 30,000; oats, 3,000; rye, 2,000; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat easy; ⅛c lower; corn ⅛@⅛c lower; oats a shade easier.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 88⅛@88⅜c; January, 88⅝@88⅞c; February, 89⅛@89⅜c. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed spot, 45⅛@45⅜c, new; December, 45⅛c bid; January, 45⅛@45⅜c; February, 46⅛@46⅜c; May, 48⅛c bid; steamer, 44⅛@45c. Oats steady; Western white, 39@40c; do mixed, 35@36c. Rye lower at 55@57c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $12.00. Lard, refined, 7⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet at 29@30c.

COFFEE—Firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 13⅛@14⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,681 brls; wheat, 48,300 bu; corn, 38,700 bu; oats, 10,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 424 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 17,100 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 89⅛@90c; few transactions. Winter wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 84⅛@84⅜c; No. 1 white, 84⅛@84⅜c, on track. Corn steady; No. 3 at 43c on track; No. 3 yellow, 43⅛c; No. 2 do 44c on track.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20.—WHEAT—Market weak and dull; No. 1 hard, cash, 75c; January, 75c; May, 82⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73c; January, 73c; May, 81⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 71c cash; 71c, January; 78⅛c, May.

FLOUR—Steady; patents, $4.40@4.60; bakers', $3.50@3.70.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 268,950 bu.; flour, 240 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 95,190 bu; flour, 28,885 brls.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20.—FLOUR—Firm with a fair demand for desirable grades; Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis, and Southern Illinois, $4.00@4.50; winter patent, $4.50@5.00; Minnesota bakers', $4.00@4.75; do patents, $4.85@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, December, 88⅛@88⅜c; January, 88⅛@88⅜c; February, 89⅛@89⅜c; March, 91@91⅛c. Corn dull and weak; new steamer No. 2 high mixed track, 46c; new No. 2 mixed do, 46⅛c; No. 2 mixed, December, 45⅛@45⅜c; January, 45⅛@45⅜c; February, 46⅛@47c; March, 47⅛@48c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, track, 36c; rejected white, 35⅛c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 white, December, 37⅛@37⅜c; January, 37⅛@37⅜c; February, 37⅛@37⅜c; March, 37⅛@38⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with a good demand. Pork—Mess, $12.00; do prime new, $12.50; do family, $13.50. Hams—Smoked, per lb, 11@12c. Lard steady; refined, $6.75@7.00; do steam, $6.40@6.45.

BUTTER—Firm with a good demand; creamery extra, 30@31c; Western ladle packed, 23@24c.

EGGS—Steady, with fresh stock scarce; Western fresh, 27@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; Ohio flats, choice, 12⅛@12⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; 70° Abel test, in brls, 6⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 79⅛c; cash Michigan red, 80c; No. 2 red, cash and December, 79⅛c; January, 80⅛c; February, 82⅛c; May, 87⅛c. Corn—38c. Oats—No. 2, 29⅛c; No. 2 white, 31⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Cash, $4.57½; January, $4.62½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,900 bu; corn, 11,700 bu; oats, 1,700 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 20.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 75⅛c; January, 76⅛c; May, 83⅛c. Corn easier; No. 2, 36c. Oats dull; No. 2, 25⅛c. Rye lower; No. 1, 56c. Barley weak; No. 2, 51⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Pork—December, $11.50; January, $11.55. Lard—December, $6.20; January, $6.25.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 18@21c.

EGGS—Firm; 21@22c.

CHEESE—Dull; cheddars, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,408 brls; wheat, 34,325 bu; barley, 15,535 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,315 brls; wheat, 20,500 bu; barley, 17,825 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 20.—WHISKY—Quiet; sales, 74 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.13.

Toledo, O., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat lower and quiet; cash, 79⅛c; January, 80c asked; May, 87⅛c. Corn steady; cash, 38c; May, 43⅛c. Oats neglected.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet; cash, $4.65 asked; January, $4.65; February, $4.70 bid.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 20.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33⅛c.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Dec. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cottage Grove av, 100 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 50x22 ft, dated Dec. 6 (W. F. Minrick to Eugene F. Henshaw)	$ 5,000
Superior st, 125 ft e of St. Clair, n f, 25x99 ft, dated Oct. 14 (E. P. and E. F. Darby to W. F. Newberry)	3,750
Fillmore st, 249 ft w of California av, s f, 36x125 ft, dated Aug. 24, 1885 (C. H. Kehl to J. H. Shannon)	525
Cornell st, 146 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x128 ft, improved, dated Dec. 20 (George A. Peters to Charles Guesten)	2,900
Racine av, 110 ft s of Garfield, w f, 30x124 ft, dated Dec. 11 (James Morgan to Peter Weis)	1,000
North Robey st, 150 ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 25 (F. W. Hatterman to F. Nikols)	550
Hervey st, 24 ft e of Dudley, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (same to L. Dobek)	400
Elk Grove st, 212 ft n of Armitage av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (same to W. Karnoski)	400
Elk Grove st, 164 ft n of Armitage av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (same to J. Larncyik)	400
Wabash av, 196 ft s of Twelfth st, w f, 25x180 ft, dated Dec. 20 (Albert J. Averell to H. A. and C. A. Chapin)	14,500
West Lake st, 100 ft e of Peoria, s f, 25x110 ft, dated Nov. 5 (William Cox to A. F. Beidler)	5,000
Loomis st, 366 ft n of Taylor, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 3 (William Campbell to Johanna Flavin)	2,025
Oakley av, 100 ft n of Moore st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 6 (J. A. Hall to H. Grube)	500
Myrtle st, n e cor Taylor, w f, 50x112 ft, dated Dec. 20 (Master in Chancery to G. Kurz)	1,216
Spaulding av, bet Madison and Jackson sts, 11 lots of Lots 2 to 4, dated Dec. 4 (F. E. and T. P. Phillips to Charles Platt)	8,000
Roberts st, near Superior, e f, 40x98 ft, and w f, 40x80 ft, except railroad, dated Dec. 6 (James Frost to J. L. and F. B. Wallace)	4,800
Parnell av, 250 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 23 (est. of David Davis to James Garland)	3,300
Webster av, near Lincoln place, n f, 19x118 ft, improved, dated Oct. 14 (Union Mutual Life-Ins. Co. to Anna Landberg)	7,750
Cornell st, near Chase, s f, 30x128 ft, improved, dated Dec. 20 (Geo. Wittelman to Kollassa & Zlamski)	3,375
Nineteenth place, 143 ft w of Johnson st, s f, 24x84 ft, dated Dec. 8 (Frank Nowak to A. & R. Strouhal)	1,600
Wilcox st, 392 ft e of Sacramento av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated July 12 (W. G. Jackson to R. Dickinson)	650
California av, 216 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 20 (Jesse Titman to P. M. Lewis)	900
Henry st, 167 ft e of Margaret, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 11 (E. D. Richardson to John Shehan)	900
Crawford av, 322 ft s of Kinzie st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 13 (John Turple to T. J. Heeney)	800
West Van Buren st, 93 ft e of Whipple, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 2 (Stevens & Wood to Albert Gillett)	1,100
Western av, s w cor Hinman st, e f, 214x115 ft, with 816 ft to alley in same block, dated Dec. 13 (Master in Chancery to E. Lehmann)	28,100
Parnell av, 248 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 26 (estate of David Davis to John Schnell)	3,300
North Hoyne av, 170 ft s of Holstein st, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 22 (Korff & Hoepe to C. Bonefield)	1,500
Flournoy st, 265 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 18 (Nelson Morris to W. H. Higgins)	1,000
Coblentz st, bet Hoyne av and Robey st, s f, 12x100 ft, dated Dec. 20 (M. Buckley to J. G. Koch)	200
Coblentz st, bet Hoyne av and Robey st, s f, 12x100 ft, dated Dec. 20 (Same to W. Haerle)	200

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Belmont av, 240 ft w of Perry st, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated Oct. 28 (J. P. Altgeld to S. F. Fritz)	$ 1,400
Sheffield av, 100 ft s of Roscoe st, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Dec. 17 (E. T. and A. Hurlbut to Chas. McMahon)	1,900
Racine av, n w cor Fletcher, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 15 (Martin Willetts to Kittie Fitzgerald)	2,000
Seminary av, 166 ft n of Wellington st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Anton Molin to Ernest Sahlen)	750
North Clark st, 34 ft s e of Eddy, n e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 18 (Frederick Roesch to Lena Roesch)	1,900
Halsted st, 25 ft n of Dewey court, w f, 25x134 ft, dated Nov. 23 (F. Deming to Emma Griffin)	1,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Calumet av, 198 ft s of Forty-fourth st, e f, 49¼x137½ ft, dated Nov. 16 (J. R. and A. J. Maher to R. A. Gordon)	$ 1,732
Calumet av, s and adjoining above, 49¼x137½ ft, dated Nov. 16 (Same to D. C. Gordon)	1,732
Tracy av, near Forty-eighth st, w f, 23¼x125 ft, dated Nov. 13 (C. W. Pierce to C. Fox)	350
Forty-first st, 119 ft e of Bissell av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 (D. M. and G. Forrester to J. and K. Flynn)	460
Fifty-seventh st, s w corner Stewart av, n f, 132x132 ft, dated Oct. 11 (R. A. and E. G. Curtis to George B. Goodenow)	1,211
Madison av, s w corner Fifty-first st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Dec. 15 (William M. Craig et al. to Cornelius H. Shaver)	9,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mozart st, 200 ft n of Cortland, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 17 (S. and A. Imsland to J. A. Roemisch)	$ 1,850

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

John Sturm, one-story cottage, 22x32 feet, No. 8 Richmond street, to cost $600.

Jacob Kramer, four two-story dwellings, 75x50 feet, Nos. 192 to 198 South Robey street, to cost $10,000.

H. C. Walker, six-story carriage repository, 40x138 feet, Nos. 449 and 451 State street, to cost $25,000.

V. Cipra, one-story cottage, 21x26 feet, No. 969 West Nineteenth street, to cost $400.

William Dunn, one-story cottage, 22x35 feet, No. 1154 West Adams street, to cost $1,000.

A St. Louis Divorce Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—A petition for divorce has been filed in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Katie Linn Conde against Henry Clay Conde, an attorney at this bar, who is known in political circles as a cousin of the late Samuel J. Tilden and a distributing agent in the West of the contents of the Tilden barrel in 1876. Mrs. Conde states in her petition that she was married to Henry Clay Conde at Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 7, 1882, the ceremony being performed by Judge Mann. She alleges that in July, 1885, her husband deserted her and has remained away ever since, failing and refusing to provide for her support. During the period prior to the separation Mrs. Conde alleges that her husband was cruel and barbarous in his treatment of her; that he repeatedly threatened her life, and otherwise rendered her condition intolerable. She further states that it was impossible to live in peace and comfort with her husband on account of incompatibility of temper. The pair have one child.

Ohio Saloonkeepers Paying Up.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The County Treasurer's office was crowded today with saloonkeepers who desired to pay their Dow law tax before the office closed for the day. Tomorrow a penalty of 24 per cent will be imposed upon the delinquents. Many of the saloonkeepers have been caught in a pinch by the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio and the collection of the penalty so soon after the case was decided. The members of the Liquor League, which contains nearly all of the saloonkeepers, are full of wrath on account of the representations of their legal advisers that they would not be compelled to pay the tax. All but a few of the saloonkeepers have two payments to make at this time on account of their refusal to make the payment due last June, hoping that the Supreme Court would decide in their favor. The Liquor League held a meeting today and their attorney stated that he would take the case recently decided by the Supreme Court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States.

COLD FEET AND HEADACHES.

Some Hints That May Be Useful to Suffering Humanity.

New York *Mail and Express*: "Cold feet and headaches go hand in hand, as it were," said a physician connected with one of the city hospitals to a reporter for the *Mail and Express* this morning. "The person who has cold feet is almost sure to have violent nervous headaches. Why? Because the blood not circulating in the extremities is crowded into the upper portion of the body and exerts an undue pressure upon the blood-vessels of the brain. Nothing causes congestion of the internal organs more quickly than this crowding of the blood into the body that should circulate freely to and through the extremities. The trouble increases in proportion to the continuance of the practice of ignoring the needs of the feet. The blood-vessels of the extremities become thickened and narrowed by the lack of flow of the vital fluid, and thus the difficulties are perpetuated. Persons suffering in this way—and who is not to a greater or less extent—should soak their feet every night in warm water and take plenty of outdoor exercise. This counteracts the tendency to congestion, enlarges the vessels, and helps permanently to relieve the feet of their special tendency to coldness.

"The conventional shoe, perhaps, does more to keep the feet cold than any other one thing. A loose shoe, I know, is quite as uncomfortable as a tight one. I know, also, that a shoe should fit as closely as a stocking. But where it should be tight is around the ankle, across the instep, and around the arch of the foot and heel. It should have, however, a loose upper and a large sole. The bones of the foot need plenty of room for movement. A loose shoe is quite as productive of corns and other discomforts as one that pinches, but if it pulls the muscles of the feet any, pinches up the bones in one place and lets them spread out in another, until they can have no natural action, the circulation must be interfered with. Women are more troubled with cold feet than men. In fact, they are more generally afflicted with diseases of the feet than men. There are very few women that do not have corrugated nails, and yet there is no more need of it than that they should have misshapen nails on their fingers. Have you ever noticed at the seashore that occasionally you see a woman with every nail on her feet threaded by rough lines, and the color, instead of being a bright, healthy pink, is yellow and unhealthy? Then you have seen the results of improperly dressing the feet. Again, you see the same disease manifest itself in little holes that look as if the nail had been worm-eaten and was full of little hollow pits. A poor circulation of the blood, resulting from indigestion, malaria, or squeezing the feet, is the cause of all this.

"Almost all the troubles of the feet are unnecessary. Caution and common sense will prevent them. Of course, there are some forms of joint disease, gouty and rheumatic inflammations, for instance, which the possessor is not directly responsible for, but even these, if taken in time, can be cured. Feet that perspire should be washed every night and rubbed with a weak solution of carbolic acid. The stockings should be changed daily, and the shoes should have inner soles that can be changed as often as the stockings. The soldiers of the Bavarian army are required to bathe their feet every day and anoint them with a pomade made of mutton tallow and salicylic acid. This prevents undue perspiration and keeps the feet from becoming diseased. Most feet can be kept healthy and soft by soaking them in hot water before retiring and using ammonia and soap freely. Then they should be rubbed briskly with a rough bath-towel and have a small portion of glycerine spread over them. Care must be taken, however, to use good soap. Bad soap is the beginning of many evils. Much of the most highly perfumed articles known to the trade is made from the refuse of rendering houses and is full of alkali. Such soaps are positively injurious. Plenty of good soap, warm water, a frequent change of dressing, and shoes that fit the feet will prevent any trouble of a local character, such as corns and bunions, and prevent headaches and cold feet, and sensible shoes and care of the feet will oftentimes do in a week what medicines and the doctor could never accomplish."

CHINESE PALM-READING.

Mott Street Full of Washermen Who Know All About Palmistry.

The recent lectures on palmistry have greatly amused the Chinese population, who are, as a rule, all palmists to a certain extent. It is a science taught in their schools for thousands of years. Almost the very first thing when a boy is able to walk his future occupation is marked out for him by examination of the palm of his left hand. If the child is a girl the right hand is examined. Knowing these to be the facts, I visited one of the best palmists among the Celestials of this city and got from one Lam Lum, of No. 18 Pearl street, a sort of Chinese fortune-teller, the following interesting items of Oriental philosophy:

"There are millions of people," said Lam, "who are born alike and under the same star, and that is the reason there are so many common people. It is only occasionally a man or woman is born under an uncommon star and under other favorable circumstances. But the circumstances will never alter the course of heaven. This is the reason that we have an occasionally great character. The moment a child is born we look at the star; or the position of the star where such a star ought to have been, and then we look immediately into the palm of the infant's hand—only one, the left on the male and the right on the female—to see whether the life-line on the palm corresponds with the most notable star of the heavens and other principal lines correspond with the other stars.

"Every line in the left hand of the man has a certain bearing in history and is one of the many planets of the firmament. For instance: 'Tsai Mun,' or the line of fortune, which is situated in the middle of the palm, running perpendicularly towards the middle finger, if that is very prominent, running up and reaching across the first joint, and that individual be born upon the very day and moment that the 'Tsai Mun' or the star of fortune, should make its appearance, why, that man will either be a millionaire or some other kind of a great man. Or if he was born under the 'Whysing,' or 'Star of Misfortune,' and the 'By Mun,' line (which extends crosswise in the upper portion of the palm) or the line of misfortune, is prominent the best thing for that man to do is to become a hermit or an Arctic explorer, where he is not likely to come into contact with people to get him into trouble."

Further Lam said: "That the palm that has the least lines perceivable are generally the happiest of all men, because they have but very little thoughts beyond that of earning an honorable living; generally have a good home and warm clothing in winter; but no fame and no notoriety. Those palms that are filled with many and complicated lines denote great and turbulent minds. Great geniuses in art as well as literature come from such palms."

Altogether, Lam is a well-learnt Chinese fortune-teller. Notwithstanding this he is washing soiled shirts for a living. The Chinese of New York laugh at the idea of the Americans just beginning to know what they have known thousands of years ago.—*Wong Chin Foo in New York World.*

A Dealer in Wildcat Insurance.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—[illegible] F. Runk, the head of the gang of insurance sharks located in this city, was arrested and arraigned in the Common Pleas Court today to answer to eight indictments for issuing policies in wildcat companies. State Insurance Commissioner Reinmund is here to push the cases against Runk, Wannan, and [illegible], all of whom are under indictment.

A New Weather Indicator.

Houston (Mo.) *Herald*: Some old farmers of this neighborhood say that the worst part of the winter will come first. They judge from the shape of the hog's melt or spleen. Those who have killed hogs say that the largest part of the hog's melt is in front which is a sign that the hardest part of the winter will be first.

Back to His First Love.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 20.—A dispatch published here asserts that Gov. Pierce of Dakota, when relieved from his official duties, will locate in Washington as correspondent for a Chicago newspaper. He left there to be Governor.